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THE LUMBER TRADE.

History of the Business in New-York and Pennsylvania.

Where Timber and Lumber Come From—Story of a Raft—Location of the Saw-Mills and Statistics of the Trade.

NARROWSBURG, N. Y., Thursday, May 9, 1872.

Although the ravenous circular saw-mills which modern science has introduced into the wilds of this mountain region are rapidly clearing off the lumber which, but a few years ago, made the Delaware Valley almost the first in the product of pine and hemlock in the Middle States, there are still dense forests which have as yet been untouched, and the annual amount of lumber that finds its way to market by river, railroad and canal is yet high up in the millions of feet. Sullivan and Delaware Counties in this State, and Pike and Wayne in Pennsylvania, will, for at least another decade, making allowance for the many miles that will naturally be added to the present large number, and the increased capital and facilities that are daily being introduced, afford profitable employment to thousands, in their lumber region, and bring rich returns for the large sums of money invested therein.

From the highest point of rafting navigation on the Delaware and its numerous tributaries to the most eastern extent of these regions, all is now a scene of the greatest activity. The lumber that has been cut and manufactured during the Winter, or as much of it as possible, is being put in shape to run to market by rafting; and as the business prosperity of a wide extent of country is dependent upon the lumber trade, much popular anxiety is felt as to the result of the Winter's preparations. The large and pressing obligations of the operator, whose thousands are bound up by the hickory wythes that lash together his raft of "sawed stuff" or "round timber;" the wages of the wood-chopper, the sawyer, the teamster, and the raftsman; the claims of the store-keeper and landlord—all await the returns from the sale of those strange craft, whose cargoes are themselves, which pull out to risk the dangers that await them on their voyage down the river. These dangers are by no means slight. A raft may start with a good show of water for some point up the river, to find a market, which is seldom this side of Trenton or Philadelphia. Before half the trip is made, abating water may compel its tying up at some disadvantageous point, to await another freshet, which may come in a week, and perhaps not during the season. In such a case the lumber must be sold for what it will bring, or lie until the next season, be rerafted, and in nine cases out of ten, run to market only to bring a price inadequate to make its owner whole. Then there is the risk of "staving" in one of the many dangerous places along the river, where the rocks may dash the raft to pieces in an instant, and the waves carry away not only the fortune, probably, of the owner, but the hard-earned pennies of the men whose labor started it on its way. Then there is great risk in finding an advantageous market. A lumber operator may lose in one season the profits of many by his rafts lying at the dock awaiting a purchaser. His expenses never cease, from the time the ax strikes the first blow in the forest until the raft is sold at tidewater. Shrewd speculators in lumber often take advantage of the needs of operators after having braved all the danger of a trip, and force terms upon them that are very little better than ruinous; all of which combine to make lumbering, even in the hands of the sharpest operators, a very precarious calling, and one which requires men of pluck, determination and brains to successfully carry on. There are men of colossal fortunes hereabout to-day who, a few years ago, commenced operating in lumber without a dollar of their own, trusting to the chances to see them through; and there are others who went into the business with money at their backs, who now work on salary for men they once hired. Such is the uncertainty of the business, and good proof that if money does make the mare go, it will not always successfully see a man through the lumber business.

Nine-tenths of the lumber now obtained in this region is hemlock. Fifty years ago it ranked one-fourth in the number of feet of lumber annually produced, and probably not one-tenth in value to pine. Then that lordly evergreen covered these rocky hills and shed its coming burrs over thousands of untrod acres. The less pretentious hemlock was allowed to stand, while the woodman's ax was merciless toward its more valued cousin. Then, wild cherry, beech, poplar, oak, ash and maple were singled out from the hemlock and formed most important items in the lumber exports. Millions upon millions of feet of pine were annually floated to market, bringing about one-fifth the price that is now paid for it for home consumption, among the very stumps that mark where it once grew supreme. Now it takes the third or fourth place, and will in a very few years entirely disappear from the lumber exports of this section. There is still considerable deciduous timber, but hemlock is the staple product—maple, oak, chestnut and bass-wood being merely incidental.

The Delaware River has its source in Schoharie County, this State, but is not rafted above Delhi, Delaware County, and of late years Walton has been the head of rafting navigation. This part of the river is called the west or Mohawk branch of the Delaware. At Hancock the Popacton, or east branch of the Delaware, forms a junction with the west branch. The country drained by the east branch and its numerous tributaries is heavily timbered. The Beaver Kill, which empties into the east branch about twenty miles up, and the Willowemoc Creek, entering the Beaver Kill at Westfield Flats, thirty miles from its mouth, are channels through which immense quantities of lumber reach the main stream annually. The Lackawaxen River, which rises among the northern hills of Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and flows through a narrow, deep valley until it enters the Delaware at Lackawaxen, is navigable for twenty-five miles. The Dyberry Creek is the principal tributary of this stream, and several million feet of lumber reach the Delaware from the mills located on its banks. Another navigable tributary of the Lackawaxen is the Wallenpaupack, which has its source in Laurel Swamp, and travels a fertile alluvial plat. This is the boundary line between Pike and Wayne Counties, and furnishes motive power for many extensive mills. At the head-waters of the Wallenpaupack are the finest lumber tracts in the whole region, some of the forests there having as yet never been touched by the woodman's ax. The principal one is known as the "Promised Land Tract," and embraces thousands of acres. It is at present the property of a gentleman named JOSEPH JONES, a young homeopathic physician, who came from Philadelphia six or seven years ago, a poor man, to practice his profession at Honesdale, Penn. He made a little money, and about three years since bought a tract of timber land in Wayne County at a bargain. He sold the bark on this tract a few days afterward, for eleven thousand dollars, about five times the amount the land, lumber, bark and all cost him. Other fortunate speculations in land made him comparatively wealthy, and about two years ago he bought the Promised Land Tract, paying therefor about seventy thousand dollars. A short time since he exchanged half of this tract with a society of Shakers for land in Herkimer County, by which he made a clear fifteen thousand dollars. His mills at Promised Land are among the most extensive in the whole section, and return a princely income to the possessor.

The Wallenpaupack Creek is navigable for rafts for seventeen miles, when they are interrupted by a high cataract a short distance from the mouth of the creek, called the Wallenpaupack Falls. This cataract furnishes most valuable water power to various manufactories, and is of great natural beauty. It occasions great loss and delay, however, to lumbermen on the stream. But for it a raft could start from the head of navigation on the creek, and run through without interruption to the Lackawaxen, thence to the Delaware, thence to market, saving days in the making of a trip, and in many cases allowing rafts to get to market which are now compelled to be taken out of the water, and lie on the bank waiting for a freshet. A raft may start down the Wallenpaupack with plenty of water. Arriving at the Falls it has to be torn to pieces, and hauled a mile on wagons to the Lackawaxen River. Before it can be again rafted, the water may have receded to such an extent that its further progress is prevented. It must then be "banked," and if not shipped by canal or railroad, which is not always advantageous, the next freshet must be awaited.

Another large tract of lumber land in Pike County, under one control, is 3,000 acres of what was once known as the "Wallenpaupack Manor." This was purchased for $60,000 by a gentleman named FARNHAM, in 1870, who subsequently sold half of it to a Mr. COLLINGWOOD, of Catskill, N. Y. The mill on this tract, three miles from Hawley, has a capacity of about twelve million feet a year, and is largest in the Delaware regions.

The first circular saw-mill erected in this vicinity, was put up over twenty years ago by C. C. MURRAY, of Narrowsburg. This was on the Pennsylvania side of the river from here, at what was known as Ketchall. This was soon followed by others in various sections, until they are numbered by hundreds. Previous to the introduction of the circular mills, the lumber was all manufactured by the slow up-right saws, the capacity of the whole of which was scarcely equal to one circular. The adoption of these latter gave a great impetus to the lumber trade, and brought into the region ten-fold more capital. The innumerable streams that abound throughout this section furnish such abundant and cheap power to the mills that steam is used by but comparatively few.

The mills are located as a rule as near the Delaware or its navigable tributaries as the situation of the tracts will allow. In some cases the lumber is required to be transported but a short distance to be rafted; in others it has to be hauled as far as fourteen miles before it can be banked. This is a considerable item of expense in getting out lumber. For teaming alone it cost one operator to bank five hundred thousand feet of hemlock, the past Winter, five thousand dollars. The scarcity of snow was a great drawback to teaming lumber during the Winter, and millions of feet of logs have been left in the woods, and a considerable amount of manufactured lumber will have to lie at the mills which are not convenient to the rivers.

Some operators have constructed wooden railways from the woods to the mills, on which the logs are run in, and from the mills to the river banks to carry the sawed lumber away. The firm of BEALES & HOLCOMB, in the Beaver Kill regions, whose mill is seven miles from that stream, have a shute constructed from their mill to the river, down which their lumber is run at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. With a mill sawing fifteen thousand feet a day this shute is kept constantly filled with running lumber. HOLBERT & BRANNING, who are on the Great Equinunk Creek, in Wayne County, five miles from the river, and WOOD & BOYD, of Eldred, three miles from the river, will construct similar shutes the coming season.

In no calling is there required such hardy, enduring and self-sacrificing men as in the getting out of lumber, and running it to market. The wood-chopper, with his axe on his shoulder and a piece of raw pork and dry bread in his pocket, starts for the woods before daylight on Winter mornings, whether the day promises to be fair or foul. All day long he swings his ax in the forest, knee-deep, perhaps, in snow, and returns to his cabin at night to play the inevitable game of euchre with some companion, and then stretch himself on the floor before the fire-place, and take his night's rest. The teamster is always *en route* for the woods before daylight, and has probably "snaked" into the mill a dozen noble logs before a respectable breakfast time in town. The sawyer has his mill ripping and tearing away as soon as he can see, smoking his clay pipe of store tobacco, after a breakfast of bacon and buckwheat cakes. But of all those engaged in the lumbering business the raftsman is subject to the most trying ordeals, and is called upon to endure more hardships than any of the others. From the time the first "cole" of a raft is commenced until the raft is sold at tidewater, he is the personification of constant hard labor. Even if the weather during a freshet is fair, his position is unenviable; but when, as most always happens in the Spring, squalls and gales and chilling rains prevail along the river, his vocation seems to an ordinary man to be unbearable. But for all that, a lumber operator never needs to look far to fill out his quota of men to run his lumber. A rafting freshet is a time of rejoicing for these weather-stained back-woodsmen, and no matter what occupation they may have for the nonce engaged in, they will leave it in a moment to go down the river. Many of them have grown gray in the business, and it is no uncommon sight to see men from sixty to eighty years of age, working with all the vigor of youth at the oar, and putting as good a "slip" as their younger companions.

A raft of sawed lumber contains from 70,000 to 150,000 feet, according to whether they are single and double. On a single raft two or three men are required, and on a double raft an average of four. A double raft is about 25 feet wide by 75 feet in length. It has four oars, two at each end, by which it is guided and "steered" clear of obstacles. These oars each have a blade about eight feet long, made of a hemlock board, which is securely fastened into a long chestnut or ash handle, made of a sapling, five or six inches in diameter at the blade end, and tapering down to a point. The pilot, or "steersman," as he is more familiarly known, directs from his post at the left hand side of the rear end of the raft the use of these oars. Each man stands in readiness to seize his oar at the pilot's cry of "Jersey" or "Pennsylvania," which means that the raft is to be pulled toward the shore indicated. The position of pilot is a most responsible one. He must be as familiar with all the turns and shoals and dangerous places along the river as he is with the windings of his own cow-path at home. On his skill and judgment depends thousands of dollars worth of property, and probably the lives of his men. In many places along the rafting streams one "slip" too many of the oars may dash a raft against some treacherous rock, or run it into a channel which will surely lead it to destruction. To be a successful steersman, a man must be born and brought up on the river, as it were, and know no such words as danger or fear.

The first attempt that ever was made to navigate the Delaware River, was as long ago as 1746. Then the entire region, now noisy with mills, was a dense, primeval forest, inhabited by wild beasts, and still wilder Indians. A few clearings had appeared along the Delaware, in the vicinity of Cochecton, made by venturesome Yankees from Connecticut. DANIEL SKINNER, a hardy pioneer, whose descendants are now among the leading raftsmen in this section, in the above year cut down a large number of the tall, straight pine trees that grew then in what is now Damascus, Wayne County, Penn. He trimmed them, and lashing a number of them together, started to float them down the Delaware to Philadelphia, where he believed he could dispose of them for ship-masts. He and an assistant followed the floating timber in a canoe, to pilot it through. They succeeded in running the strange craft some distance on the way, encountering untold hardships and perils, but it finally got beyond their control in one of the many rocky "rifts" on the river, and was dashed to pieces on an island. Mr. SKINNER and his companion returned to their homes, but the former believed the idea of running lumber down the river in every way practicable, and at once set about to construct another raft. This time the raft was strongly put together, on scientific principles, and after some difficulty in getting an assistant venturesome enough to assist and share the danger of running it, Mr. SKINNER pulled out into the stream and started down the river. A man named JOSIAH PARKS, one of whose descendants, now dead, was considered the best pilot on the Delaware, accompanied Mr. SKINNER, who took upon himself the position of pilot. The raft reached Philadelphia after a trip filled with perils, and was disposed of advantageously by Mr. SKINNER, who returned home in triumph with his companion on foot up the valley. To the day of his death Mr. SKINNER was known as "Lord High Admiral of the Delaware," and Mr. PARKS as "Boatswain PARKS."

Where the cabin of DANIEL SKINNER then stood is now the residence of GEORGE BUSH, Esq., over eighty years of age, the oldest pilot on the Delaware, and still in active life. His white locks blown by a cold, biting wind, and rivaling the snow that is falling about them thick and fast, have just disappeared around the curve in the river below here, on a raft which Mr. BUSH is piloting to tide water. This venerable relic of a past generation is still hale and hearty, and says he feels as if he should live to see the last raft that the Delaware regions will produce the lumber to construct.

A trip down the Delaware on a raft, in an early Summer freshet, is, to a lover of nature, fraught with the greatest pleasure. The river flows among the most varied scenery. Wooded mountains, extended and fertile plains, high, rock-bound shores, gentle slopes, shady groves, tidy farm-houses and luxuriant farms, furnish a continually changing panorama of beauty to one gliding lazily along on a raft by the still, deep eddies, or dashing swiftly over the angry rapids, sometimes knee-deep in the cool, rushing water, as it sweeps over the broad surface of the creaking and bending craft. Sometimes these rapids have considerable fall, and as the raft passes through, it seems to be sinking gradually down, down, until it again strikes the deep waters. The grandest scenery, viewed from a raft, is in the vicinity of the Delaware Water Gap—that wonderful break in a great mountain chain which some mighty force of waters effected in some remote age. For miles and miles the river can be seen winding through the valley—on one side mountains rising abruptly from the water's edge, and on the other green fields and receding hills. Far off to the north the lofty summit of the old Pocono Mountain can be seen, over which the busy trains of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad toil and steam continually. In a clear, still day the silver threads of smoke from locomotives can be plainly seen rising toward the sky. In every direction hazy hills rise and extend along the scene until lost in the purple, hazy distance. On the right, as you pass down the river, is the Kittatany House, set in among the green hills, and daily thronged with delighted visitors from the cities. The magnificent views presented to an appreciative person at this spot remain with him in his memory always.

"Foul Rift," which commences at Belvidere, is the spot most dreaded by raftsmen. It is a narrow rapid, three miles long, flowing between high, ragged, rocky shores, and carrying a raft through in less than five minutes. Pilots, in entering Foul Rift, steer by a tree on the Pennsylvania side of the river. The raft must be headed at just a certain angle, or it is sure to be dashed to pieces. The raft once safely in the channel, each man seizes tightly hold of his oar, which is raised clear of the water, and does nothing but look out for his own safety. The water covers the raft completely, and it is with great difficulty that a foothold is maintained. Numberless rafts have been dashed to pieces at this spot, and many lives lost in the seething waters of "Foul Rift." Another dreaded place is Wells'. This is twenty miles above Trenton, and besides being naturally a dangerous spot, is made doubly so by the existence of dams which have been erected by manufacturing companies, and for the removal of which no successful legislative action has ever yet been obtained. A raft plunges over these dams, shooting far beneath the surface below, at great risk to property. Wells, passed safely, the raftsman calls his journey over.

Much improvement has been made in the navigation of the Delaware and its branches since the early days of lumbering. Several acts have been passed and appropriations granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature for that purpose. Narrow and shallow channels have been widened and made deeper. Immense boulders have been removed from the bed of the river, and other obstacles taken away, until the river can be navigated with much less water than it could be a few years ago. Among the dangerous and difficult places improved are the Narrows of the Lackawaxen and "Punkies." The former is about nine miles above the mouth of the Lackawaxen River, and the latter is the channel between Ryder's Island and the Pennsylvania shore, three miles above Milford, Pike County, Penn., on the Delaware. The narrows formerly was barely wide enough to permit a raft to pass through, and situated in a sharp bend in the stream, with sharp, rocky shores. It is now greatly widened and made easier running. "Punkies" received its name in this way. Many years ago a flood occurred in the Delaware in the Fall, before the pumpkins had been removed from the fields along the river. The water carried thousands of these down with it. They lodged and piled up in the channel at Ryders, until they were almost mountain high. When the water receded they were left in the channel, which was at once dubbed Pumpkin Channel. This in course of time became corrupted into "Punkies," which name it is now known by the length of the river. In its natural condition very high water was required to get a raft through. It is now run easily in the lowest rafting freshets.

When a raft starts out of the Willowemoc Creek, it is never calculated to stop until it enters the Beaver Kill, thence to the East Branch, and down it to Hancock, on the main stream. There are no favorable eddies in which to pull in, and all of the streams mentioned are very rapid.

The annual exports of lumber from these regions at present is not far short of 300,000,000 feet. This is not all sent to market by the river. No inconsiderable amount from Wayne County is shipped by Delaware and Hudson Canal, and Erie, and Delaware and Lackawanna Railroads. The principal operators are Beales & Holcomb, in the Beaverkill region; Stephen Waittaker, Henry Evans, Devereaux & Clark, Marvin Wheeler, George Hawks, for the West Branch; Holbert & Branning, who have a mill with a capacity of 20,000 feet a day; Wood & Boyd, John D. Branning, Isaac Youngs, the Holberts, the Calkinses and the Johnsons, on the main river; Farnham & Collingwood, Ames Brothers, E. G. Morse & Co., Kimble & Stanton, E. & J. Kimble, Dr. Jones, L. A. Robertson & Co., Joseph Atkinson and Geo. Hittinger, from the Lackawanna region. These firms, in the aggregate, manufacture about 50,000,000 feet annually. There are hundreds of other mills with a capacity of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 feet a year.

Rafts run as far as Trenton, whence they are towed to the Philadelphia markets.

A Cry for Rain from New-England—Two Years' Drouth.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, May 9.

We do not wish to suggest any unwarrantable inference from the fact, which nevertheless exists, that the period of the organization of the Washington Weather Bureau in its present form and the daily transmission of its reports corresponds quite closely with the continuance of the prolonged drouth from which, with some intervals of alleviation, we have been suffering for two years and more. Gen. MYER has no responsibility for this extraordinary lack of rain we dare say, for Persia, which has no Gen. MYER, has had to bear a similar, though infinitely aggravated privation; but his weather records and prognostications are unpleasantly associated with it in the minds of the people, and if they could some morning find, on turning to the weather probabilities in their daily paper, an assurance of a copious rain, Gen. MYER would have a share in the gratitude evoked by that intelligence. For a long time almost every month has added to the arrears of our customary amount of rainfall, and the farmers, habitually a despondent folk, are already predicting another short grass crop, and the other inevitable evils of a dry season, which can be averted only by speedy and abundant rains. An English agricultural proverb says: "A bushel of March dust is worth a king's ransom." If seasons like the present are to be the rule in New-England, we may adopt the proverb with a variation, substituting for the highly-esteemed "March dust," May mud, which is becoming quite as rare and precious a commodity.

More Hints from the South.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is at it again in the same old style of half-uttered rebelliousness, and closes a leading article in its issue of Wednesday as follows:

"There is another aspect of the question which deserves consideration. The Grant Republicans are already charging that the [Cincinnati] nomination was made in the interest of the Democratic Party, and is designed to restore to power the Democratic and rebel element. An enthusiastic and general indorsation and earnest advocacy of the ticket by the whole Southern people will very much strengthen this assertion in the minds of Northern Republicans, and consequently will tend greatly to prevent the widening of that breach in the party upon which our hopes of triumph depend. We would say, then, to our enthusiastic friends, 'draw it mildly;' don't go off into ecstacies, bide your time, and when the [Democratic] Convention shall be convened, put forth every effort to secure the indorsation of the Cincinnati ticket, if by such indorsation its success can be assured. You will thus, with much greater certainty, attain the great object of your desires—the disintegration and destruction of the Radical party."

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—XXXIII.

The Cotton and Woolen Mills in and Around Utica.

UTICA, March, 1872.

Utica is naturally proud of her cotton-mills, with their thousands of looms, and their thousands upon thousands of spindles, which cluster around her.

The geographical position of Utica, in the central part of the State, is a very commanding one. Her means of communication, both by land and water, seem to be all that she could desire. The Erie Canal passes through Utica; the Chenango Canal runs into Utica; and as for railroads, in addition to being the central point on the New-York Central line between Albany and Syracuse, Utica connects directly, through the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna, and the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton lines, with the great coal regions of Pennsylvania. The Rondout and Oswego and the Utica and Black River Railroads place her in direct communication with Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence and the Province of Quebec; while the same Rondout and Oswego Road gives her a second line of communication with New-York.

With such advantages as these it will be the fault of her towns-people, if Utica does not make great progress in the future. But there is no lack of energy and enterprise in Utica, especially as regards wool and cotton; and from some of her mills a class of goods are turned out which bear a high reputation in the market, and are unsurpassed by the finest productions of Cohoes and Massachusetts. The New-York Mills shirtings have for many years been held in the highest esteem by the dry-goods trade.

There are eleven cotton-mills and seven woolen-mills in the city and its immediate neighborhood; though there are only two cotton-mills actually in the city, those belonging to the Utica Steam Cotton-mills Company. The two mills almost adjoin, and present a very imposing frontage. The older mill, which was built in 1850, is 300 feet long; the new one, which has now been running for more than three years, is 50 feet shorter; but, being deeper, has about the same capacity. Nothing but sheetings and shirtings are made in these two mills; the old mill being used for making the coarser grade of goods, and the new one for the finest grade. Each mill does its own picking, cleaning, carding, drawing, spinning and weaving. In the two mills there are no less than 84,000 spindles. The weaving-rooms are a perfect Pandemonium, in the way of noise, for they contain 960 steam-power looms. Now, if any one can imagine the rattle of 960 shuttles, all clashing impetuously backward and forward at the same moment, they can easily arrive at the conclusion that the girls who attend to them do not gossip very much. The daily product of these 960 looms is about 17,000 square yards. This production consumes annually 5,000 bales of cotton. The two mills give employment to 700 hands. The Company has a large double boarding-house, in the immediate vicinity of the mills, for the accommodation of those of their female operatives who have no home in the city.

I wonder if the readers of the TIMES will think it superfluous if I give a short description of how cotton is converted into spun thread. Surely there must be a great many whose daily avocations have never taken them into a cotton-mill, and who have no conception of how cotton yarn is manufactured. To these, then, I address myself.

On being taken from the bale the cotton is fed into the pickers, which, revolving very rapidly, separate it, remove the stones, dust and other foreign substances, and extract a great many of the nibs, as the cotton, flying round in the pickers, is much lighter than these foreign substances, it allows them, when extracted, to fall through a wire grating, while the cotton is caught by a powerful draught of air, and is carried up through a flue into a small iron fire-proof chamber. This chamber is an absolute necessity in dealing with so inflammable a material as cotton; for a stone in the pickers is very apt to strike a spark, and should the cotton catch fire, only the amount in this iron chamber could be injured, and that not much, for the chamber can be made air-tight in a moment, and the fire smothered. In former years accidents of this kind were constantly occurring from the planters willfully packing stones, bits of steel, and even lucifer matches in their bales of cotton. From the fire-proof chamber the cotton is passed through a cleaner to get out more of the nibs and the dust; but from the cleaner it passes between rollers and comes out in a broad, thick sheet, which is wound on to another roller, which, when full, is carried to the carding-room.

A carding-machine is a cylinder, covered with short, stiff wires, like a brush, which revolves inside another cylinder, also covered with similar wires, to keep it clean. This outer cylinder, however, is divided into any number of movable slats, so that the refuse cotton can, from time to time, be removed from them. As the thick sheet of cotton is carried round by the revolving cylinder, it is carded and distributed equally into a broad, thin, flimsy sheet. A rod of iron, provided with a number of small fine teeth, which works up and down with a very short, rapid movement longitudinally with the cylinder, detaches the broad flimsy sheet of cotton from the wires of the cylinder, and passes it through a tube which unites it in one thick strand. By this process the fibre of the cotton is to a certain extent straightened out and more cleaning is done. Four of these strands are united together and enter the drawing-machine by one tube. The drawing-machine is composed of four sets of small rollers, through which the one united strand is passed. The first set of rollers are wide enough apart to admit of the cotton passing through; the second set are not quite so wide apart and revolve there rapidly; the third set bears the same relation to the second, and the fourth to the third. The result of this arrangement is that the cotton is drawn out from the last rollers into a strand one-fourth of the size which it was when it passed through the first rollers, and four times longer. The fibre is also much straighter. This process is repeated again and again, and, when the strand becomes thin, through the rollers on to spindles, till at last the strand has been drawn out so fine that it is necessary to put a slight spin upon it in order to strengthen it. Once more, and for the last time, the strands are united, but on passing from the rollers to the spindles the full necessary amount of "spin" is put upon the yarn, and the drawn-out thread is then ready for the looms. This is the woof. The yarn for the warp, which requires greater strength and more "spin," is spun on the spinning mules. The whole process, carried on as it is by means of such delicate machinery and ingenious gearing, is a fascinating study to the visitor. The spindles on which the yarn is spun into thread for the last time appear to stand still, because they are making 5,000 revolutions a minute, and, until one has thoroughly mastered the mysteries of the drawing-rollers, the result of their operation seems like some trick of conjuring.

But I must return to the mills. On Court-street are the Utica Globe Woolen-mills, which have just been rebuilt, having been burned down in September last. They will be reopened in the coming Fall. They are the property of a joint stock company, whose business is the manufacture of cassimeres, beavers, and coatings. Before the fire, they had nineteen sets of machinery, and employed four hundred hands; but I understand that when the new mills are completed they will be on a larger scale than the old ones. The Utica Steam Woolen-mills, on Columbia-street, have sixteen sets of machinery, and generally employ about three hundred hands. For the last two years, Mr. A. T. STEWART has been running these mills for making cassimeres and broadcloths for his house in New-York. LOWERY & WILLIAMS have a small hoisery-mill, with three sets of machinery, on Bleeker-street. They manufacture hoisery. PIGNEY & STRAIT have also a small mill on Jay-street, where they make shirts and drawers on two sets of machinery.

Taking the Whitesboro road out of Utica, which runs parallel to the Erie Canal, a drive of four miles brings one to the thriving village of York Mills—so called from its being the location of the celebrated New-York Mills—immediately outside the bounds of the City of Utica. This village presents a very unusual phase of life, for of a population of over two thousand persons, there is not a man, woman or child among them who is not directly or indirectly supported by the New-York Mills. The mills have one thousand persons directly in their employ. All the cottages, tenement-houses and boarding-houses belong to the company, which lets them out to their operatives at a nominal rental. Mr. WALCOTT and Mr. CAMPBELL (late State Senator) who own the mills, have their mansions in the village. Their sons, who are in partnership with them, also reside in the village. In fact, the community seems to form one united, happy family. The business was originally started in 1824 by Mr. WALCOTT's father. He began with one mill for making first-class shirtings. So scrupulous was he about the superior quality of material and workmanship that the New-York Mills shirtings acquired a high reputation in the market; a reputation which has been increased rather than diminished by his successors. But the business has grown since those days of 1824, and with it has grown the village. The old stone mill is still in operation, and likely to be for years to come, but for many years it has not stood alone. A large mill has been erected immediately adjoining it, another at the lower end, and another at the upper end, of the village, while a very large mill has just been completed, and is now ready for the machinery, within a few yards of the upper mill. A large bleaching-house near the canal also forms an important feature in Messrs. WOLCOTT & CAMPBELL's business.

These mills are all situated on the Sauquoit Creek, which falls into the Mohawk River soon after passing under the Erie Canal. The creek furnishes all the mills with water-power, but they are nevertheless provided with plenty of auxiliary steam-power to be used in busy times, or when the water falls short. At the upper mill they make only colored goods—jeans, camlets and cottonades—such as are worn by farmers for pantaloons, and that peculiar blue material which is worn by the colored people in the South, and by laborers in the North as overalls to protect their clothing while at work. In this mill they have 160 looms, and turn out about 5,000 yards of stuff a day. It is run by two large breast-shot water-wheels, thirty-four feet in diameter, and fifteen feet across. The new mill close to it, which will be ready for operating in the coming Fall, will have 300 looms in it. At the centre and lower mills they make none but those very fine shirtings which have made the mills so well known. These mills, together, have 550 looms, and turn out about 9,000 yards a day. This product does not appear to be so large, proportionately, as that of the upper mill, but it is in reality as great, if not greater, in consequence of the fineness of the thread. Ordinary calico has seventy-four threads each way in one inch; the finest shirting has ninety-six threads each way in the same space. There are 33,000 spindles in the three mills. The bleaching-house is on a very extensive scale. The Utica Steam Cotton-mills and other mills have all their bleaching done there. The bleaching process is very simple. It consists in thoroughly washing the material, boiling it for fourteen hours in lime water, in which the bleaching agents are mixed, and then suspending it in long folds in lofty rooms, through which the light and air have free play. There is one large room where they dry by steam; but Mr. CAMPBELL tells me that they prefer the slower process of drying by cold air. They have plenty of room for bleaching and drying over 100,000 yards at once.

About five miles from the New-York Mills, situated on the Oriskany Creek, in the village of Kirkland, are the two mills of the Clark's Mills Company. The company employ 300 hands and run 8,000 spindles. They manufacture shirtings, sheetings and ticks for bedding of a superior class. The Company also runs a small batting-mill.

Returning to the Sauquoit Creek and passing on above the New-York Mills, there is a succession of cotton and woolen mills for a distance of six or eight miles, beginning at the village of New-Hartford, about a mile from the village of York Mills, and extending to Clayville, on the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad—all of them drawing water-power from the creek. First comes the Utica Cotton Company, who make sheetings of a standard grade, run 6,000 spindles and employ 200 hands. A little above them, in the same village, is the knitting-mill of JAMES ARMSTRONG. He has four full sets of machinery, and makes knitted woolen shirts and drawers. The New-Hartford Manufacturing Company make standard sheetings of a slightly lower grade than those made at the Utica Steam Cotton-mills. They employ 150 hands and run 4,000 spindles. The Washington Mills, a mile and a half from New-Hartford, are owned by KEENAN & HELIN, but it is generally supposed that Mr. A. T. STEWART has a controlling, if not an entire interest, in the running of them. The mill has six sets of machinery, and is used for the manufacture of fancy cassimeres. They employ eighty men. Chadwick's Mills, two miles further up the creek, is a still larger establishment. They employ 300 operatives in making standard sheetings. They have at present 7,000 spindles running, but are about to enlarge the capacity of the mills to 10,000 spindles. A mile and a half above Chadwick's Mills, in the village of Sauquoit, there are two small cotton-mills; that of BROWNELL & Co., who employ 125 hands and run 3,600 spindles, and that of LOWERY & Co., who employ 100 men, and run 3,200 spindles. Lastly, we come to Clayville, about two miles further on, where the Empire Woolen Company's Mills are located. A large manufacturing business is done in these mills in silk mixtures and fancy cassimeres. They have fourteen sets of machinery, and employ 250 men.

In this district of busy manufacture, then, there are nineteen mills—twelve cotton-mills, running 96,800 spindles, and seven woolen-mills, running sixty-four sets of machinery. They employ in the aggregate over 4,000 operatives. But how many more do they employ in repairing, building, painting? How many do they employ in making spindles, making and repairing machinery? How many teamsters does the transport of their production to Utica require, and men to put the heavy packing-cases on board the canal-boats, or the freight-cars? And be it understood that though so many of these mills are outside the city boundaries of Utica, that city is the centre of their manufacturing circle. Their provisions, their clothing, their household goods, are all provided by Utica. Utica is their market town for both business and pleasure; the place for a holiday jaunt of these 4,000 busy workers; to a great extent the pivot on which their existence turns. Their life is interwoven with Utica to an extent which, perhaps, they little regard, but to which Utica attaches much importance. Utica thinks that she may become one of the great fabric-manufacturing centres of the State.

Temperance Laws in France.

On the 23d of last month the temperance question was brought before the French National Assembly. As the treatment of such a topic in France is a novel one, it may be interesting to know what methods they wish to employ to suppress drunkenness. It has been generally supposed that the overuse of alcoholic stimulants was peculiar to such countries, where wine was not found in abundance, and was explained in this way, that as weak wines formed a constant beverage of the people, there was no craving to use spirits in excess.

A penalty of five days' imprisonment was under discussion, any one being intoxicated to be incarcerated for this length of time. It was generally allowed that it was exceedingly difficult to punish any one for being tipsy, unless the individual under the influence of liquor did an injury to any one else's person or goods. By far the best speech was made by M. TESTELIN, and what he said is worth recording, as showing how far French people are drunkards. He declared that the imprisonment of five days was against every principle of common law, and in no way would suppress drunkenness. According to the Code, no matter how shameful was the act, so that it harmed no one save the drunken man, no punishment was allowable. It seems that M. TESTELIN is a doctor, and declared from his experience that no threat of five days' incarceration would prevent a man's drinking brandy. "I suppose," said the speaker, "that no one will dispute the peculiar qualities of the Breton. Very unfortunately he is much given to liquor. I have seen Breton soldiers worse than fuddled. They would sit before a table with brandy on it, until every one of them rolled under the table. I made a post-mortem examination of four of these wretched creatures. Those who were still alive went to the hospital. Do you think the example they saw before their eyes benefited them? Not a bit of it. In my own department, I am prepared to say I can count 1,500 just as bad. Would you send such to prison? Why, prisons make, I think, people worse than they are; they would go in simply as drunkards and might come out thieves. I affirm that, though there may be many drunkards in France, the number is diminishing. Remember, that in the time of the Regency great ladies fuddled themselves with champagne and then gloried in it. To-day, however, a well-bred man blushes for the tipsy man. Imprison drunkards, and you will only put in jail the poor people. The rich man can hide his vice, the poor man cannot. The Academy of Medicine has given to the world its ideas as to the best method of suppressing drunkenness. There is but one way. Try and get temperance societies in our midst. If you are not willing to do that, found hospitals, then, for the curing of this vice. Who is going to arrest the culprits? Will it fall to the lot of the Garde Champetre? Why, eight out of the ten in the country of this class of public servants would be the first to suffer imprisonment. America has issued 534 laws against drunkenness, and every year some member of the temperance society is ready to declare that intemperance has doubled."

M. NAGUET endeavored to explain that the overuse of spirits depended solely on certain climatic and economic questions. He asserted that in Sweden and Norway, where drunkenness was common, it became a necessity, in order to protect the individual from the severity of the climate. Questions of food has much to do with it. If a man is not well fed with solid food, he craved alcohol. It was thought in Russia by placing an immense tax on spirits intemperance would be killed; it was even supposed that by diminishing its price, all Russia would be drunk. But neither results were according to the theorists. The number of tipsy people in Russia remained stationary.

M. DE PRESSENSE contested the truth of this theory. He cited that at Ancona, in Italy, in a mad asylum, out of eight hundred patients, two hundred had been crazed by alcohol. He insisted that all overuse of spirits should be punished.

The measures passed by the Assembly may be briefly summed up as follows: A fine of from one to five francs to be paid by any one found drunk, and for a second offense six days to a month's imprisonment, and for a further offense as much as three years. Another measure for the punishment of any person who sold liquor to a tipsy man, or to any one under sixteen years of age, was withdrawn for further consideration. The laws seem pretty stringent. Whether they will be carried out remains to be seen. Perhaps compulsory education would do more to redeem France than any temperance measures.

Organization in Missouri.

The regular Republican State Central Committee of Missouri have issued a brief address, urging a thorough organization of the party, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved in the approaching campaign, and the terrible necessity that the Republican Party shall not be defeated in the contest.

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TERMS.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SWITZERS. By W. HEPWORTH DIXON. London. 1872.

The indefatigable DIXON has been making another book. Having, after his fashion, and no doubt much to his own satisfaction, disposed of countries on a large scale in his works on the United States and Russia, he now brings his powerful mind to bear on a little land nearer home, and has determined to defray the costs of his Summer tour by improving the occasion with his ideas on Switzerland. The work has one merit, at all events—it is not long; only 364 pages of large, admirable type, printed on excellent paper. Indeed, we only wish that Mr. DIXON's own performance was half as good as that of his printer and publisher.

An exhaustive, agreeable work on Switzerland was really needed, and could Mr. DIXON have consented for once to forego his stilted style, he might really have contributed a very valuable addition to modern literature. But he has chosen, as usual, to write almost throughout the book in what we may fairly denominate Dixonese. A tiresome, timid diction, wearying the reader by a perpetual strain for effect, instead of conveying in terse frequent sentences the information desired. "We are a folk apart, we mountain men," a Switzer says. That is, Mr. DIXON tells us that he says so. "What say you Sister Agnes, are we not a folk apart?" So the book begins, and the sentence is Mr. DIXON's very tiresome way of introducing us to the fact that Switzerland, lying as it does between France, Germany and Italy, partakes of the characteristics of all these countries according as its districts abut upon them, while its mountain population have peculiarities of their own, also incidental to a geographical position. The whole book is written in this affected and provoking manner, and it is no slight trouble to pick the kernel out of this husk.

The venerable little Republic ought to have special interest for us in this country, inasmuch as it has valiantly and successfully, during some 600 years, maintained institutions similar to those for which we also have so successfully struggled. Its history has, until quite recently, been a record of continuous difficulty in respect to one or other of its great neighbors, and its safety has lain in being a neutral ground in the midst of them. It was but so lately as 1857 that Prussia retreated, at the intercession of France and England, from a claim to Neufchatel, and in 1860 poor little Switzerland protested in vain against the annexation of Savoy to France, inasmuch as her voice can never be heard unless a powerful friend indorses it. For a long time past, however, she has enjoyed considerable material prosperity, and, since the invention of railways, made remarkable progress. The immense influx of travelers into the country has, in a thousand ways, had a very extraordinary effect. The rage for the picturesque has done even more for her than for Scotland. If the latter had a WALTER SCOTT, the former had a BYRON, and the prisoner of Chillon became a scarcely less interesting person than Fergus McIvor. The mountain mania among the fashionables has, in very many cases, led to the creation of villages, and even towns. "Two hundred years ago the Rigi was an unknown solitude. At length, some huts were built on its slopes for shepherds; then came a chapel, the gift of a pious citizen of Arth, a hamlet of Lake Zug. This became a shrine, and some rough accommodation was provided; but it was not till 1848 that any one ventured on an inn." Now, the railroad is within easy distance of it. "Five years ago the passage from Luzerne to Meyringen was by a bridle-path; now, there is a mountain road, with busy traffic, and a scatter of good houses to the highest woods."

So, with natural exultation, says Mr. DIXON's engineer, whose words open the book. Sister Agnes chides his materialism. "Ah me!" sighs that young lady. "We kick the dust about our feet and fancy we are taking heaven by storm! more fit that we should fall upon our faces and confess our sins." These profound observations are the prelude to our being introduced to the shrine of Einsiedeln, and to the disgust prevalent among that section of the Swiss Roman Catholics which still clings affectionately to the Vatican. At the shrine Mr. DIXON meets a priest, who is "young and fierce," and says, "You call this country free; although a Switzer, born and bred, I am not free to say my prayers in Switzerland's most favored church! Our Radicals in Ticino have decreed that no one shall go out on pilgrimage beyond his canton. I am forced to break that law in going on my duty to Einsiedeln." More is said which makes it clear that Roman Catholics of the Ultramontane party are having a bad time of it in certain parts of Switzerland, and are subject to disabilities almost as galling as those which disgraced Ireland a hundred years ago, at the instance of certain cantonal Protestant majorities.

This brings us to the Communes and their authority: "The league of cantons differs utterly from the United States. Some days ago a liberal orator, when speaking at Versailles, declared that France desires to have a Government such as people find at Washington and Berne. How all the journals in this country (Switzerland) laughed! Are we the same thing?—they ask in mockery—we who build the whole of our political edifice on the commune, a foundation utterly unknown in the United States?" We rejoice to say we are very different indeed.

If half what Mr. DIXON says about the commune be true, that institution will certainly never be known here until the whole genius of the people is changed. Americans and Englishmen would grow frantic under such a régime. It not only says what you shall not do, but what you shall do. It interferes in everything, and although such interference may be, and perhaps generally is, with a salutary end in view, it would never be endured by people of our race. "A Switzer's right of settlement on his native soil, though urged in many quarters, is not popular in any commune. Five or six attempts to get the cantons to adopt the general principle that a Switzer has a right to settle where he please in the territories of the league, have failed." How would men like such a restriction here—to be forbidden to go from New-York to live in Jersey City, or vice versa? "Appenzell-Inner-Rhoden will admit a Catholic to her communes, but she shuts her gates on every Lutheran and on every Jew."

Again, Mr. DIXON says in reference to matrimonial restrictions: "The fine imposed on married couples coming into any commune is no whimsy of a village Mayor and Council, but the offspring of a settled policy, in all the communes, for checking a too rapid growth. A married couple may have children, and these may come upon the communal fund. So married couples are not wanted." In fact, the communal authorities seem to look upon life very much as an East End London Board of Guardians does. An Oliver asking for more would send a shudder through their stalwart frames, such as it occurred to Mr. Bumbles.

A special case is given to show how very roughly the commune causes the course of love to run:

"Alois Arnold, of Commune Altinghausen, falls in love with Geneviève [illegible] hamlet in Savoy, bearing the savory name of Onnion. The Mayor of Altinghausen refuses permission, until the bride has paid into his hands 878 francs. They are then married in Savoy, and for a time live there. Alois wishes to return to Switzerland. He went to his canton, offered to pay fines, or do anything required; but in vain. None in the hamlet would receive his wife as an honest woman. Then he went to Altdorf, where the Cantonal Council was in session. It refused to interfere."

Again, the case is adduced of an epileptic patient of DIESBACH who marries a bride from Brugg. They are incontinently given gold to take them to New-York—a highly gratifying circumstance to us that the new Republic should be the Adullam of the old.

Before the close of this year, these laws as to domicile will probably have been changed, and a much more liberal system introduced, by the revision of the Constitution.

The criminal code varies in the different cantons. The procedure, even where the codes assimilate, is almost always different. In some of the smaller and more remote States they retain flogging, the pillory, and penance in church, but these antiquated modes are dying out in the large cantons. In Zürich, Neufchatel and Fribourg, capital punishment has been abolished, and in the other cantons the guillotine is adopted as the official lethal instrument.

Mr. DIXON devotes a great deal of space to the subject of education. There can be no doubt that so far as "the three Rs" go, the Swiss are the most generally educated people in the world.

We should have liked to have learned something of the social and intellectual life of Mme. DE STAEL's countrymen and women; of the class who made GIBBON's long residence at Lausanne so agreeable; but Mr. DIXON says absolutely nothing on this topic, and we rise from the work as ignorant as when we sat down, of the manners, habits, customs, tone of thought of Swiss gentlemen and ladies in the year 1872.

This is the thoroughly unsatisfactory part of all Mr. DIXON's books on foreign countries. They are founded on imperfect data. He does not know Swiss society. He wrote huge volumes about this country after a mere scour over it. He wrote about Russia with an even deeper ignorance, because he didn't know the language. He has contrived, through his connection with the *Athenæum*, to get a name, and he successfully trades upon it by getting guineas for some of the most superficial and trashy works which ever issued from the British press.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF COL. JAMES FISK, JR., Being a Full and Impartial Account of the Remarkable Career of a Remarkable Man, &c., &c. By R. W. MCALPINE, a Member of the New-York Press. Illustrated. New-York: The New-York Book Company. 1872.

In addition to the title as above quoted, the title-page of this pretentious volume assures the public that the work contains sketches of Messrs. DREW, VANDERBILT, GOULD and TWEED; of Miss MANSFIELD and STOKES, together with a financial history of the country for the last three years. Six firms are also named as having jointly assisted in the publication of the book. After this announcement of its tremendous importance, it is singular that Mr. MCALPINE, who is "a member of the New-York Press," should have assumed its sole authorship. A cyclopedia of history and biography published by no less than six firms ought to have been proclaimed as the work of at least three associated authors.

After having read the title-page the reader, however, who examines the body of the book will no longer be surprised that one man should alone have performed the task of compiling it. He will find that the promise of giving three years' financial history of the country is not kept, and that not even a pretense of keeping it is made. The sketches of prominent men are indeed given, but they are as brief as they could well be made. Two pages contain the biography of Miss MANSFIELD, and less than that space is devoted to STOKES. Not that this is any serious loss. Had Mr. MCALPINE,—who mentions that he is a member of the New-York Press—omitted entirely the sketches of MANSFIELD and STOKES; indeed, had he even said nothing whatever of FISK, he would have deserved some little gratitude. And it also would be ungenerous to revile him because his book, which the title-page declares to be "illustrated," does not contain a single illustration. When it is imagined what the illustrations would have been had they been suited to the text, we can only be grateful that they have been omitted, even at the expense of truth.

Although the book is not illustrated, does not contain any financial history except that of the thefts of FISK and his confederates, and gives us only a few pages in place of the biographies of persons more or less disreputable, it nevertheless contains a good deal of exceedingly worthless matter. It repeats sometimes, in the language of Mr. MCALPINE—who, it should be mentioned, informs us that he is a member of the New-York Press—the substance of what the newspapers have said about JAMES FISK for the last three years. The evidence given by FISK in various Erie lawsuits, and before the Committee which investigated the conspiracy of Black Friday, is also repeated, and a full report of the Coroner's inquest held over FISK's body is added, while the Fisk and Mansfield letters are republished in full. An account of the recent victory of the stockholders of the Erie Road over JAY GOULD, and the fragments of the Erie Ring, occupy several pages. Thirty-five pages are filled with an article on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad scandal, copied from the *Galaxy*, and scores of newspaper paragraphs quoted bodily, pad out the book.

It is thus a compilation of what other men have said of FISK, and the schemes in which he was concerned, put together with occasional bits of original writing by Mr. MCALPINE. This gentleman gives us his solemn word that he is "a member of the New-York Press." He does not state precisely the position he occupies, but that it is intimately connected with the paste-pot and scissors no reader of his compilation will doubt. His style, when at intervals he drops into original writing in a friendly way, has evidently been corrupted by the evil communications of bad reporters. Mr. MCALPINE is the sort of writer who speaks of a wash-bowl as "an apparatus devoted to lavatory purposes," and has an unconquerable tendency to call fire "the devouring element." He disdains the restraints of grammar, and has as much apparent contempt for good English as he has for good taste. There is but one redeeming point in his book. It is a worthless and tawdry biography of a worthless and tawdry rascal. The reader thus perceives that Mr. MCALPINE—whom we had nearly forgotten to say assures us that he is a "member of the New-York Press"—has a perception of the fitness of this thing. A well-written life of a man like FISK would be a manifest absurdity, and this absurdity Mr. MCALPINE deserves the credit of having avoided.

HORACE GREELEY'S CANDIDATURE.

How it Affects the Subscribers of the New-York Tribune.

The subscribers of the New-York *Tribune*, it is quite evident, are not taking kindly to the candidature of Mr. GREELEY—that is, if we may presume to form an opinion from the scores of letters which come to us from them by every mail. Those who have been familiar with the political teachings of a particular writer for more than a quarter of a century, certainly ought to know whether that writer is worthy of election to the highest office in the gift of the people, and that, too, upon a platform which for downright absurdity has no parallel in the history of this or any other country.

Below we print a few of the letters referred to, more with the view of showing the drift of public opinion in the different States, than to set forward the personal opinions of writers:

C. H. R., of Flint, Genesee County, Mich., sends $3 for two copies of the WEEKLY TIMES, (one year,) with the following significant postscript:

"We have just heard of GREELEY's nomination at Cincinnati. Democrats very much elated. Republicans a unit for GRANT."

J. H. G., a medical gentleman who enjoys a lucrative practice at Rupert, Vt., refers to Mr. GREELEY's newspaper thus:

"For twenty-five years the people of this town have all swore by the *Tribune*, and now they are all swearing at it. Send me thirty copies CAMPAIGN TIMES."

J. H. D., of Lewiston, Me., holds out no hope whatever to Mr. GREELEY in that city:

"Inclosed," says the writer, "please find draft amounting to $20, for which you may send me forty copies of WEEKLY TIMES (or CAMPAIGN WEEKLY) for six months. As soon as we heard of the nomination at Cincinnati we started this club, and got thirty names in about three hours. We do not know of any Republicans here who will support HORACE GREELEY for President."

A. F., of Wyalusing, Bradford County, Penn., regards the nomination of Mr. GREELEY as a great national calamity:

"I have been," says the writer, "a constant subscriber for the New-York *Tribune* for over twenty years, but have been completely disgusted with the course of that paper for the past few months, I am forced to cut loose from it now, notwithstanding the fact that its chief editor has got the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention. Inclosed find $5, (in postage stamps,) for which please send me your DAILY TIMES for six months."

The following communication is forcible enough to stand on its own merits. It comes from Coventry, Chenango County, New-York State:

"The TIMES is fast taking the place of the *Tribune* up here. We all feel that it is now the great Republican paper of the country, and as a consequence, it is received kindly everywhere. 'Sore-heads' are as scarce with us as hen's teeth. I know only of one in our town, and I hope he will soon repent of his sins and be ready to receive absolution."

A prominent manufacturing firm of Wallingford, Conn., under date of May 2, writes:

"Our *Tribune* has run out, and so has GREELEY. Inclosed please find check for $10. If amount is correct, please send the TIMES for one year."

A. K., of Canaan Centre, Columbia County, New-York State, sends a check for $5, two subscriptions to our semi-weekly, taking occasion at the same time to remark:

"The Cincinnati ticket can't get any Republican votes in this town. Mr. C. has been a subscriber to the *Tribune* for more than twenty years. He is thoroughly disgusted with it. The TIMES I have read during the last fifteen years, till last number, since which time I have been absent from home till now. It doesn't seem quite like home without the TIMES. Send it at once."

G. A. L., of Harford, New-York State, sends his subscription, and desires to have the WEEKLY TIMES forwarded to him. After referring to the relative merits of the TIMES and *Tribune*, in no very flattering terms toward the latter, he goes on to say:

"I think I speak within bounds when I express the opinion that the Republicans of this county are greatly disgusted with Mr. GREELEY on account of the course he is taking in regard to the Cincinnati movement, the result of which, if it accomplishes anything, will be to waft the Democratic Party into power over the heads of the disappointed office-seekers, who, through spite or ambition, would lend their influence to bring about the disintegration of the Republican Party, whose noble deeds are the pride of all lovers of freedom."

A correspondent writing from Athens, Clark County, Mo., says:

"Inclosed please find $1 for WEEKLY TIMES. The *Tribune* has been the leading New-York paper here for some time. Mr. GREELEY's whims and peculiarities have been borne with long enough. His last movement in going over to the enemy, bag and baggage, at the very hour he was expected to be at the front cheering us on to victory, is more than the patience of a Missouri Radical can endure."

Mr. JOHN WATT, a sturdy Scot residing in Watertown, New-York State, is evidently not one of the kind who can easily be induced to desert an old acquaintance in a difficulty, unless there are good grounds for so doing. In a recent letter, a friend of his forwards the following copy of a letter sent to the *Tribune* on the same day:

"I have taken the *Tribune* for seventeen years, because I belonged to a class who supposed HORACE GREELEY was honest and true to the Republican cause; but when he tries to lead me into the rebel camp, I beg to be excused. I cannot support traitors or bolters. Bailing JEFF. DAVIS was bad enough, but intriguing with MONTGOMERY BLAIR & CO. to destroy the great party he helped to form, and reinstate the rebel element in power, is too much for a Scotchman."

W. G. W., who sends to us the foregoing communication, takes occasion to say for himself:

"I inclose you a money-order for $5, and you can add to our list of thirty-five ten copies of the CAMPAIGN TIMES; or, send all campaign editions, if you please. I am in hopes soon to send you an order for 200 extra copies. HORACE GREELEY for President. How is that for high"!

From Enfield Centre, Tompkins County, New-York State, "W. M." writes to say that he is "down" on HORACE GREELEY, and that he has given up the *Tribune*. He also incloses a subscription for the WEEKLY TIMES, and promises to do yeoman service for the candidate of the Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. E. H. DEW., writing from Jersey City Heights, under date of May 4, after saying some handsome things of the TIMES, continues:

"During the past twenty years I have been a constant reader of the *Tribune* and an earnest supporter of HORACE GREELEY in his views upon the Tariff question, and in his opposition to the principles of the Democratic Party. But his acceptance of the nomination for President at the Cincinnati Convention, upon a platform which may mean anything or nothing, and his connections with a notorious free-trader as the nominee for Vice-President, seems so utterly inconsistent with his former course that my opposition to him in the future must be as earnest as my support has been in the past."

Mr. MAX L. MAYER, of Jonesboro, Tennessee, doesn't seem to have a very exalted opinion of the "sorehead" movement in that State. Writing under date of May 1, he says:

"Find money order for $5, for which send me the DAILY TIMES until the inclosed is exhausted. Fully and thoroughly sympathising with you in the good cause, and in favor of Gen. GRANT, I feel that your journal should find a welcome in every nook and corner of our common country. Although I am a German, I am happy to inform you that all Germans have not deserted the great National Republican Party; I, for one, will always work in harmony with it. Whenever you hear of any one in Tennessee being a 'Liberal Republican,' so called, just put him down for certain as never having—at least since 1860—acted with the National Republican Party."

The following letter comes to us from Williamstown, Gloucester County:

"In reading your paper, which I take regularly, I see many communications from different parts of the country, setting forth the known decrease in the subscription list of the New-York *Weekly Tribune*. I think that the falling off of that paper here is worthy of record. Last year there were fifty-five copies given out at our Post-office each week to regular subscribers. This year only two copies are taken in the place. Some four years ago Mr. GREELEY delivered a Fourth of July oration in our town, and then, as until recently, had very many followers and admirers among our citizens. *Today there are not five men in the Republican Party of this township who would vote for him.* The news of his nomination for the Presidency was received with derision and indignation. We judge of Mr. GREELEY now, and the others who made up the Cincinnati Convention, by Mr. JAMES M. SCOVELL, who is personally well known in this community, and is spoken of by all honest persons with the most perfect disgust; and who, when running on an independent ticket three years ago for State Senator, received only two votes, one of which, to say the least, the invincible Colonel himself has the credit of casting."

The following letter also comes from New-Jersey, (Clinton.) The writer is a business man, who has been a warm supporter of Gen. GRANT's Administration from the beginning, and has continued faithful, although a reader of the *Tribune*, down to the present. Here is what he has to say on the subject:

"As my subscription to the New-York *Tribune*, to which I have been a subscriber since the commencement of its publication, expires today, I inclose you my check for $10 to pay one year's subscription to the DAILY TIMES. Since Mr. GREELEY commenced his vindictive abuse of Gen. GRANT, and his insane attempts to assault the Republican Party, and thus place the Government in the hands of the men who used their utmost efforts for years to destroy it, I have come to the conclusion that he is no longer a safe political adviser. Those of us who gave of our money and our blood for the suppression of the rebellion have not forgotten, that while Mr. GREELEY was shrieking for compromises and concessions to rebels, Gen. GRANT was pounding the life out of the rebellion. I know not how it is in other States, but I have yet to hear the first Republican in this State speak approvingly of Mr. GREELEY's conduct."

The following letter from Mr. J. W. MAXWELL, of Bellevue, Nebraska, although written on the eve of the Cincinnati Convention, yet seems fresh enough to merit publication. After lamenting the general scarcity of money among the farming classes, and the desire to become subscribers to the TIMES, Mr. MAXWELL goes on to say:

"Years ago we began to subscribe to the *Tribune* to circulate it among weak-kneed Democrats, and because we then considered it the most attractive exponent of our party views; but neither then nor at any other time have we been guided in this matter through our devotion to HORACE GREELEY. Mr. GREELEY inflates himself with the vain idea that the people are so carried away by his transcendent powers as a statesman and philosopher, that they would elect him by acclaim, if it was not for that military ogre, GRANT. Because Republicans cannot see it in that light, he feels hostile, and is going back on us. This would be a great calamity, indeed, if Mr. GREELEY had not already foresworn so many creeds, which at one time or other embodied the essence of his faith, communism, Grahamism, and all the other pernicious isms combined under the generic term Greeleyism. He got so used to backing down that he tried hard to swamp us during the rebellion; thank Heaven, he failed then, as he will fail now in swamping the Republican Party, but the latest feat of this wonderful acrobat, is swallowing himself the cherished theory of his life-time, the great starting point of all his political economy. The one prevailing axiom, Protection, on which he has wasted barrels of ink and used up tons of type, he is taking it all back out of condescension to DAVID A. WELLS and the respect he has for the venerable poet of the *Post*. His are greatly modified on that matter—not half so high as were—merely incidental or anything, to be agreeable. Four years ago I assisted in getting up a club of a hundred subscribers for the New-York *Tribune*; to-day there is such a feeling of resentment at its recreancy, that I do not know where I could get five. Nine-tenths of the Republicans here are for 'U. S. GRANT.' Except the incumbents of a few little Post-offices, there is not a Federal office-holder in the county. When, therefore, H. G. says 'that none but office-holders, their dependents, or minions, desire the re-election of Gen. GRANT,' we are tempted to answer him in the emphatic, if not elegant, language of our great men, 'You lie, villain, you lie!'"

The following letter comes from one of the most thoughtful professional men in the West. It bears the post-mark of Winona, Minn., and is dated May 6:

"For at least two-thirds of the time for the last eighteen years I have been, and am now, a subscriber for the New-York *Tribune*. Have never figured in politics as an office-seeker or office-holder; yet, without disparaging the many merits of Mr. GREELEY as a journalist and as a man, I can no more think of voting for him for President of the United States than I would of voting for the amiable and estimable ELIHU BURRITT for General of our army. Under Gen. GRANT our army triumphed over the enemies of our country. Under his Administration as President the country has passed one of the most trying periods of a nation's history, with a degree of prosperity probably never surpassed. I cannot now vote against so safe and successful a leader."

A war-worn veteran, now of Washington, D. C., who was once an ardent admirer of Mr. GREELEY, makes an admission in the following letter, which will probably be received with pleasure by his old comrades of the Grand Army:

"I have been a Republican since the origin of the party, and served more than four years in the Second Iowa Infantry and Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry. When GREELEY bailed JEFF. DAVIS, in the Grand Army Post at Keokuk, Iowa, I strongly opposed, as inexpedient, resolutions condemning his conduct, but was overborne by the majority.

"I have been an old *Tribune* reader, but having been disgusted with its course I dropped it on the 1st of March and subscribed for the TIMES, which I find entirely satisfactory. As LINCOLN said to GRANT at Vicksburg, I would now say to my Grand Army comrades, who censured GREELEY, 'you were right and I was wrong.' GRANT forever."

The letter which we print below is from a lady, who seems to have a keen sense of the ridiculous. According to her notion, the American nation would become a laughing-stock for the whole civilized world, by having such a man as Mr. GREELEY in the Presidential chair:

"I trust you will excuse me for intruding upon you, when I know how very valuable your time is, for I want to tell you how thoroughly pleased I am with the TIMES; the last articles relating to the Greeley nomination have particularly pleased me. I am one of the 'weaker sex,' though I am not a woman's rights champion by any means; and, although I know little about politics, it strikes me that it would be the very height of absurdity for such an enlightened and intelligent nation as ours to have as representative a man who is no better fitted to govern a large farm than a country. I have nothing to say against Mr. GREELEY. What would be the good of it? Why, Sir, every one knows that he cannot even dress like a decent being! A fine person he would be to receive the Ministers and representatives of foreign countries! I doubt if he would even change his collar or button his flowing white coat when called upon to do the honors of the nation's capital upon State occasions. Foreign countries would make us their great laughing-stock—in fact, it would be altogether ridiculous to call a changeable man like GREELEY 'our President, the Chief Magistrate of the great Republic of America.'"

ITALY.

An Industrial Inquest—A Fete Day in Florence—The Memory of Gen. Fanti—Distinguished Guests—Italian Field Sports—Protestantism in the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, April 10, 1872.

The most interesting matter which has occupied attention for the past few days is the industrial inquest which has been going on in Florence. The object of this inquiry is to bring to the notice of the public the greatest amount of information possible as to the condition and prospects of every branch of labor, which is contributing, or can contribute, to the enrichment of the State. The leading conductors of the most important of the manufacturing and trading enterprises, have been invited to give their testimony before the Committee of investigation, and the result so far has been the accumulation of a mass of information which will be found extremely useful in helping to guide the judgment and action of capitalists and men of enterprise in the future.

A FETE DAY IN FLORENCE.

The Florentines have had a celebration the past week such as brings out half the population. The occasion was the unveiling of the statue of Gen. FANTI, which has been set up in the square in front of the Church and Convent of St. Mark. The name of this hero, whom the country now delights to honor, is one which is hardly known in America among those who have served the Italian cause. But more than one-half of the life of sixty years of FANTI was given in faithful duty to the service of the country; whether with moral support and sacrifices in times of peril and discouragement, or by his writings upon different branches of military science, and energy and bravery in the field. The addresses delivered by Gen. CIALDINI and others on the occasion of the inauguration of the monument gave testimony to the fact that few have left a purer memory, or one freer from suspicion of effort made in the public cause from motives of selfishness. The statue of Gen. FANTI is a standing figure, larger than life, modeled by FANI, the well-known sculptor, and cast in bronze by PAPI, the not less well-known founder of Florence. The past week here in Rome a monument has been put up on the house in which GOETHE, the German poet, lived and wrote for several years. Observing in these countries such honors so frequently paid to distinguished genius, or to those who have rendered illustrious service, the thought recurs, is the great Metropolis of the American nation doing as much as it should to raise monuments at once to ornament the City and to mark the progress of our civilization. The poverty of the City of New-York in monuments to illustrate historic events, or to honor distinguished men, does not fail to attract the notice of intelligent strangers. How much longer will it be necessary to wait before public sentiment demands that civic honors shall be paid by palpable symbols to such men as WASHINGTON IRVING, DE WITT CLINTON, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and ROBERT FULTON? When the effigies of these are raised New-York will find other sons not less worthy of monumental memorials. Including the statues in the Court of the Uffizi Palace, Florence has now not less than thirty such public memorials dedicated to the memory of those famous in her civil and military history. The sight of these stimulates others to do something for the glory of the country.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

The Prince and Princess of WALES have been enjoying their sojourn in Rome in a quiet and unpretentious way. They are living at a public inn, but little separated from the other guests, and their drives are taken in a carriage such as any well-to-do family may hire at the stables. They have adopted the style of simplicity, which, in part for political reasons, has been made the rule at this as well as at other Courts. In fact, a good understanding has been established after a short acquaintance, between the hereditary Prince of Italy, who is left by his father to do the honors here, and the heir to the English throne. They are nearly of the same age, and many of their habits and tastes are similar, and the Prince HUMBERT is so near a Protestant in the freedom of his thought that there can be no great alienation in their religious sympathies. Each is a husband and father, with the domestic ties and hopes which make good family men and keep alive natural feelings. The parallel may be carried further, and be applied to the progenitors of the two Princes. VICTOR EMMANUEL and VICTORIA were born in the same year, and although nominally married, both are in a state of royal widowhood. After the dinner at the Quirinal, the other day, the two royal sprigs, as careless of etiquette as any reckless outsiders, left the ladies to amuse themselves, and went to smoke their cigars and chat by themselves in their own cabinet. This has shocked some mortals here, who insist that the Englishman has taught the Italian Prince the ungallant manners of his country.

ITALIAN FIELD SPORTS.

The season of fox-hunting being ended, the field sports of the Roman Campagna are continued by the Spring races, which begin to-day, at the usual place of meeting at Roma Vecchia, a few miles beyond the walls. From year to year the interest in such sports increases, and the King hurries back to the capital to take part in them, finding them a greater attraction than the ceremonies of the palace connected with the entertainment of foreign Princes. Formerly the English were conspicuous in the direction of these recreations of the turf; but the taste is now so well established among the Italians themselves, that the fox-hunting of the Campagna and the horse-racing at Rome and Florence have come to have a consequence so respectable as to be worthy of mention among the leading local amusements. Much attention is given to the breeding of horses, and a new stimulus is found in the example of the King.

Night before last there was the long-expected illumination, with Asiatic fires, of the ruins of the *Via Sacra* and the Roman Forum, for the entertainment of the foreign Princes. It had been promised for a week or two, but the weather was not favorable, and public curiosity was not gratified quite so promptly as usual. The lighting up, which continued for more than an hour, went through a variety of transformations of crimson and amethyst and purple and gold, and the effect was extremely fine. A crowd of twenty or thirty thousand filled the wide area of ruins, and the gleams of light contrasted with the abysses of darkness in this scene of the wreck of a vast empire, made a strange impression upon the mind. In these pyrotechnic displays, of a wild picturesqueness and originality, is found a substitute for the Papal illuminations, suddenly brought to a close. The work of cleaning out the Roman Forum goes on with energy, under the direction of Signor ROSA, who has been for several years employed to carry forward in that locality archæological inquiries. The excavations have now nearly reached the side of the Forum on which stands the half-buried Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, and before long the roads which have served to keep up communication with the different parts of that region must be broken up, as the ancient level is twenty or thirty feet below the present.

PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.

The designs for the two Protestant Church edifices, which it is proposed to build here for the use of the American and English visitors, are completed, and are now submitted to the inspection of those interested. The architect has selected the Lombard, or early Gothic of Northern Italy—a style sufficiently in harmony with the architecture of buildings existing here not to offend the proprieties of local art. The Gothic of the North of Europe, which is the style most in favor with the form of faith to which these structures will be dedicated, is liable to the objection of being too strongly in contrast with classical forms. It must be said that the style of architecture which generally prevails in Roman churches is what is called baroque, or bastard classic, in very bad taste, with little of the true spirit of Christian architecture, and there is now opportunity to give examples in better taste.

The American Church is planned for the accommodation of eight hundred persons, and the English for about the same number. The American design is somewhat the more elaborate, having a clear story, while the roof is not broken by a line of upper windows in the English plan. But both designs may be changed in some particulars before the work is begun. A residence for the rector, as well as rooms for the library, and other uses, are embraced in both plans. The English propose to lay out seventy-five thousand dollars, which is yet to be raised—the Americans one hundred thousand dollars, a part of which is already in hand. Indeed, the site for the American church is purchased, at an outlay of nearly twenty thousand dollars—a lot with an extension of about one hundred feet on the principal street—the Via Nazionale—running back along another street to the depth of 150 feet. We hope it will be found that the locality chosen is that which is to be the real future centre of Rome, and that the desire to profit by the new vantages offered has not led to a precipitate choice. The clerical, or so-called religious journals of Rome, raise a cry of horror against the profanation of this most holy city, which the authority has permitted by granting all the rights and privileges for the erection of these churches. Mr. NEVIN, the rector of the American church, who has been most active in pushing forward the enterprise, will leave here in a few days for America, to be in New-York as early as the 1st of May. An effort is making to raise here among Americans a sufficient sum to cover the cost of the ground, while the outlay necessary for the construction of the building will be met by the money which it is hoped will be raised by subscriptions in America.

THE EXODUS.

The movement away from Rome has begun among the foreign visitors of the Winter, and the habit of closing the season with the passage of the cooler months is kept up as in past years. Rome is as comfortable as any other city for nine months out of the twelve, and gradually the tendency will grow to lengthen out the fashionable season.

ANGELICO.

VIRGINIA.

The Virginia So-called "Republicans" at Cincinnati—Disguised Democrats and Masquerading Conservatives—Their Political Antecedents and Present Status—Virginia to Give Thirty Thousand Majority for Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, May 6, 1872.

If the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention from other States were no better Republicans than those from this State, then it was more a Democratic than a Republican Convention. People laugh here at the names that figure as on the Committees of the Convention, &c. Of all the so-called delegates from this State, not one was delegated even by a cross-road's meeting, or by a ward meeting, and every one went of his own motion, with no authority to represent anybody but himself. The only one of the Virginia excursionists to Cincinnati that has any claim to be called a Republican is FRANKLIN STEARNS, and he was prominent as a supporter of the Walker movement in Virginia in 1869, and since then has not worked in accord with the Republican Party of this State in any matter. Among the other so-called delegates, Mr. GEO. RYE was State Treasurer until recently, elected to the position by a Conservative or Democratic Legislature, and was understood to have fully renounced Republicanism for the new Conservative faith. HENRY J. SMITH is Sheriff of this county, and could not have been elected to that position had he not been considered a good Conservative; WM. LOWENSTEIN is a member of the House of Delegates from this city, and is Chairman of the Committee of Enrolled Bills of the House, and the permanent Secretary of all Conservative legislative caucuses. JAMES R. FISHER is Secretary of the State Conservative Executive Committee, and the chief wire-worker of the Conservative Party of this City. J. W. LEWELLEN was one of the editors and proprietors of the Richmond *Dispatch* during the war, and although he started the *Republic* here after the war, the first Republican paper, I believe, ever published in Virginia, he is now Inspector of Flour for this city, a position which he has received as a good Conservative. Gen. W. C. NEWBERRY is our State Superintendent of Public Buildings.

THE COLORED DELEGATES.

Then there are the negro delegates. ABRAM HALL is what is called a leading colored Conservative here, and as such is an assistant door-keeper of the State Senate. He had the doubtful honor, too, of being singled out by name on the last Fifteenth Amendment celebration here, by two or three of the orators, as a traitor to his race. FREDERICK W. COLES, colored, is an officer of the Colored Conservative Club of this city, and he holds a place in the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing. And so the list runs, of both black and white. They are all devilish Liberal Republicans, and the Conservatives here grin from ear to ear to see their names so prominent in the Cincinnati movement.

EFFECT OF THE NOMINATIONS.

As to the nominations, the Conservatives here generally consider it a very good Republican ticket, while the Republicans look upon the whole affair as a fraud and humbug. The Conservative calculation is that with the Republican Party divided between GREELEY and GRANT, the Democrats can slip in their ticket triumphantly. Hon. RALEIGH T. DANIEL, Chairman of the Conservative State Executive Committee, does not like the nomination of GREELEY and BROWN at all, and he says that he does not see how the Democracy can stomach so distasteful a ticket. Hon. JOHN HOMES GILMER, who has long been prominent in the Conservative Party, declares publicly and emphatically that as between GRANT and GREELEY, he prefers GRANT, will vote for GRANT, and intends to stump the State for GRANT. Mr. GILMER says that Virginia is now certain for GRANT, by at least 25,000 or 30,000 majority.

LOCAL POLITICS.

There is a crisis here in our municipal politics favorable to the Republicans. The fourth Thursday of this month is the day for the election of Mayor, City Council, &c., and the Conservatives have a bitter quarrel as to how their nominations shall be made. All the morning Conservative journals—the *Dispatch*, the *Whig* and the *Enquirer*—are simultaneously assaulting the "rings" "cliques" and "clubs" that are said to dominate the party and dictate its nominations, and the clubs, representing the rings and cliques, strike back with the declaration that there is a real Republican majority in this city, and that the Municipal Government and the city members of the Legislature would now be Republicans but for them. They threaten to disband and go a fishing on election day, and say that they wish to see how the newspapers, lawyers and merchants will carry the day. This family quarrel is divulging many ugly things that were before merely suspected, and the Republicans are listening and looking on with growing hopes of winning advantages from the dissentions of the enemy.

E.

Authorized Biography of Prof. Morse.

From the Observer, May 9.

The executors of the late Prof. MORSE state that his will provides that his "books, manuscripts and papers shall be given in charge by his executors to some suitable person or persons for the purpose of preparing a biographical notice relating to him." This direction the executors of his will intend faithfully to carry out. They will at once select a person, they consider most competent to prepare a biography worthy of this distinguished man, to whom all his papers will be submitted, and who will have the exclusive use of the material afforded by them. It is the desire of the executors to present the most readable, attractive and at the same time reliable, biography of Prof. MORSE, and all crude and unauthorized attempts at such a biography, without the proper material, would only prejudice the plan now proposed.

The family of Prof. MORSE and his executors desire to give the above as reasons to the public for not furnishing materials for sketches of his life, which are frequently asked of them, and to ask that his biography may be left to be prepared from the only authentic sources, which are found among his papers, and in the manner indicated by himself. It seems not unreasonable that his reputation, as it is handed down in history, should be committed to friends of his own choice, and his last wishes in this regard his executors are confident will be regarded by all.

CUBA.

A Changed Situation—A Manifesto and Its Results—The Rule of the Volunteers—General War News—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 27, 1872.

Havana, so full of threatening rumors, and, to the initiated, presenting such a dangerous aspect only a week ago, has assumed a different air this week, as the probable cause of disturbance has been removed. In one of my last I mentioned the document issued against the volunteers by Mr. ALVAREZ DE LA CAMPA, the father of one of the executed students, and spoke of the excitement which had been created among the volunteers, especially among those of the Fifth Battalion. On Friday night last it became known that a party of men intended to attack the residence of Señor CAMPA, to make him sign a clandestine refutation of what he had authorized to be written and published, and, if necessary, to use harsh measures. Another body was to proceed to the house of Señor JOSE MARIA LLERAS, also a Spaniard, and father of another of the killed students. The parties concerned were advised of the proposed attack, and a brother of Señor CAMPA took both men with him to Marianao, and there they slept on that night. On Saturday they returned to the city, only to find that the excitement against them among their infuriated countrymen was on the increase, and that their lives were no longer safe; so, about dusk, both went on board of the German steamer *Germania*, which was to leave next day, Señor CAMPA's brother in the meantime taking the necessary steps to secure their passports, which he obtained from the proper authorities late on Saturday night. Señor LLERAS was the author of the document issued by CAMPA, his long service as a Commissary of Police fitting him especially for the editing of the pamphlet. In connection with this affair it is necessary to state who Señores CAMPA and LLERAS are, and to explain that CAMPA threw the gauntlet to the Fifth Volunteer Battalion, nothing standing between him and their vengeance but his brother's influence. All Cubans, and many Spaniards, say that God punished both of these men in the sudden loss of their children, as a partial atonement for the many wrongs they had committed. LLERAS and CAMPA had always been Spaniards of the most ultra and savage sort, the former carrying his hatred of everything so far as to drink champagne publicly the day when his protector and *Compadre*, Gen. NARCISO LOPEZ, was executed. Since then LLERAS has been a *Celador* and Commissary of Police, resigning his connection with the police about five years ago to become manager of a cigar depot. While on the police he was always trying to discover conspiracies against the Cubans, and was instrumental in procuring the garroting of PINTO. Since the outbreak of the revolution he has been known as a very bitter enemy of the Cubans, who hated and feared him, knowing him to be a man of determination and very astute. Señor CAMPA has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most ignorant and cruel among the Havana Spaniards, having amassed a fortune by exercising the profession of a usurer. For the paltry sum of twenty dollars, loaned by him, families have been despoiled of their bed and driven homeless into the street, and it seems as if the love for his son and his memory had only come into existence and grown within the past month. The morning after the boy's unjustifiable and brutal butchery, your correspondent saw Señor CAMPA sitting before his grocery-store on the corner of Neptuno-street and the Prado, smoking a cigar in the most unconcerned manner, and during the same week he was superintending the building of some houses. But all this does not change the fact that the boys were barbarously executed, and a remnant of the same mob which gloried in shedding their blood thirsted for that of the parents. At midnight, Acting Captain-General CEBALLOS, Gov. MORENO and a few others went to CAMPA's house, and searched it, looking after documents supposed to be hidden there, but they did not find anything. This is the story as told for the volunteers, but in reality CEBALLOS only got CAMPA out of the way, and so prevented a riot, and at the same time avoided his family the annoyance of having a troop of ruffians break open the doors and turn things upside down. On Sunday afternoon the *Germania* left, LLERAS and CAMPA keeping close in their state-rooms; on deck were the two remaining sons of Mr. EDUARDO LALORDE, on their way to Germany, the eldest having been executed, and the second being still confined in the Penitentiary. There is some chance of these young men not becoming revolutionists, which they would have become if sent to Spain, as every young man brought up in the Peninsula looks on a revolution and being mixed up with one at some time or other as a part of his education. The Spaniards say that neither CAMPA or LLERAS will be able to do anything in Madrid; that their (the Spaniards') influence is too great to be shaken by a couple of men, who only need to be called disguised revolutionists to avoid all chance of their being heard; and they say, too, that CAMPA's protest will only serve as a text for some [illegible] to write something about. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to have the property of CAMPA embargoed.

A MEETING OF VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting was held on Wednesday by a commission composed of prominent members of the volunteer forces, and of the Casino Español, in relation to the Campa and Lleras manifesto. Some of the members ridiculed the idea of the immense excitement which the presence of these two men would produce in Spain. The majority of the meeting then resolved to request Señor ANTONIO ALVAREZ DE LA CAMPA (alias El Tocho) to go after his brother by the first steamer, and see if he could influence him from prosecuting the case, and after a time Señor CAMPA assented, on condition that somebody else join him. Col. ZULUETA's name was mentioned, but he peremptorily declined, alleging that his private affairs needed his presence here, whereupon Señor DUHANANA was appointed and accepted, both leaving to-morrow on the Cadiz mail steamer.

WAR NEWS.

Gen. VALMASEDA arrived at Manzanillo on the evening of the 20th, and again assumed personal supervision of affairs in that department. The advantages obtained by the Cubans some weeks ago have not been kept, and the Spaniards have managed to press their adversaries closely, getting VICENTE GARCIA between two fires and breaking up his organization. VALMASEDA found out that nothing could be done unless he managed first to have his rear clear, and to destroy communication between the Central and Eastern Departments. In consequence of this determination, large masses of troops were withdrawn from the western portion of the Central Department, all garrisons were put on the war path, leaving but few men to defend the forts, and a large number of engagements were fought, the celebrated Cuban General, IGNATIO AGRAMONTE, finding himself for the first time since the war begun in tight quarters, and in real danger. The defection of his most trusty aids and the death of others, has diminished AGRAMONTE's corps considerably; among those who surrendered last week were EMILIO and ANTONIO LOAIZA, with about twenty others.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

MANUEL CASTELLANOS, Secretary for life of the Havana Board of Aldermen, at one time a Minister of MAXIMILIAN, and a strong advocate of placing a Spanish prince on the Mexican throne, has been compelled to abandon his position, although his resignation is announced as voluntary. The Marquis of AGUAS CLARAS, a life Alderman, headed the opposition against him.... The Spanish frigate *Numancia* has arrived at Guantanamo, where she will remain all Summer, ready for any trouble with the Spanish-American Republics, or with other countries.... Brig.-Gen. CANTELAR, one of the men most hated by the Cubans, and the instigator of the Cobre executions, has just died in Spain.... The German man-of-war *Vineta*, Capt. BARTSCH, has arrived here from Kingston, Jamaica.... The cable steamer *Suffolk* will begin to grapple for the lost Key West cable next week.... The drouth is very severe in the Eastern and in parts of the Central Department.

QUASIMODO.

THE SALE OF ARMS.

Report of the Senate Investigating Committee.

Senator Schurz's and Sumner's Refusal to Answer Questions.

Every Dollar of Receipts Paid into the Treasury.

Complete Vindication of the Government and its Officers.

How Senators were Used by the Wily French Marquis.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

Agreement of the Senate Committee upon their Report in the Sales of Arms.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Senate Arms Committee held their final meeting today, and agreed upon their report, which will be made to-morrow.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

They commenced their investigations on the 8th of March, and held thirty-one meetings, concluding on the 23d of April. Much of the testimony is only hearsay, and some of it is not sworn to, even at second hand; but, in an investigation of charges so seriously affecting the honor of the country and the character of high officers of the Government, the Committee desired to receive everything that might possibly shed light on the subject. All the witnesses before the Committee fully answered the questions put to them except Senators SUMNER and SCHURZ, each of whom refused to answer certain questions, the nature of which the testimony shows.

SUMNER'S REFUSAL TO ANSWER.

The Committee in reviewing the protests of Senator SUMNER, say that the resolution raising the Committee directed an inquiry into the conduct of Senators touching the subject matter of investigation. This subject is regulated, not by the rules of the respective Houses, but by the acts of Congress, which make no exceptions in favor of Senators, or others, testifying before any Committee of either House of Congress. To exempt a Senator from the effect of the statute, it must be maintained that he is above the law; that a Senator may do what the law declares no person shall do, or that a Senator need not do what the law declares every person shall do. The Committee cannot refrain from expressing their astonishment that a Senator should seek to clothe himself with the immunities which pertained in ancient times to persons of certain rank or caste, since it had been the purpose of the legislation of Congress for the past ten years to abolish caste and to make all citizens, without regard to station, color or previous condition of servitude, equal before the law, and equally amenable to its operations. For a Senator now to invoke the artificial and arbitrary immunities belonging to feudal days, and resting upon monarchical principles and the existence of caste in society, is to ignore the fundamental idea of a republic, that the officer is the servant of the people, and responsible to the law equally with other citizens. The law is the voice of the people, and no person, high or low, black or white, in public or in private station, can set up exemption from its provisions. If the law is to bind any one, it certainly ought to bind those who made it. They are not only bound, but estopped. Disobedience to any constitutional act of Congress is a crime, but when committed by a Senator it involves also a contempt of the body of which he is a member. Therefore, notwithstanding the protest of Senator SUMNER, to which they have given due consideration, the Committee cannot doubt that a subpoena was properly issued to him, and that he was bound to obey it and to testify before the Committee, and that his refusal to answer the questions which were put to him cannot be justified.

THE SALES AND PROCEEDS.

In regard to the sales of ordnance stores by the Government of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the amount, kind, and description sold, the purchasers thereof, the dates of delivery, the price for which sold, the amount received, and the date of the authority of sale, are fully shown by the exhibit, by which it appears that the net balance received was $[illegible], all of which has been paid into the Treasury.

HOW THEY WERE MADE.

The Committee were also directed to inquire into the circumstances under which these sales were made. In determining what was intended by this requirement of the resolution, they were guided by the debate which took place in the Senate pending the resolution, and considered the following questions: 1. Were the sales authorized by law? 2. Were they made with a view to the best interests of the Government? 3. Were they made without preference to any purchaser or class of purchasers? 4. *Were the sales made under such circumstances as to violate the obligations of the United States as a neutral Power,* pending the war between France and Germany? 5. Whether any officer of the Government of the United States has shared any profits or advantages from such sales, or derived any benefit therefrom?

NOTHING DISHONORABLE IN THE TRANSACTIONS.

The Committee, duly jealous of the honor of our country and the reputation of the officers of the Government, have great satisfaction in being able, after the most thorough and impartial investigation, to say that there is nothing in these transactions which reflects dishonor upon either. The Committee say they find that the sales were made according to the settled construction of the statute in the War Department, with results exceedingly favorable to the Government. Therefore, they find nothing in the conduct of the Secretary of War, or his subordinates, deserving censure in this respect. There is no doubt they all proceeded in the full belief that they were acting in strict conformity with the law. The right to sell the stores cannot be questioned. The manner of sale, at the worst, was a mere error or irregularity in the details of the execution of an undoubted power; and in the result there was no sacrifice of any interest of the Government. The sales were conducted openly and fairly, and the prices received by the Government were higher than could have been expected, and much higher than the same stores now command. To this effect is the testimony of every competent witness upon the subject. The sales were conducted on the part of the officers in charge with a single view to procuring the highest possible price for the Government, and without the least preference to purchasers either as to opportunities or conditions of purchase, except that persons were excluded from the opportunity to purchase who were suspected of being agents of France, then at war with Germany.

NEUTRAL OBLIGATIONS.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss the question, "Were the sales made under such circumstances as to violate the obligations of the United States as a neutral Power, pending the war between France and Germany?" After quoting the principles of international law, they say that Congress, by the act of 1868, directed the Secretary of War to dispose of these arms and stores, and the Government being engaged in such sales prior to the war between France and Germany, had a right to continue the same during the war, and might, in the City of Washington, have sold and delivered any amount of such stores to FREDERICK WILLIAM or LOUIS NAPOLEON in person without violating the obligations of neutrality, provided such sales were made in good faith, not for the purpose of influencing the strife, but in the exercise of the lawful purpose of the Government to sell its surplus arms and stores. The United States, therefore, having a perfect right to sell these arms, the Committee proceed to consider what was, in fact, done by the Government in the premises. Coming to the conclusion, without hesitation, that the sales of arms and military stores during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were not made under such circumstances as to violate the obligations of our Government as a neutral power, and this, so recapitulate, for three reasons:

First—The REMINGTONS were not, in fact, agents of France during the time when sales were made to them;

Second—If they were such agents, such fact was neither known nor suspected by our Government at the time the sales were made; and

Third—If they had been such agents, and if that fact had been known to our Government, or if, instead of sending agents, LOUIS NAPOLEON or FREDERICK WILLIAM had personally appeared at the War Department to purchase arms, it would have been lawful for us to sell to either of them, in pursuance of a national policy adopted by the United States prior to the commencement of hostilities.

GEN. INGALLS AND THE REMINGTONS.

There is not the slightest foundation for even a suspicion that any officer of the War Department or of the Government derived any advantage from these sales. The name of Gen. RUFUS INGALLS having been mentioned in this connection, and he having been subjected to some criticism, the Committee feel bound, as a mere act of justice, to say that he is fully exonerated. His only connection with this transaction was the execution of an unofficial friendly office in delivering a message to and making an inquiry of the French Minister at Washington, for which he neither received nor expected to receive the slightest consideration or advantage; and the Committee believe the conduct of the Secretary of War and his subordinates in these transactions entirely blameless, and resulted in great advantage to the Government; and inasmuch as the REMINGTONS have also been mentioned in this connection, justice requires at the hands of the Committee the remark that this investigation has not resulted in impeaching the high character which they have so long sustained for enterprise and business integrity. Our country may justly be proud of such citizens.

CHAMBRUN AND HIS CATS' PAWS.

The Committee, in conclusion, say an examination of the testimony cannot fail to produce the impression that the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN is the source of all the aspersions which have been thrown upon our Government, and the suspicions which have been cast upon its officials. His connection with the Legation of France, from which he sometimes emerges, and under which at other times he shelters himself, leaves in doubt what was his real purpose in all this matter. At times he seems to have been intriguing in the interest of the French Government to establish claims or causes of complaint against American citizens. At other times he seems to have been acting as the agent or friend of his relative, the former Consul-General of France at New-York, M. PLACE. It is impossible to determine from the testimony precisely where the official character ended and his personal efforts commenced, or precisely what was the purpose for which he desired this investigation; but it is certain that he labored constantly and finally with success to accomplish it. Having failed to procure an investigation by our Government, by which he hoped to obtain proof to affect the trial of his friend and relative, M. PLACE, in France, by applying to Senator PATTERSON and Secretary BELKNAP, both friends of the Administration of our Government, the Marquis next applied to Senators SCHURZ and SUMNER. He furnished to Senator SUMNER the copy of the letter from Mr. REMINGTON to LE CESNE, although, in a subsequent conversation with Secretary BOUTWELL, he denied he had done so, and charged upon Senator PATTERSON that he (CHAMBRUN) had given the letter to him, to be shown to the President, and that Senator PATTERSON had just given it, or a copy of it, to Senator SUMNER. This letter was one of the principal inducements to the introduction by Senator SUMNER of the resolution for investigation. Another inducement was the supposed discrepancy between the accounts of the War and the Treasury Departments in regard to these sales; which turns out not to have existed; and yet another, was a pretended resolution of the French Assembly, or some Committee thereof, which, it appears, never was passed. Had Senators SUMNER and SCHURZ applied to the Treasury and War Departments for information on this subject, with the slight inconvenience of five minutes' walk, but which they omitted to do, they would have learned all the material facts which it has cost the Government thousands of dollars to ascertain by this investigation. They would have learned that there was no discrepancy between the accounts of the two Departments, and that there was no fraud nor violation of the law of nations in these sales—but in that case M. CHAMBRUN would have failed in his efforts to use the Senate as an instrumentality for obtaining testimony to vindicate his friend, M. PLACE, and the opportunity would have been lost to cast suspicion upon and raise a scandal against the executive administration of our Government.

CONCLUSION.

To rest the case: this investigation was moved, first, upon a statement that a certain resolution had been adopted in France; second, upon misapprehension as to the state of accounts between two executive departments of our Government; and third, on a totally unfounded suspicion as to the conduct of the War Department in making the sales. It is now ascertained that such supposed resolution was never passed; that the other two grounds had no existence in fact, as might easily have been discovered by the Senators who moved and supported this resolution of inquiry. In yet other words, this resolution was based upon one falsehood, one misapprehension, and one unfounded suspicion, and would not have been moved at all had other Senators imitated the wisdom and prudence which marked the course of Senator PATTERSON.

The Committee also inquired whether the breech-loading muskets, or other muskets capable of being transformed into breech-loaders, were not sold by the War Department in such large numbers as seriously to impair the defensive capacity of the country in time of war, and after quoting testimony upon the subject, say there can be no doubt that the Government could arm a million of men as fast as they could be raised and organized to receive arms. The Committee therefore report that the sales under consideration have not seriously impaired the defensive capacity of the country in time of war.

Senator STEVENSON will present his dissenting views.

Proposed Erection of a Statue to Mazzini by the Italians.

The movement to erect a monument to MAZZINI in the Central Park and the visit of GAVAZZI to this country are matters that are now occupying the attention of our Italian citizens. A number of meetings have been held recently to carry out the project, and the subscriptions to the fund for this object have been very satisfactory to those concerned. Signor A. TANTARDINI, the Italian sculptor and intimate friend of MAZZINI, has been corresponded with by the Committee, Messrs. N. CORRADI, LECHI DI CASALI and A. A. TREMESELINI, relative to the monument, and it has been decided to give him the erection of the statue in marble in place of the bronze casting at first proposed. Strenuous efforts are being made to obtain the money required to pay for the work. Father GAVAZZI will give a lecture on the 25th of May in aid of this object, the subject selected being "MAZZINI and the Unity of Italy." Letters from New-Orleans, San Francisco and other cities with contributions to the fund have also been received. On Sunday, June 2, the Italian National Feast will be celebrated at SULZER'S East River Park. One half of the money received from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the monument fund.

Father GAVAZZI will leave New-York on Monday next.

The Alumni Association of Columbia College Law School.

The Alumni Association of the Law School of Columbia College held their annual meeting last evening, at No. 37 Lafayette-place. WM. H. INGERSOLL presided. Owing, however, to the small number of the members present, no business of importance was intended to be transacted. Ultimately the class of 1872 entered the hall of meeting and proposed one of their number for office for the ensuing year. This called forth a protest from the members of the Association. It was stated that the class of 1872 were not members of the Alumni Association, and had no right to vote at elections, much less hold office, and that heretofore a formal motion was made to invite the class of 1872 to attend the meetings of the Alumni, but no precedent had been established by or under which they could claim to vote in the election of its officers. The class then left the hall in a body, and returned immediately, when a stormy debate occurred on the vexed question of privilege, but ended in no definite result.

Murderous Assault on Broadway.

About 10 o'clock last evening a murderous affray occurred on the sidewalk, opposite the gambling-house, No. 808 Broadway. ALBERT C. OATMAN is the proprietor of the gambling-house, and MICHAEL MANNEY, aged twenty-eight, of No. 12 Pell-street, was formerly his partner. Lately they have disagreed, and about a month ago MANNEY entered the gambling-saloon and stole a number of checks and a dealing-box, total value $500, for which offense he was arrested; but OATMAN did not press the case, and MANNEY was discharged. Last evening the two parties met; high words ensued, and in a few moments blows were freely exchanged, and OATMAN, with some sharp instrument, cut MANNEY literally "to pieces." MANNEY has no less than seven ugly cuts on the head, two of which are four inches long, and it is a great wonder that some vein was not severed. His wounds were dressed at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, and he was sent home. OATMAN was arrested and locked up all night.

The National Woman Suffrage Association at Steinway Hall.

The Convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association was resumed yesterday morning at Steinway Hall, Mrs. CADY STANTON in the chair. The attendance was not as large as on the previous day, owing to the fact that the Radical Reformers had met in convention that morning at Apollo Hall, and a large portion of the Woman Suffragists had gone there.

Mrs. HOOKER read a communication from Mrs. MERRIWOOD, of Tennessee, asserting that the evils of war, and those which followed in its wake, would be entirely obviated if women were allowed their just position in the political scale. The difficulties which rendered a union between the North and South now almost impossible would be set aside, she claimed, by the action of woman suffrage, and their deprivation of that right would but prolong the present misery and discontent.

The President spoke of the influence of women in the dissemination of religion. She maintained that LUTHER declared the right of all to a free interpretation of nature, God and the Bible.

Addresses were also delivered by Mrs. DONAWAY, of Oregon; Mrs. KUPLES, Mrs. GRIFFIN and others.

Mrs. DONAWAY moved to reconsider that portion of the resolutions adopted the previous day condemning HORACE GREELEY for his opposition to the women's rights movement. The proposition produced a spirited debate, after which the motion was voted down.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony; Vice-Presidents, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Isabella Beecher Hooker, J. E. Jones, R. J. F. Davis, Lucretia Mott, &c.; Treasurer, Mrs. A. A. Sargent, Washington; Secretaries, Mrs. Griffin and Mrs. Ward; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Martha C. Wright.

At the evening session speeches were made by FRANCES KINGMAN, of Connecticut; Mrs. DONNEWAY, of Oregon, and CLARA NEYMANN, and an eloquent address was delivered by Miss KATE STANTON on "Cincinnati and Philadelphia—Which?"

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Card from Assemblyman Foley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been lately informed by a friend that a story has been put in circulation in regard to me, which, if not contradicted at once, might, in the minds of some people, wear an impress of truth. It is to the effect that I had withdrawn my interest in the passage of a bill introduced by me, and generally known as the "Police bill," in consideration of a promise that, for so doing, a Clerkship of a Court in New-York would be placed at my disposal. I believe that my friends would not expect from me a contradiction of such a vile charge, but to the public I owe a denial. I have believed, and do now sincerely believe, that the passage of this bill would be of great benefit to the City of New-York, and from the hour of its introduction to the present moment I have earnestly endeavored to accomplish that end. It is to the Judiciary Committee, in which the bill has lain so long dormant, that the public must look for a solution of the mystery, if any mystery there be.

JOHN A. FOLEY,
Member of Assembly, Fourteenth Assembly District.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 9, 1872.

The Methodist Book Concern.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whether for sufficient reasons or otherwise, the confidence of the reading laity of the Methodist Church in the impartiality of the Church Press has been very generally destroyed by the course which its editors have taken on what is called "the Book Concern difficulty." We feel ourselves to be in an analogous position to the citizens of New-York, i. e., helpless in the grasp of a powerful "Ring," and that our chief hope must be in the honest, independent, secular Press, of which we believe the NEW-YORK TIMES to be the justly-recognized leader. Any other mercantile house than the Book Concern would have no difficulty in determining how to deal with employes under such circumstances. We cannot imagine the possibility of A. T. S., H. B. C. or E. S. J. retaining in their service for a single day superintendents or heads of departments who had shown themselves to be either dishonest, incompetent or negligent, not to say a strong probability of being all three. We appreciate and are grateful for your advocacy of the true interests of our Church, and especially so for the plain truth in the article in your editorial column of this day. We have been surprised that no reference has been made, since General Conference met, to the alleged doings of the editor of the *Christian Advocate,* who was charged with prostituting the columns of that paper for his private ends by selling "puffs" of cabinet organs, &c. To plain, practical business men the appointing to and retaining in places of trust persons of doubtful integrity is almost inconceivable.

Please say how this matter was closed.

We expected that General Conference would give every one their deserts, but we hear nothing of this; and not only so, but the alleged offender is placed on some of the most important Committees. Please to give us light.

AN OLD METHODIST.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 10, 1872.

Greeley's Ambition.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Daily Standard.

HORACE GREELEY'S thousand and one political antics are so generally known that no one is surprised at any new discovery in this line, still we read an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES the other day, giving "a chapter of unwritten history" concerning his wild attempt to overthrow LINCOLN, which is very interesting reading in view of his similar frantic attempts to undermine President GRANT. Every reader of the *Tribune* remembers the cold comfort given by that paper to ABRAHAM LINCOLN; how it warred upon him; endeavored to have some one else nominated in his place and continued to show its animosity to him until it was convinced that further captious opposition was utterly useless and then it wheeled into line and advocated his re-election. But aside from this open course of the *Tribune,* GREELEY also made private and personal attempts to overthrow LINCOLN, and in hope of manufacturing some opinion to use in his nefarious purpose, he addressed letters to the loyal Governors of the States, suggesting the idea of withdrawing LINCOLN and putting some other person in his place as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. These letters were signed by himself and two others, the first one being dated Sept. 2, 1864. It was as follows:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

Hon. ——:

YOUR EXCELLENCY:—The undersigned have been requested by a body of influential Unionists to communicate with the loyal Governors, for the purpose of eliciting replies to the following queries:

1. In your judgment is the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN a probability?

2. In your judgment, can your own State be carried for Mr. LINCOLN?

3. In your judgment, do the interests of the Union Party, and so of the country, require the substitution of another candidate in place of Mr. LINCOLN?

In making these queries we give no opinion of our own, and request yours only for the most private and confidential use.

Yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY,
Editor of the *Tribune,* (and two others.)

We presume that these three constituted the whole "body of influential Unionists" who prompted the effusion, and it is probable that the other "candidate" whom they would substitute for ABRAHAM LINCOLN was none other than the ambitious GREELEY himself, he resorting to this dodge in hope of succeeding in his wild project. To show how utterly blinded the man was, by his personal ambition, to the public peril of thus upsetting a nomination sure to be successful at the polls, we should remember that this letter was written three months after LINCOLN'S renomination, at a most critical time of the war, when success depended upon unity of feeling among loyal men; when SHERMAN'S situation on his march to the sea was unknown; when GRANT was waiting before Petersburg, and the last call for half a million more men was as yet but half filled, while the Democratic National Convention had adjourned but two days previously after passing a series of traitorous resolutions which must forever render that party infamous.

It was at this critical moment that HORACE GREELEY proposed to throw the Republican ranks into confusion by changing its nomination and putting some other person in place of the honored LINCOLN! Such a course would have disheartened not only the party, but the army, and in all probability lost the Union cause, yet HORACE GREELEY strove to have it taken! Such blindness was never seen in a philosopher—such selfish ambition never characterized a true patriot.

The responses to these letters so dampened the ardor of our White House seeker that he dropped the subject and had to give it up. One of these responses is now before us, and it offers such suggestions as should have made the selfish GREELEY blush for his folly. It came from one of the border States, where the horrors of the war had been too severely felt to permit any sensible patriot to look with patience upon such a suicidal proposition, and it reads as follows:

"In my judgment, the interests of the Union party, or of the country, do not require the substitution of another candidate in place of Mr. LINCOLN. I have taken some pains to ascertain the feeling of the people on this subject, and I assure you that my observation has induced me to believe that they are for Mr. LINCOLN before any other man. While some may complain of a want of vigor in the prosecution of the war, yet the masses have an abiding faith in Mr. LINCOLN'S honesty of purpose, and they prefer him to an untried man, who might show greater defects in administration than he has. Nor do the people partake of the fear of defeat that seems to be indulged in by some of the prominent members of the party; on the contrary, the prevailing opinion is that Mr. LINCOLN is the strongest man that has been named in connection with the Presidency. This was certainly the case at the time of the sitting of the Baltimore Convention, as was apparent from the action of that body, which was simply a reflex of the popular will; and I do not think there has been any very great change to the prejudice of Mr. LINCOLN since. I may add that it now seems to me too late for a change of candidates. It would be regarded, and justly so, as an evidence of the weakness of our cause, and would contribute much to the defeat of our candidate, whoever he might be. * * * I regret exceedingly that the question of change is now mooted at all. The wiser course is to support Mr. LINCOLN as if he were the strongest man in the party, (as I believe he is,) and I have little hesitation in predicting a signal triumph in November."

But though baffled then, he has nursed his selfish ambition, and, by pursuing the same unmanly and dishonorable course toward GRANT that he did toward LINCOLN, he had managed to foment a Convention, and finally secure his long sought for prize—a nomination for the Presidency. May his hope of election fail as ignominiously now as did his plottings against LINCOLN fail in 1864.

Delegates from Wyoming to Philadelphia Instructed to Vote for Grant.

RAWLINS, Wyoming, May 10.—The Republican Territorial Convention met here today, to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. J. A. CAMPBELL and J. W. DONELLAN were chosen delegates, and G. W. COREY and G. W. HAYNES alternates.

Resolutions were passed indorsing Gov. CAMPBELL and President GRANT, and instructing the delegates to vote for GRANT at Philadelphia.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Another Charter to Run the Gauntlet of the Executive.

The Gilbert Elevated Railroad—Synopsis of the Amendments to the Code—George Law Defeated—Pacific Mail—"Constitutional" Objections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, May 10, 1872.

As a last and only chance of getting a charter for New-York City this season, the Senate this morning concluded to recede from its amendments and adopt the bill as it came from the Assembly, including the clause prohibiting sectarian appropriations. It is generally believed that the Governor will withhold his signature from this charter, on account of the anti-sectarian clause, or because it legislates Mayor HALL out of office. But, as the Legislature will certainly adjourn within ten days, it is not likely that the opportunity will be afforded of passing the bill over his objections.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Mr. MADDEN called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Gilbert Elevated Railway was lost last week. The motion to reconsider being carried, the bill was referred to the Railroad Committee for amendment, and the Committee immediately reported the bill back again with the Senate amendment, which gave the Common Council of New-York power to order the removal of the road at any time, stricken out. The bill was then put upon its third reading, after speeches in opposition by Messrs. BENEDICT, TIEMANN and MURPHY, who appeared to represent the views of property-holders along the line to the exclusion of those of the general public. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Bowen, Chatfield, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, D. E. Wood, J. Wood, Woodin—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Benedict, Johnson, Murphy, O'Brien, Tiemann, Weismann, Winslow—9.

When the name of Mr. PALMER was called, he asked to be excused from voting, and stated that the debate had shaken his intention to vote for the bill, because he felt that some deference was due to the New-York Senators; and yet he could hardly recall an instance in which they had, either in this or former Legislatures, supported any Rapid-transit bill, or otherwise, except the Viaduct Railway bill, which was supposed to be pressed in the interest of New-York members. Some rapid-transit project certainly ought to pass, and as there was not a good prospect for anything else at present, he should withdraw his excuse and vote yea.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE.

Mr. JAMES WOOD, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, today reported the Code amendments agreed to by the Committee, which are quite numerous and important. Most of them were recommended by the Bar Association, and will doubtless meet the views of the legal profession generally. The following synopsis of the bill, which has been kindly furnished me by a well-known New-York lawyer, contains the substance of the changes made in the Code:

Section 11 is amended in a very important respect so as to prevent an appeal to the Court of Appeals in any case where the amount involved does not amount to $500, unless the General Term decides that there is a question of law involved which ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals.

Sections 92 and 93 are amended so as to make the statute of limitations in actions for penalties one year instead of three.

Section 121 is amended so as to allow the continuance of actions against foreign administrators and executors.

Under section 128 there is hereafter to be only one form of summons, that known as the summons for relief.

Under the amendment to section 179, the power of arrest is taken away in actions for fines and penalties, and for breach of promise to marry, while the right of arrest in cases of fiduciaries is extended.

By section 186, every defendant arrested is allowed six hours before he can be imprisoned, in which to procure bail, and no fees can be taken from him for accompanying him during that time, and by section 187 all fees on arrests are to be paid in the first instance by the plaintiff.

Section 241 is amended by inserting provisions as to exceptions to sureties in attachment cases where ships are attached.

Section 244 seeks to correct a great abuse in the appointment of receivers by the following important provision: "But no receiver shall be appointed except on the application of a party to an action or proceeding, nor except upon notice, unless the party interested cannot be found in this State, or, after reasonable notice, fails to appear in the action. And whenever, in any case, an order is made for the appointment of a receiver, if the parties agree upon a person to be appointed, such person shall receive the appointment. The fees of a receiver, whether appointed under the code or otherwise, shall in no case exceed the commissions allowed by law to a single executor or administrator. No receiver shall be appointed unless he shall give a written undertaking, to be executed by at least two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Court or Judge, for the faithful discharge of his duties as such receiver; and whenever satisfactory cause shall be shown, on the application of any party in interest, an additional undertaking may be ordered by the Court or Judge in any amount, and on failure to give the same the receiver shall be removed. No clerk or salaried officer of any Court shall be appointed a receiver in any action or proceeding whatever."

The amendment to section 283 takes away the power to order exceptions to be heard in the first instance at General Term, while that to section 304 relates to costs in cases where less than $100 is recovered.

Section 308 makes very important changes in what are known as extra allowances. In connection with that to 309, allowances are granted in every defended case, but the percentage is reduced, and the amount can in no case exceed $1,000.

By the amendment to section 313 referees are to receive $10 per day, instead of $3, as now, unless an agreement is made beforehand. No referee to sell in mortgage cases can receive more than $100, nor in partition cases more than $500.

By amendment to section 348 an appeal relieves property from any levy made upon it.

The amendment to section 399 is wrongly printed in the printed bill. The only change is to avoid a decision of the Court of Appeals, and to restore the common law rule in cases of declarations of deceased parties.

By an amendment to section 401, the following important provision is inserted, which will correct many abuses: "But no order shall be made out of Court by any Judge of the Supreme Court of the First District, or by any Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, or of the Court of Common Pleas of said City and county, unless the party applying for such order shall give satisfactory excuse, by affidavit, for not applying to the Judge holding the appointed Special Term for the hearing of non-enumerated motions and the granting of *ex-parte* orders, and a copy of the affidavit shall be served on the adverse party with the order." And by another provision is made that where a Judge does not decide a case within twenty days a new hearing may be had before another Judge.

By section 421, as amended, the referee patronage is limited. It is as follows:

"Whenever it shall be necessary, in any proceeding not already provided for, where there are adverse interests represented, except in actions for divorce and cases where there are absentees or infants, the parties or their attorney shall be entitled to name the referee to be appointed, and every referee, on the receipt of moneys by him, shall be required to deposit the same to his credit, as referee in the action or proceeding, in one of the depositaries appointed by the Court."

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.

The bill regulating the running of boats on the Williamsburg ferries, and fixing the rates of fare, passed the Assembly this morning by a vote of 66 to 28. A reconsideration was moved and lost, which terminates the suit of the people of Williamsburg *vs.* GEO. LAW in favor of the plaintiffs. The credit of this victory of the people over monopoly and money-bags is due to Senator PERRY and Assemblyman BENNETT, than whom two more able, faithful and incorruptible men do not sit in the present Legislature.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

A bill, which was killed in the Assembly six weeks ago and subsequently revived in the Senate, allowing this Company to invest its capital in United States or State stocks, and to take on deposit ten times the amount of its capital, passed the Assembly this morning, having previously gone through the Senate.

THE PACIFIC MAIL BILL.

The Governor sent back the Pacific Mail bill today for correction of the clerical error in which the word "stockholders" was written for "directors," and, the correction having been made, the bill passed both Houses without opposition.

MORE "CONSTITUTIONAL" OBJECTIONS.

The Governor today returned, for amendment, the bill providing for a reorganization of the Brooklyn Board of Charities and Corrections. It was ascertained by the friends of the bill that a veto would be forthcoming from the Executive Chamber unless the bill was amended, as the Governor had discovered "constitutional" objections to the appointment of the new Board by the city officials designated in the bill. The real objections were, that it provided for a Republican representative in the Board. It is not probable that it can be so amended as to suit his Excellency, and the bill may be regarded as dead.

THE REGISTRY AND ELECTION LAW.

The New-York Registry and Election law, which has been before the Governor for some days, is also understood to conflict with the scruples of our "Constitutional" Governor, and has got to be brought back for amendments. Mr. DAVENPORT and Judge WATERBURY have been closeted with the Governor today trying to fix up the bill in a shape to meet his notion. This bill, it will be recollected, encountered the united opposition of the Democrats when it passed the Assembly, as all bills to prevent fraudulent voting always have done, and it is not at all likely that it can be made satisfactory to a Governor who was first elected by fraudulent votes, unless all the virtue is taken out of it.

The Democrats' and Greeleyites' Efforts in Behalf of Judge Barnard—Sectarian Appropriations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—The Committee appointed to draw up articles of impeachment against Judge BARNARD made their report at the afternoon session, and after being partially read through it was adopted without opposition. The report contains thirty-eight articles, which, with the specifications, would occupy a page of the TIMES. Each article contains a separate charge, followed by a summary result of the evidence adduced before the Committee to sustain it. Mr. HUSTED offered a resolution that Messrs. ALVORD, PRINCE, STRAHAN, VEDDER, TOBEY, NILES, LINCOLN, TILDEN and D. B. HILL be appointed managers, on the part of the House, to conduct the trial before the Court of Impeachment. The resolution was lost, and the House voted to go into a ballot for managers at the opening of the evening session, and that the nine candidates having the highest number of votes be elected. The House then adjourned. On reassembling in the evening it was found that four or five different printed tickets were ready for distribution, and an active canvass commenced among the friends of each ticket. The chief aim of the Democrats and their allies, the Greeley Republicans, appeared to be to defeat SAMUEL TILDEN. The secret ballot enabled every man to conceal his vote, and the result was, as might have been expected, that TILDEN was defeated, and a Board of Managers was chosen, a majority of whom, if not openly opposed to the whole proceeding for impeachment, are not believed to be very anxious for its success. It is called here the Democratic ticket, or, as some term it, the Greeley ticket, which amounts to about the same thing. The ticket presented on behalf of the Bar Association comprised the names of Alvord, Flammer, Judd, Niles, Prince, Strahan, Tilden, Tobey, and Vedder, which was the same, with the exception of one name, as that proposed in the resolution of Mr. HUSTED. The result of the ballot shows that 112 members voted, and about twenty-five candidates were balloted for. The vote, as announced, was as follows:

Thomas G. Alvord, 101; L. Bradford Prince, 110; David B. Hill, 104; Cyrille S. Lincoln, 94; Commodore P. Vedder, 82; Wm. W. Niles, 81; John C. Jacobs, 62; James W. Husted, 61; Albert L. Hayes, 57; Samuel J. Tilden, 52; Franklin W. Tobey, 51; Robert H. Strahan, 41; Henry Smith, 22; the Speaker, 7; Speaker Smith, 1; Geo. Mackay, 20; Charles A. Flammer, 14; D. W. Judd, 12; the remainder were scattered among Messrs. Marion, Alberger, Griffin, Whitbeck, Twombly, Burns, Fort, Moulton, Kennedy, Tucker, Rose, Ira D. Brown, Fields and Eastman.

The Chair announced the following as elected: Messrs. Alvord, Prince, D. B. Hill, Lincoln, Vedder, Niles, Jacobs, Husted, and Hayes.

It should be stated that Speaker SMITH declined to be a candidate before the balloting commenced. There is great chuckling among the Democrats and Greeleyites at the result, and it is conceded on all hands that Judge BARNARD has got the worth of his money, and ought to be satisfied. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Board of Managers to employ a clerk and messenger, and empowering them to send for persons and papers.

The Senate, this evening, passed the Assembly resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the State, or any town, city, or village in it, from appropriating any money raised by taxation, to any institution or school under sectarian control. The resolution has to pass two Legislatures and then be ratified by the popular vote before it becomes a part of the Constitution.

Senator MADDEN took advantage of the slim attendance in the Senate to try and pass the Beach Pneumatic Railroad over the Governor's veto, but he could only get fourteen votes, which was not two-thirds of those present.

The Senate passed a resolution authorizing the Canal Committee to make a thorough examination during the Summer of the management of the State canals, and report at the next session.

S.

National Guard Commissions.

The following officers have been commissioned in the First Division National Guard during the month of April, 1872:

First Infantry.—Hugo M. Otto, Captain, vice Terrette, resigned; Ottomar Ostman, First Lieutenant, vice McKee, resigned.

Fifth Infantry.—Chas. S. Spencer, Colonel, vice Bendix, resigned; Nicholas R. Connor, Quartermaster, vice Sattig; Albertus L. Vandewater, Surgeon, original; Geo. R. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, vice Mayrowez, retired.

Sixth Infantry.—Charles Reichel, Captain, vice Schoen, resigned.

Seventh Infantry.—Stephen O. Ryder, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Haws, resigned.

Ninth Infantry.—Harvey B. Dennisson, First Lieutenant, vice Guning, resigned.

Eleventh Infantry.—Cuno Masshoff, First Lieutenant, vice Long, resigned.

Fifty-fifth Infantry.—Fred. Fleishbein, Second Lieutenant, vice Schweinfurth, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Infantry.—John Morris, First Lieutenant, vice Coggins, promoted; Michael J. Fitzgerald, Second Lieutenant, vice Morris, promoted; Ramon Amabile, Assistant Surgeon, vice O'Donnell, declined.

Seventy-first Infantry.—Theodore V. Smith, Captain, vice Betts, resigned.

Seventy-ninth Infantry.—Robert A. Kelly, First Lieutenant, vice Pine, declined; David Moore, Second Lieutenant, vice Smith, declined.

Eighty-fourth Infantry.—Alexander D. Gardiner, Second Lieutenant, vice Henderson, declined; Niel J. Hepburn, First Lieutenant, vice Cornish, promoted.

Ninety-sixth Infantry.—Andrew Staul, Colonel, vice Kranbiel, resigned; John Leliman, Captain, vice Keller, resigned; August C. Homann, Second Lieutenant, vice Jones, resigned.

A Notable Mirage on the California Coast.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 3.

A notable mirage around the bay shore of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties was witnessed by hundreds of passengers on the ferry-trains, Wednesday evening. North of the Oakland Pier, as far as the eye could reach, there was a duplicating or double-banking of the shore line. The true line, with all the objects in the foreground, was greatly enlarged, and immediately above this same line, with every object distinctly brought out in a double tier; in many places, the division between the under and upper tier was wholly obliterated. A warehouse near Point Isabel was magnified several times, the distance was wonderfully foreshortened, and the old warehouse looked like some mighty fortification, almost near enough to cast a shadow upon the observer. The tannery buildings this side, all at once stood out in clear relief, magnified half a dozen times. Trees which were mere scrub oaks loomed up as grand old forests, presenting a perpendicular bank to the water-front in places apparently from fifty to seventy-five feet in height. The fortification at Fort Point was also enlarged, and here the confusion of lines led many to think the fort had been inverted altogether. It was a strange, wierd scene, with confused lines, grotesque shapes, presenting in places images of striking beauty. As the sun went down the mirage faded out, and the shore lines of the coast were as sharp and realistic as ever. The old heads predicted a "spell of weather." But all agreed that nothing of such supernatural strangeness had been seen along the coast in many a day.

A Splinter of Glass Hidden for Five Years in the Muscle of a Man's Arm.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, May 1.

About the last of April, 1867, FRANK GRAY, son of Mr. WM. H. GRAY, of this city, was engaged cleaning the glass in a show-case, when the glass broke, and a triangular, sharp-pointed piece of thick glass, nearly two inches long, and nearly a half-inch wide at the base, pierced the fleshy part of his left arm near the elbow. The wound gave him a great deal of pain at the time, and for some weeks subsequently. His physician probed it very carefully, but could find no glass. Nine months afterward a small piece, half an inch long, came out at the place where it went in. On the 1st of October last—four years and five months after it went in—the long piece of glass above-mentioned presented one of its points at the surface, on the side of the arm opposite to where it went in; and yesterday, after remaining imbedded in the muscle of his arm five years and one month, slowly worked its way through. Mr. GRAY applied a forceps to it and pulled it out. Mr. GRAY had used his arm all the time without inconvenience. A slightly burning or tingling sensation, at times, in the muscles where it was imbedded, was all the reminder it gave him of the severe wound that marked its entrance.

The Illinois Germans—Many of Them Repudiate Greeley.

From the Chicago Post, May 8.

The Germans of Chicago decline to accept H. G. Some of the gentlemen from Fatherland were rather inclined to think that there was something in the so-called Liberal movement, but they were undecided upon the announcement of the Convention's choice. Just after the holding of the Cincinnati pow-wow, a meeting of politicians and editors representing the German Press was called, and the determination was unanimously expressed to return home, denounce the Convention and its nominee, and to exhort their countrymen to work for the regular nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. Col. HECKER has stated in unequivocal terms his intention to stump the State against the ticket. Gov. KOERNER is of HECKER'S mind, and they are followed by such leading Germans as Mr. [illegible], Judge [illegible], and Mr. [illegible]. Gen. LIEB has returned from the Convention utterly disgusted, and cannot be induced to support the nomination there made. The German Press, not only of Chicago, but also of the country at large, are for the most part supporters of the Philadelphia Convention.

THE SOMERSET FIRE.

The Entire Business Portion of the Town Destroyed—Fifty Families Homeless—Loss $1,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 10.—A special dispatch says that the fire in Somerset, Penn., destroyed six squares in the heart of the town, embracing one-third of the area of the place and two-thirds of its entire value. The buildings destroyed included three hotels, every business house, store and shop but one, both banking-houses, both printing-offices, the lawyers' offices, the Post-office, the United States Assessor's office, two churches, the Masonic and Odd-fellows' Halls, the telegraph and express offices, and over thirty private dwellings. Fifty families are rendered homeless. The total of the losses is estimated at $1,000,000; the insurance, $75,000.

This morning, at 4 o'clock, three boilers exploded in JAMES WOOD, SONS & CO.'S iron-mill, at Sawmill Run. A fireman named CHARLES MARCHANT was instantly killed. The boilers were nearly new, and had not been used yesterday.

MEXICO.

The Matamoras Garrison March Out in Pursuit of the Rebels—Other Features of the Revolution.

MATAMORAS, May 9.—Gens. CEVALLOS, PALACIOS and AYALA marched out at daylight this morning with about 10,000 troops, infantry and cavalry, with twelve field pieces, in pursuit of Gen. TREVINO'S forces, now reported at Camargo.

Last night a special courier reached this city with dispatches to Gen. CEVALLOS from Gen. ROCHA, who was to leave Montery today with 4,000 men to attack TREVINO wherever found. Gen. CEVALLOS intends to form a junction with ROCHA near Camargo. The towns of Linares, Mordes and Lamate, in Northern Nuevo Leon, have pronounced against TREVINO, and are raising men to aid the Government to put him down. The revolutionists, under Gen. NARANJO, have been again defeated by Col. MUNOZA'S command at Tampico, in conjunction with a regiment from ROCHA'S forces, under Col. LAJEDA, with considerable loss in men and arms. Gen. TREVINO is said to be in a constant state of intoxication since his recent disasters, and that his forces are completely demoralized, being without food and clothing. It is evident that the revolution in Northern Mexico is exhausted, and the entire country will be under the control of the Government in a few weeks, and open to commerce. The city is garrisoned by the National Guard under Col. CHRISTO, and is perfectly quiet, although still under martial law.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest over New-England. An area of low barometer has moved northeastwardly from Kansas to Eastern Iowa and Southern Wisconsin. Cloudy weather and rain is prevailing from Louisiana to Lake Michigan and westward, with southerly to easterly winds; thence eastward to the Atlantic partially cloudy and clear weather, with light southerly to easterly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over Eastern Iowa and Southern Wisconsin will probably move northeastward into Canada; the area of cloud and rain north-west of the Ohio Valley extend eastward over the lower lake region, with increased cloudiness; probably threatening weather and southerly winds over New-England and the Middle Atlantic States; partially cloudy weather with southerly winds veering to westerly over the Southern States; rising barometer, north-westerly winds and clearing weather extend south-eastward over the upper lake region to the Ohio Valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Stocks in San Francisco are rapidly recovering from the panic.

The American Medical Association, in session at Philadelphia, adjourned *sine die* yesterday.

HORTON D. WALKER, Mayor of Portsmouth, died in that city, yesterday, of apoplexy.

A terrible fire was raging last evening in the woods at Lehigh, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

Yesterday the citizens of Atlanta, Ga., turned out en masse to decorate the graves of Confederate soldiers.

The cedar-ware manufactory of JOHN P. ROGERS, on Eighth and Barnet streets, Philadelphia, was burned entirely, with its contents, last night.

GEORGE DAVENPORT, recently injured on the railroad near Hyde Park, Mass., died yesterday, at his residence in Dedham, aged sixty-seven.

HORACE JONES, aged seventeen years, a switchman on the Hartford and Erie Railroad, was killed last evening, in South Boston, by a gravel-train.

Engineer JAS. WOOD ran a special train from Rochester to Syracuse, yesterday, a distance of eighty-one miles, in eighty-two minutes. This, for the distance, is the fastest time on record.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and all its Western connections, will issue round trip tickets to delegates and others desiring to attend the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, July 9.

A German, named GODFREY KOHLER, committed suicide in Echo Woods, north of Philadelphia. He placed a noose about his neck, fastened the end of the cord to the top rail of a fence, knelt and strangled himself.

A fire in Tully, Onondaga County, on Thursday night, destroyed the Tully Hotel and barns, three adjacent dwellings, GARDNER'S drug-store, WRIGHT'S drug-store, and several offices and barns. The loss is $40,000; insured for $10,000.

A building on North Third-street, Philadelphia, formerly known as Chrystal's Varieties, was damaged by fire early yesterday morning. The place was closed some time ago, by order of the Mayor, in consequence of the disreputable character of the entertainments given there.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert, complimentary to FRANZ ABT, the German composer, tendered him by the Germania, Mannerchor, Liederkranz, Harmonie and Arion Societies of this city, took place in Concordia Hall, Baltimore, last night.

At two o'clock yesterday P. M. a fire broke out in the village of Barrytown, N. Y., and before the flames could be subdued thirteen buildings, with their contents, were totally destroyed. The loss will reach $75,000. The insurance is not known.

The tug-steamer *Compound,* the largest vessel of the kind on the lakes, exploded her boiler while towing a schooner out of the harbor of Buffalo, yesterday afternoon, and sunk instantly. GEO. BURGE, cook, was badly scalded, and is not expected to live. The rest of the crew escaped with slight injuries.

A testimonial banquet and a $1,500 silver punch-bowl was given to ARTHUR CHENEY, the proprietor of the Globe Theatre, Boston, on Thursday evening, at the Parker House. GEO. S. HILLIARD, who presided at the festivities, made a speech, as did also Rev. W. R. ALGER, C. L. WOODBURY, and others.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet in annual session at Detroit, next week, May 16. The occasion promises to be one of special interest to that Church, as various important topics, a rotary eldership, a new ratio and basis of representation, and even the woman preaching question, are coming up for discussion and action. The Presbyterians, like the Methodists, publish a daily journal of their proceedings.

Indian Affairs in Arizona—Gen. Howard's Course.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Advices from Arizona represent Gen. HOWARD as pursuing a wholly different course from that adopted by Mr. COLYER. He consults freely with the citizens, and seeks to give entire satisfaction to all parties. He will endeavor to have the Chiefs of the Pimas, Papagoes and Maricopas, all of whom are friendly to the whites and hostile to the Apaches, accompany him to Washington. The Apaches have murdered a Mexican herdsman in Sonoita Valley, near Camp Crittenden, also killed JOHN WHITEMAN and wounded his wife with lances, near Tucson, on April 26.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

NORFOLK, Va., May 10.—A special messenger, who arrived today from the scene of the disaster, reports the explosion of the boiler of the freight-steamer *Rotary* off Old Point Comfort, in Currituck Sound, by which Chief Engineer WM. WALKER, his wife, child and sister-in-law were killed, and several of the crew were severely scalded. The assistant engineer, a colored man, was on duty at the time of the explosion. A steam-tug with means of assistance has been dispatched to the wreck by Marshal BARNES, President of the Canal Company.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Reported Cessation of Negotiations on Indirect Claims.

A Statement Promised in Parliament on Monday.

Prospects of Don Carlos and Adherents Reviving in Spain.

Twenty Persons Killed and Many Wounded in Greece by an Explosion.

Travel Between England and France Unobstructed.

INDIRECT DAMAGES.

The Negotiations Reported Suddenly Stopped—Explanations Promised in Parliament on Monday.

LONDON, May 10.—The *Daily Globe* of this evening says it is rumored in trustworthy circles that the negotiations between the British and American Governments with regard to the indirect claims were suddenly broken off today.

In Parliament, to-night, Earl GRANVILLE, in the House of Lords, and Mr. GLADSTONE, in the House of Commons, promised that a statement of the condition of the negotiations would be made on Monday next, whether the papers were received or not.

SPAIN.

Insurgents Surrendering—Spanish Displeasure With France.

MADRID, May 10.—Dispatches from all the provinces which are infested by Carlist bands state that the insurgents are coming in and surrendering to the Government troops.

It is reported that the Spanish Government is displeased at the action of France in allowing retreating Carlists to escape into French territory, and that the Government of Versailles will be questioned relative thereto.

The Carlist Revolt Reviving—Official Exaggeration of the Fight in Navarre—Don Carlos Again with His Partisans.

PARIS, May 10.—The Carlists report that their greatest strength in Spain is in the province of Biscay, and the news of an attack on Bilbao is expected daily.

The *Temps* has a dispatch stating that a column of Spanish troops which marched out of Bilbao was attacked and driven back by the insurgents.

The same paper says: "Trustworthy descriptions of the affair at Oroquieta show that the official accounts greatly exaggerated its importance. Only the rear of the Carlist forces, 1,200 men, were engaged, and the prisoners taken by the Government troops were nearly all inhabitants of Oroquieta suspected of sympathizing with the insurrection. Of the Carlists actually in the fight 200 were put *hors de combat.*"

Don CARLOS has succeeded in joining his partisans.

The Republicans are as yet quiet. There are 1,200 insurgents in the province of Gerona and 400 in that of Lerida.

A DISASTER IN GREECE.

Explosion of Gunpowder and Petroleum—Twenty Persons Killed and Many More Injured.

ATHENS, May 10.—Information of an explosion of petroleum and gunpowder in Tripolitza, Greece, whereby a number of persons lost their lives, has been received in this city. Twenty persons were instantly killed, and many received injuries, some of which were of a very severe character. It was feared that some of the wounded would die.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Privy Councilor Sworn in—Unembarrassed Passenger Travel to France.

LONDON, May 10.—Mr. DODSON was sworn in today as a Privy Councilor.

Passengers from England now land in France without going through the usual formalities.

The visit of the Empress AUGUSTA will terminate next Tuesday.

The Ex-Empress EUGENIE is recovering from illness.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Negotiations to Expedite Evacuation of the Occupied Departments.

LONDON, May 10.—The *Times* this morning says the Government of Germany is willing to negotiate with the Government of France with the view of accelerating the evacuation of the French territory now occupied by the German troops.

VICTORY IN INDIANA.

The Excellent Republican Work Accomplished Throughout the State on Tuesday.

From the Indianapolis Journal, May 8.

The result of the municipal elections all over the State, yesterday, will be hailed with delight by every true Republican. Our great and glorious party has added another to its list of triumphs, and the people have spoken in plainer and more direct terms than ever before. Our majorities are larger than ever; many doubtful precincts have been surrendered to us, and where Democrats have been successful because of superior numbers, they have triumphed only by reduced majorities. In this city, 8,448 votes cast show a Republican majority of 1,186—a gain of 1,186—giving us seven out of nine wards, as against five to four last year.

It may be said that these local contests indicate the strength of men rather than parties, but at this time party lines are drawn closely and the lesson yesterday is not one to be disregarded. If it means anything it means that the mission of the great party of progress and reform is neither ended nor fairly begun. We are putting on our armor, not laying down the sword. The people are always right, whatever leaders may be, and though a thousand throats cry till they are hoarse that a new party must save the country, the people answer that the country is safe enough as it is. Let us be thankful and take courage from yesterday's work, and begin now to make our calling and election sure next Autumn.

Personal.

Commodore Rogers, of the United States Navy, and Capt. John Murphy, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House. Gen. H. G. Worthington, of Columbia, S. C., is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Member of Congress F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; A. H. McClintock, and G. V. Culver, member of Congress of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. W. B. Bate, of Tennessee, and Col. J. J. Patterson, of Charleston, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Paymaster W. C. McGowan, of the United States Navy, and E. W. Clark, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. J. H. Cordell, of Auburn; Hon. George L. Merrill, of Lawrence, Mass.; Gen. J. H. Potter, of the United States Army; Col. E. L. Boudinot, of the Cherokee Nation; Col. C. K. Holliday, of Topeka, Kansas, and Dr. J. H. Hoolabeeg, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Carpenters to Strike for Eight Hours on Monday.

About 600 carpenters met last night at Masonic Hall, and after debating four hours, unanimously agreed that they would notify their employers today that they intended to strike on Monday next for eight hours, and at their former wages. A deputation from the Brooklyn carpenters waited in an adjoining room, and from whom the following was received: That their strike for eight hours is a success, but not so fortunate as the painters were, they having to reduce their daily wages fifty cents which will make their standard [illegible]. There will be a mass-meeting at Commonwealth Hall in Brooklyn, to-morrow night.

Elmira and the Convention.

The citizens of Elmira are so much pleased that the Republican State Convention is to be held in that City, that they have given SAMUEL C. TABOR, of the Elmira *Advertiser,* and a member of the State Central Committee, a service of silver and a gold watch and chain, costing $3,000, as a token of appreciation of his successful efforts in securing it.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

A Concise Account of the Contest in the Legislature—Caucus Proceedings of Both Political Parties—Gen. Hawley's Position Before the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, May 10, 1872.

The effort being made by a few Republicans, chiefly from Fairfield County, to defeat the expressed will of the Republicans of this State, by re-electing Mr. FERRY with the united assistance of the Democratic members of the Legislature, causes intense feeling among the great body of Republicans throughout Connecticut. It is a movement which does not have the shadow of an excuse based upon a single dishonorable act on the part of the friends of Gen. HAWLEY, who was placed in nomination unanimously by a caucus of 110 members last night. It is purely a selfish affair, engineered chiefly by a few designing politicians in New-Haven, who are aided by some of the Fairfield County representatives, some of whom are undoubtedly deceived and made the victims of an unjust prejudice.

BEFORE THE LATE ELECTION.

During the late political campaign it was generally understood that Gen. HAWLEY and Senator FERRY would be candidates for an election to the United States Senate. The question, however, was kept out of the canvass in order that there might be no embarrassment concerning the State ticket. After the election the friends of both candidates looked about to ascertain their strength, and it very soon appeared that Gen. HAWLEY would receive very nearly, if not quite, three-fourths of the party vote in the Legislature. There was, up to this time, no thought that the friends of either candidate would dispute the right of a majority of Republican Representatives to determine the question. Gen. HAWLEY himself, in reply to certain Democratic slanders, announced in his paper, the Hartford *Courant*, over his own initials, that his personal friendship for Gen. FERRY was as warm as it always had been, and that if he himself should be defeated, he should cordially indorse the action of the party, and would go forward as heretofore, in holding high the Republican banner, and laboring for the success of the party's principles.

MR. FERRY'S TACTICS.

There was no open expression by Mr. FERRY, or by his friends, as to abiding the result of the caucus, for there was nothing to call it out as in the case of Gen. HAWLEY, but no one supposed that there would be the slightest disposition on his part to oppose the will of the majority, fairly secured. He was spoken of whenever there were the slightest rumors, which at last began to be circulated, as a man of too much honor to countenance anything of a disreputable character; and after the Legislature had assembled, when damaging stories were received with a considerable degree of assurance, they were promptly denied by those who were supposed to have the confidence of the Senator. Within a week, however, matters developed to such a point that there could no longer be a doubt that Mr. FERRY, or at least those very near to him, stood ready to engage in a piece of treachery of the most astounding nature. The whole thing culminated this week, and revealed the true character of the plot, the overdoing of which made its effectiveness less potent than its ingeniousness was striking. In the first place, the manipulators of the bolt secured caucusses of the Republican members from New-Haven and Fairfield Counties, with a view to pledge both to independent action by remaining away from the caucus. The latter took no formal action of all the number, except in an effort to make the nomination of FERRY unanimous, which failed; but subsequently there was an understanding arrived at on the part of a number of the Ferry men to remain outside. In the New-Haven caucus the matter was put direct, as to going into the caucus and abiding by its action, and with one exception the caucus voted favorably. A strong pressure was made to secure a different result, one of the Fairfield County men coming in and saying that twelve from his county were pledged to the bolting proposition. Pending this caucus action, which illustrated what dependence is sometimes placed upon a caucus by men who have a desperate game to work, the morning papers here on Thursday published a manifesto signed by Dr. BACON, Dr. PATTON, and some others, *against the caucus system!* This was in the interest of FERRY, and to it was appended a document signed by four Republicans, two each from New-Haven and Fairfield Counties, pledging absence from the caucus. The weakness of these manifestoes was so apparent that it would

"Glimmer through a blind man's eye,"

because, first, if the desperate caucus measures adopted by the Ferry bolters to secure the undivided action of two counties, and secondly, because the Ferry bolt to succeed must depend wholly upon the undivided support of the Democratic members of the Legislature, which could only be secured by applying the whip and spur in a caucus of the most arbitrary sort! This inconsistency is now still further illustrated by the admissions of one certainly of the prime movers in the bolt, who has said that had he supposed Gen. FERRY would have received the nomination, he should have attended the caucus, or, in other words, had Gen. FERRY secured the nomination, himself and others would have felt that the friends of Gov. HAWLEY could not have justified themselves by refusing to abide by the action of the caucus. As to this whole caucus business, there is no candid man here, in the whole Assembly, who, on any other question of party unity or strength, will dispute its necessity. Not a member of either House received his election except it was based upon a caucus nomination.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

When the Legislature came together, a caucus of all the Republican members was held on the evening preceding the organization of the two Houses, and candidates for positions in both bodies were presented and nominated after a fair presentation of claims, and subsequently elected. The Democrats also made nominations for several positions. One of Gen. FERRY's supporters, but whose faithfulness to Republican principles above all personal preferences is and ever has been unquestioned, was nominated by the Republicans as a candidate for Speaker. It happened that there was no opposition to him; but if there had been in the caucus, I venture to say that every man would have voted with pleasure for him in the open House. There was a division upon candidates for the assistant clerkship, and a somewhat spirited contest in the caucus, but the wishes of the majority were respected, as they always have been in Connecticut deliberative bodies where the Republicans have controlled. The "caucus system," then, which some of these New-Haven gentlemen have suddenly discovered to be vicious, is what the party has always acknowledged, and so far as I know, has invariably maintained it by honorable action. No precedent has ever yet been established for a bolt upon a fairly-nominated candidate for United States Senator, though a desperate effort was made, six years ago, to thwart the will of the majority, and the lessons of that occasion have a significant bearing upon the present situation—so significant, indeed, that your readers will be specially interested now in a reproduction of some of the circumstances attending the rise, progress and failure of that well-developed plot.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

In 1866 the Legislature was called upon to elect a United States Senator, the term of Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER being about to expire. Mr. FOSTER was a candidate for re-election. He was at that time acting Vice-President of the United States. It was a period of political uncertainty. ANDREW JOHNSON was about developing a policy of his own. The State was so closely balanced that Administration influences were courted by both parties. The Republicans, to make their strength as effective as possible, urged before the public constantly that the election would not only secure a Republican Governor, but would determine whether Mr. FOSTER should be returned to his high place in the Senate or whether his seat should be occupied by that violent-spoken Democrat, Hon. W. W. EATON, of Hartford. An issue was made as direct as possible upon Mr. FOSTER's success or defeat. At the close of the election it was generally conceded that he would be elected. His chief competitor was our honored Governor, and now distinguished Senator, Hon. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM. Gen. FERRY's name was brought forward late by some of his friends in his part of the State, not with any hope of electing him, but of getting him before the people as a candidate for future honors. As the ballots were taken in the caucus, there was about an equal division of strength between the friends of BUCKINGHAM and FOSTER, and Mr. FERRY polled from 24 to 26 votes, holding the balance of power, and at last, as a compromise, the result of the closest canvassing, was nominated, the friends of BUCKINGHAM going to his support to defeat FOSTER. At once there was a serious disturbance in the Republican ranks; charges of unfairness, such as we have not heard here recently, were sweepingly made; but the House proceeded to an election, and Mr. FERRY's nomination was ratified by the following vote, (I take it from memory, not having the figures at hand, but think I am exactly correct:)

Orris S. Ferry....................	[illegible]
Richard D. Hubbard....................	[illegible]
Lafayette S. Foster....................	[illegible]
Wm. W. Eaton....................	1

The next day the election came up in the Senate, which was composed of eleven Republicans and ten Democrats, and a motion to *postpone action* to Wednesday of the following week was carried—12 to 8, two Republicans voting with the Democrats, and one Republican being absent. It was now evident that a bolt was in progress. The object of postponement was found to be to gain time that a perfect understanding could be arrived at between the dissatisfied Republicans and the Democratic members of the Legislature; and the plot was successfully laid. The arrangement was that the Senate, on Wednesday, should elect Mr. FOSTER. Two Republicans were pledged to vote for him, with all the Democrats. The absent Republican was sick and would not be present. The election would then go back to the House, and a sufficient number of Republicans there were secured to vote to reconsider and concur with the Senate! There is no doubt of the complete understanding which existed in the matter. All depended upon Senator FOSTER himself as to the consummation of the agreement. He was written to by both wings of the party, and when his reply came that his name was withdrawn, Senator FERRY's election was ratified by the Senate and not till then, and never would have been. At that time Gen. HAWLEY, in his paper, the Hartford *Press*, took strong and unequivocal ground in favor of Gen. FERRY, and of abiding by the caucus' action, and the very leading men who are today the supporters of Gen. HAWLEY, were then instrumental in preventing the bolt which would have defrauded Senator FERRY of his election. And further than that, *the leaders here in New-Haven at this time who are counseling the bolt in favor of* FERRY *and against* HAWLEY *are the very men who, six years ago, organized the bolt to defeat* FERRY! I know what I am writing about, and I ask every honorable Republican in Connecticut or elsewhere if Senator FERRY and his active friends can now in honor do anything else than stand by the organization of the Republican Party and its regularly-nominated candidate for United States Senator. If any more suggestive record could be presented to invite honorable action I do not know where to find it.

THE SECOND-TERM CRY.

One of the reasons presented by the persistent advocates of bolting at this time is that Senator FERRY is entitled to a second term because that is the precedent. I have yet to learn that any party may not change its public servants if it be their will to do so. It is a new thing in politics that any precedent is compulsory, so that a party is bound irrevocably to keep a man in office whether his course is good, bad, or indifferent, or whether from any variety of causes it would be more desirable to have another man in his place. But the fact is that the Republican Party in Connecticut has no precedent in this respect to follow. It has elected but four United States Senators. JAMES DIXON was first elected by the Know-nothing movement; the Republicans selected him, because they supposed him to be a Republican, but did not return him, and were finally very glad to get rid of him. Mr. FOSTER was elected as a Whig; the Republicans re-elected him for the same reason, but did not return him. Then Mr. FERRY was elected, and then Gov. BUCKINGHAM. The election of a man for one term puts him on trial, and the party which elected him must be the judge of his acts to determine whether he should serve again or not; it certainly does not make any precedent good for the Republican Party to have a Senator they first elected returned by Democrats on the strength of the claim that he is a better Democrat than Republican! If it shall appear that Senator FERRY is now willing to sustain an unrighteous bolt, and accept an election given him by the Democrats of Connecticut, it would seem to have the wisdom of the majority of Republicans in the Legislature who have voted for HAWLEY in the belief that it is well to have a man who can be depended upon!

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The caucus last evening, which nominated Gen. HAWLEY, was remarkably harmonious. He received ninety-eight votes to twelve cast for FERRY. There were thirty-two absentees, about equally divided between Hawley and Ferry men. Some of the Ferry men remained away on the pledges previously alluded to. This part of the programme is not yet made certain in all its performance. That there is a perfect understanding between the chief fugler of the bolt and the leaders of the Democracy admits of no question.

THE DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

The action of the Democratic caucus last night supplied an abundance of evidence. The proceedings were kept as quiet as possible, and notably neither of the Republican papers here—the *Journal* and *Palladium*, both in the Ferry interest—gave any report whatever. But the *Courant*, of Hartford, obtained a correct report, and hundreds of copies of the paper were distributed here this morning, much to the astonishment of the Democrats and to the dismay of the bolters. I can do no better than copy the report in the main:

The call was issued two days ago, but there was not a full attendance, only fifty members being present. JAMES F. BABCOCK, of New-Haven, was chosen Chairman.

Mr. WHEELER, of Bridgeport, moved that the caucus proceed to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, and it was so voted.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Hartford, nominated JAMES E. ENGLISH, of New-Haven, and after some discussion a ballot was taken which resulted as follows:

James E. English....................	[illegible]
Orris S. Ferry....................	3
R. D. Hubbard....................	2
William W. Eaton....................	1
James F. Babcock....................	1

Mr. ENGLISH was thereupon nominated by acclamation.

Mr. BABCOCK then made a somewhat elaborate speech. He said that it was quite evident that the Democrats in the Legislature could not elect a candidate of their own, and for one he was in favor of taking the next best man, and that man, he had no hesitation in saying, was, in his judgment, O. S. FERRY. Mr. FERRY is a man of wisdom and ability, and, besides, he is a man whom *Democrats can conscientiously support*. Especially during the last year he has come forward and *advocated Democratic principles!*

Mr. T. M. WALLER, of New-London, was the next speaker, and said: *If anybody is to feel ashamed of this movement to elect Ferry it must be the Republicans who bolt!* The Democrats *will have no shame in it!* It is not a matter for which they are responsible. All he wanted was to be assured that Senator FERRY is an Anti-Grant man. For himself he hoped and believed that HORACE GREELEY would be the next President, and he should vote for him. Since Gov. ENGLISH has been nominated here to-night it has been suggested that he should be voted for first, and that then, on the second ballot, we should go for FERRY; but I am satisfied, he said, that it is all important that *the Democrats should vote first and last and all the time for Ferry*. If they do not, many members will become confused and not know just what course to pursue. I suggest that when the roll is called, Mr. CHAPMAN, of Hartford, whose name comes first, shall announce his vote for FERRY, and so on down the roll, every Democrat following his lead and voting for FERRY. *That will give the bolting Republicans more courage, feeling that they have friends with them.* Then, again, if there are enough Republican bolters standing by FERRY to carry the House on the first day, it will *stimulate them to remain firm*, and, what is of special importance, there will be a less liability for the friends of HAWLEY to secure their support. If they are left to stand alone they may weaken! By holding them up on the first day and making them courageous, the election will then go into the joint Convention on the following day, and, with a full display of the first day's strength for FERRY, all opposition to HAWLEY will be united.

Mr. WHEELER, of Bridgeport, spoke as to the soundness of Mr. FERRY on Democratic principles, and said that though he was not authorized directly to speak for FERRY, yet he was fully satisfied that if the Democrats of the Legislature re-elect him to the Senate, he will suitably and satisfactorily *acknowledge the obligation!*

Without disposing of the question of policy raised by Mr. WALLER, the caucus voted to leave the whole matter—whether the vote of Democratic members should be given for Mr. ENGLISH first, or to Mr. FERRY—to an adjourned caucus to be held on Monday evening next. And to have that caucus as fully fortified as possible against all mistakes, a committee, consisting of Senator BUDD and Representatives CHAPMAN and WALLER, was appointed to take charge of the whole subject, satisfy themselves as to what pledges Mr. FERRY will make to deserve Democratic support, and see precisely what the strength of the bolting Republicans is, and how far it can be depended upon, and report to the adjourned caucus."

A REPUBLICAN VIEW.

Gen. HAWLEY in his paper has made no allusion to the contest, and has labored under the disadvantage of having both the Republican papers here against him, and the only Republican paper in Hartford has been disposed to treat him unfairly in its non-committal policy of Liberal Republicanism. But this morning the following editorial appears, and the fairness, manliness and consistency of it are warmly commended. To give you a complete account of the situation you should have this article:

"It has been well understood all Winter that two prominent candidates for the United States Senatorship this Spring would be Senator FERRY and Ex-Gov. HAWLEY. Up to the present time no other candidate has been brought forward. Last Fall Gen. HAWLEY wrote to A. H. BYINGTON, of Norwalk, a letter, speaking in the usual terms of his old friend FERRY, and inquiring concerning the latter's candidacy. BYINGTON gave the letter to FERRY, and the latter answered it in kindly terms, and there the matter dropped, each understanding the other's purpose to compete honorably for the office. The subject was wisely kept out of the Spring campaign, the first object of course being to carry the State. After the election the friends of each candidate began to inquire after the preferences of members-elect. When the Legislature convened, it soon appeared that a very large majority, two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the whole, were for HAWLEY. There were not over twelve exceptions in the whole of New-London, Windham, Tolland, Hartford, Litchfield and Middlesex, and HAWLEY had at least a quarter of Fairfield and New-Haven. It immediately began to be rumored that the friends of FERRY would not abide by the caucus, but would make a bargain with the Democrats for FERRY's election. FERRY's partisans and other friends for a time denied this. HAWLEY wrote directly to FERRY on Saturday night, May 4, asking frankly if the rumor were true. FERRY told Mr. STRONG, representative from the First District, that he had nothing to say, and he has not answered HAWLEY's letter. FERRY's friends have been hard at work to pledge Republicans to stay out of the caucus, with a view to a coalition with the Democrats. They have obtained a few, but thus far not enough to secure them a victory. The caucus was postponed from Wednesday to Thursday evening to oblige them. Thursday morning there appeared in the New-Haven papers the documents we republish from the New-Haven *Journal*, signed by Dr. BACON, Dr. WOOLSEY and others. In this matter those respectable gentlemen have been made the victims of unscrupulous partisans. Had the Legislature shown a large majority for FERRY, and had HAWLEY's friends proposed to bolt, these same gentlemen would have undoubtedly been brought out to show that the only way to sustain a good party is to waive personal preferences, in deference to the will of the majority, when the candidates are respectable gentlemen.

"The beauty of the highly-moral movement against a caucus consists in the fact that FERRY's friends vainly attempted to get New-Haven and Fairfield Counties to go in a body for FERRY, and that the success of the scheme to help which these clergymen have been led in, depends entirely upon getting the Democratic Party to nominate FERRY in caucus and whip every Democrat into his support. They denounce the Republican caucus, but beg the Democracy to hold a caucus by all means!

"Mr. LOCKWOOD and others have affixed their names to a card charging that 'improper appliances' have been used to secure a majority for HAWLEY. The heat of their zeal for FERRY must be accepted as the apology for their charge. It is utterly impossible for them to support it with evidence. It is ridiculous to suppose that with 125 Republican members of the Legislature 'improper appliances' can be used to such effect as to secure 110 or 115 votes for a candidate who is not the choice of the majority. The charge is an insult to the Legislature.

"We do not propose to discuss the propriety of caucuses. Parties are unavoidable, indispensable, praiseworthy. The caucus is an inevitable adjunct of party. Both party and caucus are good or bad, according to the motives and conduct of those who manage them. Whenever a legislator accepts a party nomination, and assumes to represent an organization and a set of principles, he agrees also to waive mere personal preferences if necessary, and, save where improper characters are presented or immoral measures used, to accept and support the candidates approved by a majority. There are very few members of either party in the United States Senate who could have got there under the ethics of Drs. BACON and WOOLSEY, and adherence to their tactics will generally result in the choice of minority candidates and the furtherance of the very evils they would prevent. Gen. HAWLEY's friends have conducted the canvass with courteous language toward all opponents, and have used no unusual or remarkable or in any way improper measures. They have no question whatever that he is the fair choice of a very large majority of the party. In what can be found the justification for a bolt and a combination with the Democrats?"

GEN. HAWLEY AND THE PEOPLE.

I may add a few words to the closing sentences of this editorial. There is no sort of question but that the Republicans of Connecticut are, by a very decided majority, in favor of Gen. HAWLEY. Could the question be submitted to a popular vote, he would receive two or three votes to one for any other candidate. His strength in the Legislature arises wholly from the spontaneous feeling in his favor among the people. No undue influences have been exerted to excite enthusiasm in his behalf. He has grown upon the people of Connecticut by his own individuality and power—his clear, unflinching record as a man and soldier; his purity of life and high regard for every honorable obligation—and as he has gathered the affection and support of his party in the State, so has he in a large degree won the admiration of the country. He has made his influence felt all through the land. His voice at the Chicago Convention, four years ago, was a key-note to true Republicanism and national honor. It is, indeed, an insult to the members of the Legislature to say that such a man has been *forced* upon them, and they scorn the intimation. From present appearances I do not think the bolt will be successful, though some of the Democrats are very confident that it will work in a certain contingency. One of the leaders has just informed me that it is now simply a question of "back-bone" on the part of the bolting Republicans. That is the way they look upon it. There is no personal honor, no fairness, no decency, nothing that rises to the dignity of conscience in it, but it all lies back of the ears and runs down the spinal column. One would suppose that the bravest Republican bolter in the world would shrink with disgust from such a Democratic compliment! The Democrats hope to use these men; to commit them to a dishonorable act, so that all their pride of personal honor and party feeling will be lost in the first overt act of bolting, and then drag them, if possible, into commitments they do not dream of in their reflections upon the subject today. It seems to me that as these men go to their homes after the session of the week, and sit down thoughtfully to canvass the whole thing over and talk with their constituents, they will see the folly of selling themselves and the great party to which they have belonged to the hungry wolves of a long-famished Democracy. And I even venture the hope that Senator FERRY, when he comes to see what a sacrifice of self-respect must be made if he accepts the position into which some of his misguided friends would place him, will, looking to the future, stop the movement where it is, and then, looking to the past, say to himself: "I have done by others precisely what I would have them do, and what they did do by me six years ago, and my record is blameless."

Old and New Fires—Losses and Insurances in Each.

The damage to the stock of the establishment at No. 301 Pearl-street, which was partially destroyed by fire late on Thursday night, is estimated at $10,000. The insurances are for $30,850, as follows: Manufacturers' and Builders', $1,000; Adriatic, $2,500; Guardian, $2,000; Lennox, $2,500; Clinton, $3,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $2,500; Firemen's, $4,000; Queen, $5,850; Etna, of Hartford, $2,500; International, $3,000, and Sterling, $2,000. The building is damaged to the extent of $3,000, and is insured for $6,000 in the City, and $2,000 in the United States Companies.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of the five-story building No. 456 Pearl-street, occupied by MAAS & WHALEN, manufacturers of gilt cornices and looking-glasses. Despite the exertions of the firemen, the flames could not be extinguished until the upper floors of the building had been burned and the lower floors drenched with water. The loss on stock, &c., is estimated at $20,000, and the insurance is as follows: Home, $6,000; Merchants', $2,000; Globe, $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,000; North America, of Philadelphia, $2,000; Merchants', of Newark, $2,000; Brewers' and Maltsters', $2,000, and Commercial, $2,500.

The building is damaged to the extent of $3,000, and is fully insured.

At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments of HENRY NOLAN, on the top-floor of No. 129 Mott-street, caused by some clothes taking fire from a smoothing-iron, and resulting in $50 damage to the building and contents. Mrs. BRIDGET NOLAN was severely burned about the arms while endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

The following additional particulars of the West-street fire on Thursday have been obtained: MOORE, BLOOM & Co., commission merchants in flour and grain at No. 93 West-street, loss $2,500; insured for $7,000 on stock, $1,000 on fixtures, in the Continental Company. EDWARD B. THORP, ship chandler, at No. 89 West-street, sustains a loss of $500; insured for $4,000 in the New-York Company. BENJ. BEYER, block and pump maker, in the basement of No. 89 West-street, loses $400; no insurance. THOMAS G. BENTON & SONS had fifteen bales of cotton in No. 92 West-street. Loss, $500; insured for $1,500 in the Citizens' Company. R. R. FORSYTH sustains a loss of $10,000 on cotton, in No. 92 West-street; insured for $70,000 in the North British, and Mercantile, and other companies. INMAN, SWANN & Co. had a large quantity of cotton in No. 92 West-street. Their loss is estimated at $2,000; insured for $10,000 in the Etna, of Hartford. DANIEL BURRELL sustains a loss of $2,500 on glassware stored in No. 92 West-street; insured for $5,000 in the Home, of New-Jersey, and $2,500 in another company. J. B. BEAM, the owner of the buildings Nos. 91, 92, and 93 West-street, sustains a loss of $5,000; each building is insured for $6,000 in the Brewers' and Maltsters' Company.

The Outlawed Guerrilla Quantrell Once More Brought to Life.

From the Los Angeles (Cal.) News.

There are but few living on this continent who are not familiar with the name and deeds of QUANTRELL, the guerrilla chief who figured so prominently on the side of the South during the war. QUANTRELL was a native of Missouri, and previous to the outbreak of the war was connected with JIM LANE's band, and with it took active part in the Kansas troubles. When the war broke out he espoused the cause of the South, as a partisan ranger or guerrilla chief. His name was a terror to the Kansas Jayhawkers who had taken sides with the North, and against whom he carried on a war of extermination, confining his depredations chiefly to Kansas and Missouri. His doings at last attracted the attention of the Federal Government, and he was declared an outlaw. Reports of his death have been frequently circulated, and as often contradicted. There are several persons now residing in this city who have often seen QUANTRELL, and were personally acquainted with him, and one of them, a gentleman whose reputation for truthfulness is unimpeachable, declares emphatically that QUANTRELL was in this city ten days ago. He further adds that their recognition was mutual, and that they held a prolonged conversation with one another. This happened in the evening, and on the following morning QUANTRELL left the city for parts unknown.

THE MORMONS.

Judicial Matters—Criminal Cases in Court—Brigham Young—The Prophet at the Tabernacle—Brigham as an Orator—The Problem in Utah—Tribute to the Federal Judges.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, April 30, 1872.

The closing scenes in the contest of "Federal Authority vs. Polygamic Theocracy" transpired in the Third District Court this morning, Judge O. F. STRICKLAND presiding. The Court was opened by the Territorial Marshal for the first time in a year and a half, Judge STRICKLAND announcing that, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of ENGLEBRECHT *et al.* vs. CLINTON *et al.*, he should hereafter recognize the Territorial Marshal as the executive officer of the Court in all Territorial matters, and the Territorial Attorney-General as the prosecuting officer in all offenses against Territorial law. Assistant United States Attorney HIGH produced to the Court a certified copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Engelbrecht case, holding the manner of drawing petit juries in Utah since September, 1870, to be illegal, and stated that, while the Supreme Court had not passed upon the manner of impaneling Grand Juries, that point not being involved in the case, yet Grand Juries having been drawn in precisely the same manner, and in disregard of Territorial statutes, the reasoning of the Court applied with equal force to the Grand Jury question. He, therefore, asked the Court to enter a nol. pros. in all cases in which indictments had been found since September, 1870, and moved the immediate discharge from the custody of the United States Marshal of all prisoners held by him under such indictments. The Court directed that a *nol. pros.* be entered, and that the prisoners be delivered to the Territorial Marshal to be released during the day, unless steps were taken for their rearrest and examination. The list of indictments thus quashed embraces the following: Murder in the first degree, 10 defendants; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 24 defendants; manslaughter, 1 defendant; libel, 2 defendants; assault and battery, 3 defendants; riot, 8 defendants; larceny, 2 defendants; adultery, 1 defendant. Among these cases are included all of the indictments against prominent Mormons from BRIGHAM YOUNG downward. Mr. HIGH also moved the Court for an order transferring from the custody of the United States Marshal to that of the Territorial Marshal some forty prisoners who had been committed upon charges of various crimes and misdemeanors, but in whose cases no indictments have yet been found. The order was granted, and the United States Marshal and District-Attorney are relieved from all further responsibility in the matter. Thus terminates, rather ingloriously for the representatives of the Government, it must be confessed, a judicial contest which has attracted the attention of the nation at large for a twelvemonth past, and in which have been centered more hopes and fears, more doubts and conjectures than in any State trials of the century.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The actual release of BRIGHAM YOUNG from custody was effected some days since through the medium of a Mormon Probate Court and a writ of habeas corpus. Not content to await the action of the regular Courts, and in opposition to the advice of all his counsel and of his most trusted advisers and friends, BRIGHAM applied to Judge SMITH, Probate Judge of the county, and a high dignitary in the Mormon Church, for his release upon habeas corpus. The result was, of course, a foregone conclusion. And notwithstanding the Probate Courts of the Territory are limited by the decisions of the Supreme Court to purely probate business, Elder SMITH assumed jurisdiction, and, ignoring all authorities presented by Marshal PATRICK's counsel, he ordered the prisoner released. While the Marshal might properly have refused to surrender the prisoner upon the mandate of an inferior tribunal, without jurisdiction in the premises, it was deemed advisable in view of the recent decision to make no further resistance, and BRIGHAM was accordingly released. His family crowded around the prophet with congratulations upon his release, his son, BRIGHAM, Jr., and Capt. EVANS, the Deputy Marshal, who has acted as his jailor, being the first to shake hands with the old man and extend their congratulations. No demonstrations of applause were made, though the Court-room was filled with Mormons, and a stranger ignorant of the *personelle* of the parties present would scarcely have supposed that the greatest criminal of the age—if reports be true—had just been released from incarceration and restored to his liberty.

THE PROPHET AT THE TABERNACLE.

The prophet, seer and revelator being again a free man, much curiosity was felt as to the manner in which he would express himself at the Tabernacle on Sunday. It will be remembered that the forty-second semi-annual conference of the Society, convened a month ago, had been adjourned from Sunday to Sunday owing to the absence of BRIGHAM, no other officer of the Church having power to close the session. Thousands of citizens of all classes, Mormon and Gentile, flocked to the Tabernacle on Sunday morning and afternoon, and the spacious edifice, which has been previously described in this correspondence, was crowded to its full capacity. Devout saints recognized a singular appropriateness in the opening hymn which was sung by the choir:

"An angel from on high,
The long, long silence broke," &c.

This was followed by:

"When earth in bondage long had lain,
And darkness o'er the nations reigned," &c.

An amusing colloquy then ensued between BRIGHAM and his congregation, as follows:

BRIGHAM—A word to the Latter-day Saints; good morning.

CONGREGATION—Good morning.

BRIGHAM—How do you do?

CONGREGATION—Very well.

BRIGHAM—How is your faith this morning?

CONGREGATION—Strong in the Lord.

BRIGHAM—How do you think I look after my long confinement?

CONGREGATION—First-rate!

These singular proceedings, which I give literally as they occurred, seemed to put the prophet and his followers thoroughly *en rapport* with each other, and he then proceeded with his sermon.

BRIGHAM AS AN ORATOR.

I had never before heard the prophet address his people, and was a not inattentive listener to what followed. As a pulpit orator BRIGHAM YOUNG is rather a sorry model. True, he has a rude species of eloquence, which accounts in part for his sway over an illiterate and uncultivated people. But nowhere else save among his followers would such a harangue as I listened to from his lips, on Sunday last, be dignified with the name of sermon, or be listened to with the slightest degree of attention or respect. Its distinctive features were an arrogant assumption of prophetic powers, coarse allusions to his enemies and persecutors, interlarded here and there with slang phrases and an occasional touch of profanity, and a total disregard of the simplest rules of English grammar. Underneath all this, though manifested less in words than in tone and manner, was plainly discernible a terrible under-current of bitter hatred and a longing for revenge against those who had been instrumental in bringing about the recent prosecutions. This impression was only heightened by his obvious efforts at the repression of his real sentiments, and not a few Gentiles left the Tabernacle devoutly thankful that they still had the protection of the Federal Judiciary and Gen. MORROW's regiment of blue-coats at Camp Douglas.

THE PROBLEM IN UTAH.

As to the future of Utah, I venture no predictions. The Mormon problem is one of those rare social and religious phenomena demanding for its solution more real statesmanship than any political issue of the decade. Loyal citizens of the Territory are looking with anxious eyes toward Congress for such legislation as shall restore the supremacy of law in the Territory and afford some earnest of protection to life and property. Prominent leaders of the Mormon Church, charged upon indubitable evidence with the commission of the gravest crimes, are today turned free upon our streets, and the Mormon Attorney-General, now the prosecuting officer of the Territory in these cases, refuses to rearrest or to prosecute them. What the end will be, no man can now foretell; but certain it is that no weightier responsibility rests upon Congress than that of devising some means to avert the threatened dangers impending in Utah.

TRIBUTE TO THE FEDERAL JUDGES.

As I close this correspondence, so far as concerns the Mormon trials, I cannot forbear a tribute of merited respect to the Federal Judiciary of Utah, than whom no public men in the nation's service have been more bitterly maligned, or more thoroughly misunderstood and misrepresented. Men of as much purity of character and of private and public life as any who occupy the Bench in the whole land, they have striven honestly, faithfully and impartially to enforce the laws, and to make Utah what she has never yet been—a law-abiding and law-fearing Territory. Unfortunately for themselves, and perhaps still more unfortunately for Utah, they have erred in their construction of the Territorial jury law, and the work which has been done must now be undone. Crippled and hampered at every turn, they are powerless to do more. With Congress, and not with the Judges of Utah, rests the responsibility for the future.

H.

ENGLAND.

Threatened Resignation of the Government—A Tempest in a Tea-Cup—Mr. Gladstone's Position—Protestantism and Ultramontanism—Catholic Hopes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 27, 1872.

Exasperated by three defeats in almost as many days, by the contemptuous independence of his own party, and by the growing boldness of the Opposition, Mr. GLADSTONE at the end of last week made up his mind that he would no longer consent to remain a Minister on sufferance, and that the House of Commons must choose between behaving civilly to the Government or submitting to a new one. In order to bring the House to its senses, he caused a sensational announcement in big type and potentiously solemn language to be inserted in the *Daily News*, intimating that the Government had determined to make Mr. FAWCETT's bill for reforming Trinity College, Dublin, a question of confidence, and that if they were defeated they would at once resign. There can be no doubt that the Government were quite entitled to take this course. Mr. FAWCETT proposes to settle the question of Irish University education by throwing open Trinity College to all denominations, leaving the governing body of the College to be selected by the members, and thus giving the Protestant element a good start to begin with. "No," the Government say, "this will not do; the Catholics are dissatisfied, and we have a better plan which, when the proper time comes, we shall disclose—therefore, wait till you see our scheme." It is obvious that if the House were to pass Prof. FAWCETT's bill, it would be tantamount to saying that it did not confide in the wisdom or discretion of the Government on this subject. It would be impossible for the Government to remain in office if that happened, and the announcement that, if defeated, they would resign, was only a matter of course. Perhaps, however, it was necessary to bring very distinctly and impressively before the House the state of the case, and so far the declaration of the Ministry was justifiable. The absurd part of their conduct was in first making such a fuss about their existence being at stake, and about the critical value of the situation, and then doing all they could to prolong the crisis, and to prevent the question from coming on. They refused to give Prof. FAWCETT a night for the discussion, even some weeks hence; they did their best to talk him out on a former occasion, and all this week the Government "whips" have been going about urging members whom they could trust to make as long speeches as possible, and to fill up the time so that there shall be no chance of the House of Commons having an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the question. These tactics are the more extraordinary as there can be no doubt of the Government having a large majority on an issue which affects their continuance in office. Mr. GLADSTONE is sick of place without power, and is eager to find an excuse for resigning at once, so that a new Ministry should have the Anglo-American Treaty, Irish Education, the Public Houses bill, and other troublesome questions on their hands. The House of Commons is equally anxious that he should not escape from his responsibilities in this manner, and even if he resigned I do not think any other Minister could be found to take his place. The Premier is furious at his treatment by the House of Commons, and especially by his own party, and vows that if he is defeated now, he will quit Parliament forever. The truth is that nobody trusts him, and nobody sees how to do without him. What the country wants is a Ministry of moderate men, the leadership of which might be intrusted either to Lord DERBY or Lord GRANVILLE; but Mr. GLADSTONE on the one hand, and Mr. DISRAELI on the other, stop the way. I suspect the House of Lords will have to be abolished, in order to supply capable men to lead the House of Commons. It is in every way a national misfortune that so much political talent and experience should be locked up in the House of Lords. If Mr. GLADSTONE can only contain himself, the session will pass over quietly; but there is no saying from one day, or even from one moment to another, what the Premier may not do in a sudden frenzy of temper.

PROTESTANT ALARMS AND ULTRAMONTANE POLICY.

The importance of the Irish education question is due to the increasing activity and aggressiveness of the Ultramontane Party. The successive defeats of the Papacy, or, in other words, of the Jesuits who now control it, has led its agents to concentrate all their energies in the endeavor to strengthen their position in free constitutional countries, such as Belgium, Great Britain and the United States. In Belgium the Flemings are with them, and the Irish are with them here and in the States. For the present the Ultramontanes think they have more to hope from liberal Governments, which allow them to do pretty much as they like, than from despotic Governments, which place them under restraints and disabilities. In recent years the number of convents and religious houses in Belgium has nearly doubled, and there is now one to be found in almost every commune. In this country the movement has been less rapid, but it has been going on steadily and successfully. Not only in Ireland, but in England the fathers are making a bold push for power in all directions.

"If ever there was a land," said Archbishop MANNING not long since, "in which work is to be done, it is here in England. We have to subjugate and subdue, to conquer and rule an imperial race. We have to bend or break that will which nations have found invincible and inflexible. Were heresy conquered in England, it would be conquered throughout the world."

The Archbishop was thinking of the Old World, I suppose, but his Church appears to appreciate fully the importance of grasping the New World by means of the United States. As soon as the Anti-Popery fit of twenty years back was over, most rational people were heartily ashamed of it, but I should not wonder if the eager and demonstrative proceedings of the leaders of the Catholic party provoked another outbreak of the same temper. Perhaps, as a stroke of Jesuitism, it might be the best thing they could do; their best friends are certainly the bigoted Ultra-Protestants, like Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. WHALLEY, who make reasonable apprehensions ridiculous by their absurd extravagances. This week the convent question has been twice before the House of Commons. It was raised, first by Mr. NEWDEGATE, who wants the convents to be severely handled, and then by Sir C. O'LOGHLEN, who protests against the restrictions which are at present imposed on them. According to Mr. NEWDEGATE's calculations there are sixty monasteries and [illegible] conventual establishments in England and Scotland, which possess a considerable amount of property, but as they refuse to give any information on the subject, the amount can only be guessed at. Religious orders in this country are not allowed to hold property in their own name, but they contrive to do it by means of secret trusts, which are under the management of a Board of Bishops and high dignitaries of the Church. Mr. NEWDEGATE holds that all religious societies should be compelled to register their members in their real names and to make a disclosure of their property; and as a Parliamentary committee has failed to get at the facts, he moves for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of monasteries and convents and also as to the best means of promoting female emigration. Mr. NEWDEGATE has an idea that the nunneries prosper on account of the redundancy of women, and that if the latter would only emigrate they would be saved from the priests. He observed that England and the United States were the only two civilized countries in the world in which so much latitude was allowed to monks and nuns; but, although the States were very "behind hand" in this matter, "a sort of rough justice prevailed in cases where it was suspected that nuns were detained against their will." The experience of Continental countries might satisfy Mr. NEWDEGATE that the influence of the Church is not of a kind which can be counteracted by mere repressive legislation. There is a good deal to be said in favor of some kind of registration of monks and nuns, and of providing securities against the detention of either against their will; but no good is done by refusing them the protection of the law and obliging them to have recourse to secret trusts.

F. H. Y.

ILLINOIS.

Disappointment of the Liberals at the Cincinnati Nominations—Chicago on the Ticket—Prospects in the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 6, 1872.

The Cincinnati Convention and its laughable conclusion is the theme of discussion and the pet excitement of the hour. Had a wet blanket fallen upon the politicians who got up and thought they were engineering the movement, it would not have produced a greater shiver and chill than did the nomination of GREELEY and BROWN. It was something that had not entered into their calculations even as a remote contingency. The *Tribune* of this city is in a most pitiable condition. Its managing editor has been one of the foremost champions of this rebellion against the Republican Party; has been at war for years with GREELEY on the tariff question, and now to have to support him for a position where, in the improbable case of an election, he can veto all his cherished free-trade schemes, is something hard for a mere mortal to bear. He has a double grief—the defeat of Mr. TRUMBULL would have been a sad enough blow, had another free-trade aspirant succeeded; but to have the embodiment of protection nominated was adding insult to injury.

CHICAGO ON THE TICKET.

You ask how the nomination was received? I can hardly tell you, there was such a variety of sensations. Blank astonishment was about the first feeling evoked; this was followed by disappointment, even with those who do not favor the Cincinnati movement. Those who were active in that movement "swore with bated breath" at the stupidity of the Convention; some of the rank and file applauded; others who would have voted for TRUMBULL or ADAMS went back on the movement, and avowed their intention to vote for GRANT rather than GREELEY. The Democrats—all I have heard say anything about it—favor a separate ticket, with SHERMAN at the head of it. The straight-out Republicans are well pleased; the Germans don't like "de dam demperance man," and will undoubtedly follow their fellow-countrymen of St. Louis and Cincinnati in opposition to the ticket. They look upon the result and the action of the Convention as an insult to SCHURZ.

PROSPECTS IN THE STATE.

The "Liberal party" of Illinois consisted of the friends of DAVIS and TRUMBULL. The latter probably could count on two-thirds of the disaffected Republicans. But he having been thrown aside, DAVIS having been feebly supported and PALMER wholly ignored, the "party" is dissolved, and in my judgment, will be able to present but a slim array of numbers in November. With TRUMBULL as a candidate, and the Democrats supporting him, it would have been a close contest; but with GREELEY, the result is looked upon as not uncertain. With a separate Democratic candidate in the field, I should be inclined to put down the "Liberal" vote at ten thousand, or thereabouts, leaving a clear twenty thousand majority for GRANT or "any other man" on the regular Republican ticket.

A HEROIC END.

Circumstances of the Death of Alfred Foree, U. S. N.—A Letter from a Shipmate and Companion of His Danger.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, May 9.

The intelligence of the death of young ALFRED FOREE created a profound sensation among the many friends of himself and afflicted family in Philadelphia. The meagre details which came by telegraph contained little more than the announcement of the event, and the following letter, from a brother officer, who was himself capsized with Mr. FOREE, and an eye-witness of the sad events of his death, will prove of great interest. The heroic conduct of the brave young gentleman can hardly be too highly commended, and is at least a partial consolation to his parents and friends in their grief at his loss:

UNITED STATES STEAMER KANSAS,
SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, April 16, 1872.

Dr. E. D. Foree:

DEAR SIR: It becomes my sad duty to inform you of the death of your son ALFRED, our shipmate, classmate, and intimate friend.

On Friday morning, the 12th instant, the commander of our surveying expedition, in attempting to cross through the surf on this bar, had his boat capsized by a heavy breaker, and he, Pay-master BEMIS, Midshipman STEVENS, and five sailors were thrown into the sea. Immediately a boat from the ship was manned to go to their rescue, and bravely your son voluntarily jumped into her to take charge. After working in the sea for some time without avail, he returned to the ship for more assistance. I then joined him, and we again went to the rescue. We tried every means to float a large cask and drop the boat through the surf with a line, but the current ran so strong that it was impossible to accomplish our purpose. Then ALFRED said "Men, we must save those people from drowning." It was then proposed to run the boat through the surf, although we all risked our lives in the attempt. No sooner had we entered the line of breakers than a heavy sea struck us hurling everybody out into the water and away from the boat. ALFRED swam back, but was washed off. EDWARD HAMELL, a seaman on this ship, swam out to him and twice replaced him on the boat, but ALFRED finally became so weak he could hold on no longer. Then, and let his heroic conduct be a consolation to your sorrowing heart, said he, "Good-bye, my men, leave me and save yourselves. Don't try to save me, for it is no use." Then, throwing up his arms, he sank and was seen no more. With him Commander CROSSMAN and four sailors were lost. We have patroled the beach night and day, but have found only one body, that of a sailor named JAMES ELEY. Rest assured we will use all exertions in our power.

Sir, through the entire time ALFRED behaved bravely and nobly. While recognizing fully the extreme danger, yet he did not hesitate to risk his own life in the endeavor to save his shipmates. By the officers and men of this ship your son was highly respected and honored for his uniform kindness of heart and good disposition. Socially, he was beloved by us all, for his innate nobleness rendered him worthy of the esteem and affection of his shipmates and companions.

Allow us all, his shipmates, messmates and sincere friends to tender you and your family our heartfelt sympathy in this, your sad bereavement. Respectfully,

JAMES M. MILLER,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

Senator Fenton's Waning Influence at His Home.

From the Buffalo Express, May 7.

We learn from trustworthy friends and observers, residing in Chautauqua County, that the nomination of HORACE GREELEY is not more popular in that sterling Republican district than it appears to be either here or anywhere else. This is rather surprising, considering the facts that GREELEY used to live in Chautauqua, where he worked at the printer's trade, and that it is the home of Senator FENTON, who rather gives out (he seldom speaks positively) that he invented HORACE as a Presidential candidate and secured his nomination, and is going to support him "heartily."

The fact is, Mr. FENTON's influence in his own district, great as it once was, has sadly declined of late. This, no doubt, is partly his own fault and partly his misfortune. It is Mr. FENTON's fault that he has turned his back upon the party that made him all he is in the political world. It is his misfortune that it is not in the man's nature to be true to the staunch personal friends who have stood by him whenever he needed political assistance.

But, whatever the cause may be, the fact is becoming more patent every day that Senator FENTON is not the power in the Chautauqua and Cattaraugus district that he used to be. The men known and recognized as his allies and followers get beat in the local nominating conventions, just as his First Lieutenant, Hon. SHELDON PORTER, failed to get renominated for Congress in 1870. We don't think that the Senator's "hearty" support will add much real strength to the Greeley ticket.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Miss Grant's Visit and Its Value—The Source of the Alabama Difficulty—A "System of Mutual Understanding" Desirable.

From the London Times, April 27.

A paragraph in the *Court Circular* of yesterday informed the public that Miss GRANT, the daughter of the President of the United States, was presented to the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and the lady of highest place in America has thus commenced her acquaintance with England and the English. The event, though certainly of special note, is not altogether so remarkable as it would have been in the last generation, for royal personages now go freely on their travels, and the Queen's son himself visited the United States before any President's daughter arrived in England. Travel, in fact, from which were once excluded the classes at both extremities of the social scale, has now become the resource of all. Crowned heads no longer stay at home, and classes beneath the middle class find opportunities of going abroad. Nevertheless, the arrival of this lady in our country, and especially at this conjuncture in the relations of the two States, is an occurrence worthy of reflection. Miss GRANT will naturally enjoy the advantages attached to her position, and she will be enabled to carry back with her to America a more than ordinary amount of that information in which, it is said, the people of both countries are, to their common detriment, so singularly deficient.

We are told that we know nothing of the Americans and the Americans nothing of us, and yet the assertion is, surely, rather strange. One half of it receives a certain explanation from the doctrine maintained by the Americans themselves, who are rather fond of saying that no foreigners ever did or ever could understand them. This would be a sufficient excuse for our own misconceptions, but, as we do not consider our own national character by any means so unfathomable, how is it that no American should appear to understand us? The question is well worth asking, and, if possible, answering. The citizens of the United States visit England in great numbers. They are eminently a locomotive race; as a nation they are wealthy, their education is of a high average order, they are acute and observant beyond most people; and yet it is said, and we fear truly, that they rarely form any true conception of ourselves, our temper, our institutions, or our doings. The whole question now pending, with its accidental complications, between the two Governments originated in this kind of misunderstanding, or, at least, in feelings to which such a misunderstanding gave rise. Not only was the *Alabama* question never really a money question, as the Americans now freely acknowledge, but it never was in truth even a question of substantial injury or damage. The real abiding offense was given by the attitude and public opinion of this country during the civil war as interpreted and regarded by the belligerents, and those impressions, where they were not false, were without moral or political justification. We neither said nor did anything which a free people would not be entitled to say or do. We said, indeed, less than we might have said, but it became perfectly clear at the conclusion of the struggle that the claims which the Americans believed themselves to possess on our friendship and favor were far greater than any we had ever supposed them to entertain.

That was the true origin of all the rankling which culminated in the litigation now pending. We committed, as American jurists have confessed, no breach of neutrality. We were never consciously, still less maliciously, wanting in the discharge of any international duty. We never did or thought of doing less for the American than we should have done for the most favored European ally. All this, however, though really as much as could be expected of us, fell short of the expectations actually formed in the United States. The American people had naturally a high opinion of their own Union and its polity, and a strong persuasion of the special indulgence which we were bound to extend to them. The mere spectacle of their institutions in danger ought to have filled us with alarm. Theirs was the land of freedom, equality, and progress, open to all the strugglers and sufferers of the Old World. The break-up of such a country was a very different thing from a revolution in Europe, and we, of all people, ought to have recognized the fact. So far American feeling was natural, and perhaps not much overstrained; the misunderstanding occurred from the impression conceived of our actual obligations at the critical moment. It really seems as if the Americans had believed themselves to be our very best friends all through a period when we were constantly disturbed by their complaints, objections and remonstrances. For twenty years preceding the civil war our relations with the United States were incessantly liable to derangement, and yet the Americans, it appears, never meant to do us an ill turn or give us an ill word. All the loud talk which came across the Atlantic was empty sound. At heart the American people regarded the old country with something like affection, and calculated on the same feeling in return. When, in their extreme peril, they failed to find it, they conceived a moral resentment, and all through the want of a mutual understanding. If the Americans could have taught us ten years ago what kind of feelings they thought should exist and did exist between England and the United States, there would never have been any *Alabama* question. A privateer might well have escaped from our ports, but the accident would never have been imputed to enmity, nor made the ground of an international charge.

When the project of secession was first mooted at least half the people of this country held it to be unjustifiable, according to the theory of the Federal Constitution, but the contrary belief was held by many Americans of the North, and Americans of all classes had so long and so unreservedly advocated the abstract right of popular insurrection that we began to think six millions of United States citizens might be credited with knowing their own minds and discerning their own interests as well as any other people. Then came all the heroic campaigns of the war, in which each side naturally had its friends and sympathizers; and then the end, after which we found ourselves blamed for half the consequences of the rebellion. But how is it that no American ever candidly estimated or measured the feelings which would naturally be created in this country by the manner in which for years before the war the people of the United States had apparently treated us? How is it, we again ask, that with so constant and general an interchange of visits, Americans and Englishmen should have gained so little knowledge of each other's views? The pervading assumption of all American minds is complimentary to us. They start with the idea that we, as a kindred people, owe them special favor, and we are perfectly willing to stand on that footing. But then, in common fairness, we should look also for similar consideration. We are quite ready to give and take, provided there is taking and giving on both sides. We deplore anything like a difference between the two countries, but the Americans should be prepared in turn to deprecate any such misapprehension with equal fervor. We do not pretend to apportion the blame of the case, but it really appears as if we were better understood in the United States after six months of decided resistance than we ever were in days when almost anything was done for the sake of peace and good-will. It is only a pity the discovery was not made earlier and by a more agreeable method. Perhaps the Americans will say we have only ourselves to thank in the matter, but they might, we think, after such long and extended intercourse, contrive to know us a little better. We welcome the visits of Americans, who, like the President's daughter, have the power of inaugurating a better system of mutual understanding.

Appeal for Poor Italian Children.

The Children's Aid Society, with the aid of some Italian gentlemen and the general public, have been sustaining during seventeen years a school for poor Italian children near the Five Points. Here come in the evenings, or in hours when they are not at work, the little Italian organ-grinders, harpers, boot-blacks, street-sweepers and peddlers to the number of some 250. They learn here English branches, and are taught order, cleanliness, punctuality and moral lessons. As a consequence, these poor and degraded children, as they have grown up, have become industrious, honest and respectable American citizens—a hard-working and intelligent class of men and women. Not one from the school is ever known to have become a criminal, or chargeable on the public authorities.

The Society desire now, with the co-operation of the Italian Committee of gentlemen, to secure a building as a permanent school, reading-room and place for lectures and instruction for the destitute Italians. They require for this purpose at least $30,000. Over $12,000, mainly among the Italians, have been already subscribed for this benevolent purpose. Who will assist in founding a permanent place of instruction for the destitute Italians? The present school is at No. 44 Franklin-street, under the guidance of the experienced teacher and long-tried friend of the Italians, who has been thus engaged since 1855, Signor A. E. CERQUA, assisted by skillful teachers.

Donations for this purpose can be sent, (if in checks,) made payable to the order of J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, to WM. A. BOOTH, President, No. 100 Wall-street; J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway; CHAS. L. BRACE, Secretary, No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York, or to E. P. FABBRI, Treasurer of Italian Committee, No. 48 South-street.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit....	71	78	[illegible]	78
Stand of bar. in inch....	[illegible]	30.00	[illegible]	[illegible]

Hygrometer at noon, [illegible].

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 10.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅞	$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115⅝
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R. b.c.	116⅜	50,000	do.	s3. 115⅝
1,300	5-20 R., '62	112	50,000	do.	b3. 115⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64 c.	112	25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64 c.	113		b. c. s3	109¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115⅜	5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. b.	118⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	West. Un.	75¾	200	North-western	75¾
600	do.	75⅝	100	do. s3.	75¾
100	do.	75⅝	400	do. b10.	75¾
300	N. Y. C. & Hud. s3.	97⅞	200	do.	75⅞
300	do.	97⅞	400	do.	75⅞
1000	Erie R.	70	200	do. s3.	75⅞
2100	do.	[illegible]	200	do. s15.	75⅜
1000	do.	[illegible]	300	do.	75⅜
2200	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	75⅜
300	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	75⅜
300	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	75⅜
500	Pacific Mail	75⅛	300	Rock Island	111⅛
100	do. b3.	75⅛	100	do.	111⅛
[illegible]	do.	74⅝	1400	do.	111⅛
300	do.	74⅝	400	do.	111⅛
200	do.	74⅝	100	C., C. & I. C.	36⅛
100	do.	74⅝	400	do.	36⅛
700	do.	74¾	400	do.	36
300	do.	75	400	do.	36⅛
300	do.	74⅞	400	do. b3.	36
500	do. c.	74⅞	500	do.	36⅛
100	Lake Shore b3.	95	200	do. s3.	36
200	do. b3.	94⅞	800	do.	36⅛
200	do. s3.	94⅞	400	Bos. H. & Erie	5⅜
700	do.	94⅞	100	do. b3.	5⅜
200	do. c.	94⅞	200	do.	5⅜
400	do.	94¾	300	Ohio & Miss.	46⅛
200	do. s3.	94⅝	400	do.	46⅛
300	Un. Pac.	38⅜	200	do.	46⅛
800	do.	38⅜	200	do.	46⅛
800	do.	38⅜	200	do. c.	46
300	do. b3.	38⅜	1200	do.	46
100	do.	38⅜	3800	do.	46⅛
200	do.	38⅜	400	do. c.	46
200	do.	38⅜	100	do.	46⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$3,000	Va. 6s, old	51	100	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	97⅞
2,000	Georgia 7s	90	1100	do. bet. call.	97⅞
1,000	N. C. 6s, old bds.	36	300	do. s3.	97⅞
2,000	Mo. 6s b3.	96	1800	do.	97⅞
10,000	Ala. 8s	[illegible]	800	do.	97⅞
1,000	Erie 2d	99½	10000	N. Y. C. & H. Ct.	91⅞
1,000	H. R. 2d S. F. F.	106⅝	20000	do. bet. call.	91⅞
1,000	Al. & Sus. 2d	[illegible]	700	Erie	70
5,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	102⅞	200	do. bet. call	69⅞
3,000	do.	102⅞	500	do.	69⅞
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	92⅝	200	do.	69⅞
10,000	Un. Pac. Inc.	87	300	do. b3	69⅞
2,000	do.	87⅛	200	Erie Pf.	82⅛
5,000	C. & N. W. Con.	95	255	do.	82⅛
2,000	D. L. & W. 2d	[illegible]	600	Panama	[illegible]
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d St. L. Div.	82	500	do. bet. call	115
			600	L. S. & M. So.	95
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	94	300	do. bet. call.	94⅞
2,000	do.	[illegible]	200	do. c.	94⅞
2,000	Tol., P. & War. 1st West. Div.	92⅞	100	do.	94⅞
			700	do.	94⅞
20,000	W. U. T. 7s bds.	96	700	Un. Pac. b.c.	38⅛
6,000	Gt. West. 1st, '88.	88⅞	100	do.	38⅛
2,500	Mor. & Es. 1st.	105⅞	400	do.	38⅛
500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	102	200	do. c.	38⅛
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st. Iowa Div.	88⅛	200	do. s3.	38⅜
			48	C. & Pitts. Guar.	98
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	94⅛	100	M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. b3.	79
10,000	B. H. & E. 1st.	45	100	C. & N. W. b.c. b3.	75⅞
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	103⅞	200	do.	75⅞
10	Man. & Mer. Bk.	[illegible]	100	do.	75⅞
5	Cen. Nat. Bank	102⅛	300	do.	75⅞
30	Del. & Hud. Can.	120⅛	1500	do.	75⅞
100	Maryland Coal	21⅝	100	do. b3.	76
100	do.	21⅝	100	do.	75⅞
100	do.	21⅝	100	do. b3.	75⅞
100	W. U. Tel. b.c. s3.	75⅞	100	do.	75⅞
300	do.	75⅞	22	N. J. Cen.	110
800	do. b3.	75⅞	300	do. bet. call.	110⅛
3000	do.	75⅞	100	C. & R. I. b.c. b3.	111⅛
100	do.	75⅞	100	do.	111⅛
100	do. b3.	75⅞	200	B. H. & E. b.c. b3.	5⅜
300	do. b10.	75⅞	100	do.	5⅜
100	Brun. C. L. b.c.	7	400	Del., L. & W.	108
100	Mariposa Pf.	[illegible]	75	do.	108⅛
200	Pacific Mail s3.	74⅞	200	Ohio & Miss. c.	46⅛
200	do. s15.	75⅛	700	do. bet. call	46⅛
300	do.	75	400	do. b3.	46⅛
400	do. bet. call.	75⅛	100	do. s3.	46⅛
600	do.	75⅛	700	do.	46⅛
200	do.	75⅛	600	Mor. & Es.	94⅛
370	do.	75⅛	200	H. & St. Jo.	46⅛
400	do.	75⅛	700	C., C. & I. C. b.c. b3.	36⅛
1300	do.	75⅛	300	do.	36⅛
1200	do.	75⅛	100	do. b10.	36⅛
100	do. s3.	75⅛	100	do. b3.	36⅛
600	do. b3.	75⅛	100	do. s3.	36⅛
600	do.	75⅛	100	do.	36⅛
500	do.	75⅛	200	do.	36⅛
300	Adams Express	93⅞	300	do. b3.	36⅛
100	do.	93⅞	100	do. b15.	36⅛
75	A. M. U. Ex.	74⅛	800	do.	36⅛
200	U. S. Express	75	500	do.	36⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅞	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	115⅜
33,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64 s3.	112⅞	11,000	do.	115⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅛	20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b3.	115⅝
5,000	do.	112⅞	10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C. s3.	111⅛
			20,000	do. s3.	111⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

600	Pacific Mail	75⅛	600	Un. Pac.	38⅛
600	do.	75⅛	100	Lake Shore	94⅞
1200	do.	75⅛	200	Rock Island	111⅛
800	do. s3.	74	100	do.	111⅛
100	do. b3.	75⅛	200	Ohio & Miss. b3.	46⅛
500	do.	75⅛	700	do.	46
100	West. Union	75⅞	500	do.	46
500	Erie s3.	69⅞	400	do.	46⅛
200	North-western	75⅞	100	do.	46
200	do.	75⅞	100	do.	46⅛
300	do.	75⅞	200	C., C. & I. C.	36⅛
200	do.	75⅞	200	Tol. & Wab.	75⅞
500	do.	75⅞	200	do. s3.	75⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. T.	14⅛	300	Erie	69⅞
2,000	Erie 4th	93	50	do.	69⅞
6,000	Un. Pac. Inc.	87⅛	1000	do. b. c. b3.	69⅞
10,000	Bos. H. & Erie 1st.	46	500	do.	69⅞
5,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	102⅞	500	do.	69⅞
250	W. U. Tel. b. c.	75⅛	300	L. S. & M. So.	94⅞
1,400	do.	75	100	do. b. c. b3.	94⅞
100	Con. C. Md. b.c. b3.	42	300	do.	94⅞
100	U. S. Ex.	75⅛	700	do.	94⅞
100	do. bet. call.	75⅛	100	do.	94⅞
5	Am. M. U. Ex.	74⅛	300	do.	95⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	27⅛	100	Union Pac. b. c.	38⅛
200	do.	27⅛	400	do. s3.	38⅛
100	Pac. Mail b3.	75⅛	300	do.	38⅛
800	do. b. c. b3.	75⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts. gtd.	[illegible]
800	do.	75⅛	20	do.	[illegible]
1000	do.	75⅛	100	C. & N. W. b. c. s3.	75⅞
200	do. b3.	75⅛	400	do.	75⅞
100	do. s3.	75⅛	800	do.	75⅞
400	do.	75⅛	200	do.	75⅞
400	do.	75⅛	30	N. J. Cen.	111
100	do. b3.	75⅛	12	Chi. & R. I.	111
100	do.	75⅛	200	do. b. c. s3.	111⅛
200	do.	75⅛	300	do.	111⅛
1000	do.	75	50	N. Y. & N. H.	145⅛
200	do. b3.	75⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. b3.	46⅛
200	do.	75⅛	700	do. bet. call	46⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅞	700	do.	46⅛
75	do.	97⅞	2000	do.	46
1000	do. bet. call.	97	50	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	73
200	do.	97⅞	200	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	84
300	do.	97	100	C., C. & I. C.	36⅛
2,000	N. Y. C. & H. ctfs.	91⅞	100	do. b. c. b3.	36⅛
10,000	do. bet. call	91⅞	200	do.	36⅛
100	Panama	115⅛	1000	do.	36

FRIDAY, May 10—P. M.

The late Banking telegrams from London this Afternoon speak of the probable withdrawal of the British Government from the Geneva Arbitration. In effect this means that the Treaty of Washington is to be abandoned. While the closing London quotations for the British Funds indicate no disturbance to the Stock Exchange, should this be the fate of the Treaty, and the quotations for the American Funds are but slightly different from yesterday, the telegrams referred to have advanced the sales of Gold here to 114¼ ₩ cent. We confess that we are at a loss to know why the disappointment in regard to the Treaty should be taken more to heart on this side than in England. We believe that the most welcome news to-morrow, in the existing suspense on the subject, would be that the British Government has definitely withdrawn from the Geneva Arbitration. *Our* position on the *Alabama* claims would then be substantially the same as before the initiation of the High Commission last Spring—no better, perhaps, but certainly no worse. Our people can afford to wait, if the English are content to have it so. And after a nine days' wonder that two such sensible Governments should have failed to come to an agreement to settle the affair definitely, and at the same time to quiet the international principle which it involves, both sides will doubtless pursue their every-day business, financial and commercial, as though nothing had happened in the intervening fourteen months.

Gold is gone up on what is esteemed the news of the breaking down of the Treaty, and simultaneously the export demand for Gold Coin for the steamers of Saturday is over $2,000,000. The wonder is, considering our heavy trade balances, that this considerable demand was not felt two or three weeks ago. There is no reason why the demand, now that it has fairly set in, should cease until the Exchanges with London on trade account are fairly equalized. The Treasury has the Gold *to spare*, and is selling it at the rate of $2,000,000, besides paying out liberal sums on the principal and for interest on the Public Debt, and there is no way in which the country at large could be more benefited by its early disposal than the payment of mercantile obligations abroad, incurred to the extent of over $80,000,000 since last Summer, beyond our exports of Produce and Silver Bullion.

The Public Funds close firm this afternoon, at about Thursday's prices. They have not gone up this Afternoon with the rise in Gold to 114⅛@114¼ ₩ cent. The 5-20s of 1867 are 115⅝@115⅞; the 5-20s of 1865, May and November, 113⅛ ₩ cent. The new 5 ₩ cents are 111⅛ ₩ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation through the forenoon in the Railroads, and Telegraph, and Pacific Mail Stocks was not so active as yesterday and the day before, and the contest between the bearish sellers and bullish buyers seemed to be more equally matched, and, if anything, in favor of better prices late in the day. But the Cable telegrams from abroad and the rise in Gold were construed as unfavorable to Stocks. And the general market after the Second Board was reported weak in the Hall of the Exchange, with a renewed purpose of the bearish people to sell most of the active list down. At the same time the impression on prices was not over ¼@½ ₩ cent. from the morning transactions, and in some cases not so much. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. The leading Bankers advanced Exchange on London to 109½ ₩ cent. 60 days, and 110¼@110½ ₩ cent. short sight.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 10.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅝	115⅝
American Gold	114	114⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛
North-west Common	75⅞	75⅞
Pacific Mail	75⅛	75
St. Paul Preferred	79	79⅛
St. Paul Common	58⅛	58⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46⅛
Western Union Telegraph	75⅛	74⅞
Erie	69⅞	69⅞
Union Pacific	38⅜	38⅛
Lake Shore	94⅞	94⅞
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	36⅛	36

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange the general speculation was dull.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	116⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅜
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	118⅞	5-20 reg., '67	115⅜
5-20 reg., '62	112⅞	5-20 coup., '67	115⅝
5-20 coup., '62	112⅞	5-20 reg., '68	115⅜
5-20 reg., '64	112⅞	5-20 coup., '68	115⅝
5-20 coup., '64	112⅞	10-40 reg.	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	112⅞	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 coup., '65	113⅛	5s coup., '81	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115⅛	6s, cur.	115⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old	67⅛	Ar. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	48
Tenn. 6s, new	67⅛	Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	40
Va. 6s, old	51	Texas 10s, '76	75
Va. 6s, Con. bds.	54	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Va. 6s, Def. bds.	17	Ohio 6s, '81	106
Ga. 7s, new	90	Ohio 6s, '86	107
N. C. 6s, old	36⅛	Ky. 6s	90
N. C. new	20	Ind. 5s	[illegible]
N. C. sp. tax	14	Mich. 6s, '73	99
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	55	Mich. 6s, '78	96
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	52⅛	Mich. 6s, '83	96
Mo. 6s	95⅛	N. Y. reg. B'y L.	105
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	93⅛	N. Y. coup. B'y L.	105
La. 6s	60	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '73	107⅛
La. 6s, new	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '74	107⅛
La. 6s, levee	66	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75	107⅛
La. 8s, levee, '75	80⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77	107⅛
Cal. 7s	110	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78	107⅛
Conn. 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, Can. L. '74	101
R. I. 6s	101⅛	N. Y. 5s, Can. L. '75	100
Ala. 8s	90	N. Y. 5s, Can. L. '76	100
Ark. 6s, Fund	60		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Irving	127⅛
Merchants'	120	Market	125
Mechanics'	137	Nassau	100
City	[illegible]	Shoe & Leather	150
North River	99	Corn Exchange	125
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Continental	95
Fulton	155	Manuf. & Merchants'	99
Butchers' & Drovers'	145	N. Y. National Ex.	87
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Central National	102⅛
Merchants' Exchange	93	Fourth National	114
Seventh Ward	101⅛	Ninth National	100
Commerce	118⅛	Oriental	100
Mercantile	125	Gold Exchange	100
American Exchange	112	German American	110
Hanover	106		

In reference to the operations of the new Mortgage Company, established in this City, on European Capital, we were mistaken yesterday in stating that the Loans *to* the Company abroad could be paid off by installments, in place of saying that the Real Estate Loans made here *by* the Company can be made for a long term of years, repayable on the principle of annuities. The practical facts in regard to the concern are that nearly the entire Capital of £1,000,000 is subscribed abroad and drawn for, and then another £1,000,000 is borrowed for a fixed period, at 6 ₩ cent. Gold Interest, and drawn for; thus furnishing, at once, about $10,000,000 Foreign Capital, to be loaned out here on Real Estate, with the prospect ahead of supplementing the loans abroad as often and to the extent that the Capital, Credit and the pledge of the Real Estate Mortgages of the Company may seem to authorize. There is no other limit to the operations of the Company.

The following is the aggregate condition of the National Banks of the City of New-York, under the call of the Currency Bureau, as for April 19, compared with the previous quarterly return of Feb. 27:

	Feb. 27, 1872.	April 19, 1872.
Capital	$71,785,000	$71,785,000
Undivided Profits	28,304,300	29,397,200
Circulation	28,115,300	28,[illegible]
Due Banks	80,400,300	68,948,100
Due Depositors	119,[illegible]	123,[illegible]
Due for Dividends, &c.	206,800	162,500
Total	$329,[illegible],400	$322,378,500
Loans and Discounts	$182,[illegible],100	$[illegible]
Stocks, Bonds, &c.	50,854,800	48,815,800
Real Estate	7,[illegible],700	7,347,300
Due from Banks	15,[illegible],500	16,174,400
Cash Items	4,304,000	4,422,900
Gold and Silver	16,049,400	16,[illegible]
Greenbacks	40,545,100	41,757,800
Overdrafts	126,800	118,100
Total	$329,[illegible],400	$322,378,500

The following are the present Capitals and Undivided Profits of the National Banks of this City:

Banks.	Capital.	Profits.
Bank of New-York	$3,000,000	$1,002,800
Merchants'	3,000,000	818,500
Mechanics'	2,000,000	[illegible]
Union	1,500,000	770,400
Phenix	1,800,000	275,300
City	1,000,000	1,[illegible]
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	562,400
Fulton	600,000	[illegible]
Chemical	300,000	2,450,700
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	116,600
Gallatin	1,500,000	604,100
Butchers' and Drovers'	800,000	213,300
Mechanics' and Traders'	600,000	223,100
Leather Manufacturers	600,000	657,300
Seventh Ward	500,000	52,300
Bank of the State	2,000,000	542,500
American Exchange	5,000,000	1,430,900
Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	2,311,800
Broadway	1,000,000	1,392,500
Mercantile	1,000,000	382,400
Bank of the Republic	2,000,000	400,000
Chatham	450,000	222,000
Hanover	1,000,000	108,700
Irving	500,000	120,300
Metropolitan	4,000,000	2,050,400
Citizens'	400,000	262,700
Market	1,000,000	415,600
St. Nicholas	1,000,000	175,500
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	730,900
Continental	2,000,000	144,800
Commonwealth	750,000	91,000
Marine	400,000	140,300
Atlantic	300,000	54,300
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	1,187,300
Park Bank	2,000,000	1,408,100
Mechanics' Banking Association	500,000	161,700
East River	350,000	154,000
Fourth	5,000,000	1,142,000
Central	3,000,000	212,700
Second	300,000	252,400
Ninth	1,500,000	301,000
First	500,000	317,200
Third	1,000,000	273,700
New-York Exchange	300,000	36,400
Tenth	1,000,000	41,500
Bowery	250,000	206,700
County	200,000	285,400
Fifth	150,000	62,200
Sixth	200,000	61,200
Currency	100,000	20,100
American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals, April 19, 1872	$71,785,000	$29,397,200

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,197,005; amount, $2,203,360.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE 7.30 LOAN.

The Northern Pacific 7.30 Gold Bonds are issued in denominations of $100 to $1,000 Coupon, and $100 to $10,000 Registered, have thirty years to run, bear interest 7.30 per cent. in Gold, and are exempt from United States tax to the holder.

They are secured by a First and only Mortgage upon the Railroad, its franchises, earnings, and all the lands and property possessed by the Company.

These bonds are now selling freely at par and accrued interest in currency, and with their ample security and high rate of interest, we believe there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe. They furnish to the public an investment security which combines the ready negotiability, the convenience and high credit of a first-class Railroad Bond, with the solidity and safety of a Real Estate Mortgage on land worth at least twice the amount loaned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipment, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund, provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ A SAFE INVESTMENT.

The First Mortgage Seven ₩ cent. Gold Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY. The road is earning the interest on its entire issue of bonds, and a dividend on its stock. We are authorized to sell a limited amount at 90 and accrued interest. Particulars on application, in person or by mail, to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ ST. LOUIS WATER BONDS.
Six per Cent. Gold, June and December.
We offer the recent issue of
$500,000
At 90 and accrued interest.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 14 Broad-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The Relations of France and Germany—The Payment of the War Debt—A Breaking of Idols—The Case of Gen. Ulrich—Measures Against Imperialism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 22, 1872.

The entire Continental Press has burst out in a concert of denial of the news given by the *Daily Telegraph* regarding the relations now existing between Germany and France. On the first day nearly all of the journals of Europe were unanimous in denouncing this piece of sensation, but, as the supposed organ of Prince BISMARCK was exceedingly energetic in its denial, the rest immediately changed their tone. I do not mean to say that because the *North German Gazette* says there is not a word of truth in it, the news must be considered as true, but such seems to be the prevailing opinion. At least that denial made a great impression, and the Press began to think that while there was a vast amount of rhetorical exaggeration in the warning, according to the pleonastic and rather hyperbolical habitude of this journal—which is sometimes quite Oriental in its rich and studied imagery—there was yet a basis of solid truth which ought to be considered. *Au fond* the matter was not to be despised, but the form was objectionable and sensational. It was, in fact, another example of *Telegraph*-ic redundancy. There is no doubt that the statement made by this journal that Prince BISMARCK was about to protest against the magnitude of French armaments was founded upon the prevailing sentiment of the moment. The correspondent says that he got his information from Prince BISMARCK himself; but did he? Indirectly, I am inclined to think that he did. Two days before the news came out I was informed by a letter from Berlin that such a declaration was to be made, my friend advising me to sell "short" if I ever dabbled in stocks, and to be prepared for a furious storm when the news came out in the French Press. This was coupled with a protest against supposing that it was a matter of speculation, for Prince BISMARCK had stated openly that he should inquire into the truth of the statements made in M. THIERS' last speech. This was largely discussed by the war party, at a regimental mess where the correspondent of the *Telegraph* is often a guest, and the question is to know whether he jumped to his conclusion from hearing the war talk there, or whether he was really given a hint, as he says. In the latter case we must consider it a sort of paper balloon to try the wind, that is to see just how far the French are now prepared to go, and we know that the grim REICHSKANZLER always takes good care to put his adversary in the wrong before taking any important step. If France were not prepared to fight at once, this indirect mode of testing the weather would be better than an official communication. If she were prepared, it might be calculated that the excesses of the French Press would justify any act of precaution or of rigor. For once, however, the journals of Paris were very moderate, and, while denying the truth of the menace, they took occasion to say that France had no intention of fighting before she had paid her debts, and for saying that the relations between the two Governments are most excellent in every way. There the matter stands at present, and it is not impossible that it may remain there for some time; for, if this supposition is correct, the purpose of M. LE BISMARCK has been partly served already, and that, while giving the hot-heads of his army a chance to blow off their war steam, he has justified the acts of severity in discipline and other things pertaining to the army, which he may have desired as a matter of prudence. Count HARRY ARNIM is to arrive this week, and then we shall know whether or not he is charged with any protest or any note of remonstrance against the military measures of M. THIERS.

THE PAYMENT OF THE INDEMNITY.

The time is near at hand when another installment of the indemnity is to be paid, and a great number of people are urging the immediate payment of the whole debt, in order to be free of the matter. M. THIERS hesitates, but there are indications to show his intention to ask a loan toward the coming Winter. He wants, doubtless, to pay all he can quietly, to get a sum in reserve for his army, and then to launch a loan with *éclat*, and pay off the whole debt at once. I believe that Prince BISMARCK will take his money just as soon as he can get it. The recent flurry, spoken of above, provided it goes no further, will have been of very great service to M. THIERS as well as to his adversary, for it has considerably increased the desire to pay off the debt in a lump, and will aid a loan if one were asked. But having a fixed idea, the President will not be apt to change it for the purpose of taking advantage of this feeling, any more than he was disposed to change it in order to profit by the patriotic *élan* which arose from the national subscription, (completely killed by the frowns of the Government.) He resents, too, any interference in the matter. He feels himself fully equal to the occasion, and has need of no advice from great financiers. The other day a number of great banking establishments united upon a plan for paying off the indemnity, and on the idea it to Prince BISMARCK, got his word that it would be taken as perfectly satisfactory. Having thus nearly completed the matter, as they thought, they went to get the assent of M. THIERS, and he absolutely shut the door in their faces. He wanted no plan of theirs, for he had one of his own; and, moreover, he could not admit that such questions should be treated by individuals over the head of the Government. The little man is said to have given a rude piece of his mind to the man who broached the subject, and to have sent him to tell these high bankers to mind their own business, and leave him to manage France. I fancy he is about right in the matter; but, at the same time, there is no use getting excited. There is a possibility—a bad harvest, for instance—that the help of such individuals might be very useful.

A BREAKING OF IDOLS.

In France wonders never cease. Who would have dreamed a year ago that the brave Gen. ULRICH, the commander of Strasbourg, would be about the only officer of the war subject to severe censure and blame. For a time he was the hero of the day. The illustrated papers represented him, in the midst of burning houses and exploding shells, calmly turning up his nose at the bombardment, and the crowd buried the statue of Strasbourg, on the Place de la Concorde, three feet deep in flowers. The defence of the gallant ULRICH did more to keep up the spirit of the Parisians than anything else, and from day to day the journals kept up the cry, "Remember ULRICH and the defense of Strasbourg!" And now we are told that the Committee of Inquiry has destroyed this popular idol. He is blamed for surrendering the place, having yet provisions for fifteen days. He is blamed, also, for surrendering before a breach had been made in the walls. The bombardment and horrible slaughter was not considered sufficient to justify it; and finally he is blamed for allowing the Prefect of Valentia to issue proclamations, and for separating himself from his soldiers after the capitulation. I forgot one point—after all this the General is blamed for going to Tours, and for accepting the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from the delegation there. Around the deeds of ULRICH there was a large blaze of glory and of romance; he was the hero of the day; and—*le voila* thrown aside among the rubbish of other dethroned idols.

MEASURES AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

The *Corsaire*, which suspended a short time ago, because the Government refused to allow the proprietor to sell it to the Bonapartist writers of the suppressed *Gaulois*, has reappeared in charge of the writers for the suppressed *Constitution*. I do not exactly see the rule of right or the law in this case, but presume there is one somewhere, unless it is a proceeding after the manner of the old-time decree:

De par le roi, defense à Dieu,
De faire miracle en ce lieu.

Prohibiting, by order of the King, even Divine Providence to do miracles upon the soil of His Majesty. When it is a question of Bonapartism there is no use standing on law, for it is certain to win the game unless crushed very severely at every attempt. These measures are justified by the argument that unless Bonapartism is crushed without mercy "we shall have another eighteen years of shame like that which ended in the mud of Sedan." By the by, that mud of Sedan! The report of the Committee has appeared, and it makes Sedan out one of the most heroic battles of the war. DE WIMPFFEN is the only man blamed. Gen. DUCROT, in his book, gave the truth of the matter very accurately. The Committee says the only sensible plan was that of retreat as begun by him, and DE WIMPFFEN is very severely censured for stopping it when he had no fixed plan, and, indeed, for claiming the command under such circumstances. The Emperor is acquitted, but the report says "each one must bear his share in the responsibility," and it finds the Emperor responsible for raising the white flag at the moment it appeared King WILLIAM was on the heights watching the bombardment. He says, writing to the Queen: "The slaughter was so terrible at this time that I could no longer endure it, and I ordered the fire to be stopped." The stern monarch is said to have covered his face with his hands while muttering, "O, my God! I cannot endure it." Humanity will scarcely blame NAPOLEON III. for raising the white flag under such circumstances. The Committee is very probably right in thinking that if Gen. DUCROT's plan had been carried out the army could not have been saved, but a portion of it could have been saved and the rest would have laid down its arms across the Belgian frontier.

ASHBY.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Manure Heaps Again—The Harlem Dumping Nuisance.

An informal meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, Commissioner MANIERRE in the chair. Mr. HENRY CLAUSEN, of the Nineteenth Ward, appeared before the Board and presented a remonstrance signed by 400 residents of the Ward, against the fearful nuisance created by the extensive manure heaps at the foot of East Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. Mr. CLAUSEN made a statement to the effect that there now existed at the spot indicated a pile of rotting, reeking manure, from forty to sixty feet in height and covering an acre of ground. Several other gentlemen corroborated the statements made by Mr. CLAUSEN, and it was also stated that instead of removing the manure, as directed by the Board of Health, the parties were continually adding to the deposits. A portion of this manure-heap had been burrowed out by a gang of thieving youngsters, who made it a permanent resort, living in caves dug out in the manure heaps on what they could steal from the residents of the neighborhood. Mr. CLAUSEN also presented a letter from the District-Attorney, setting forth his willingness to have the owners of the place, who continually defied the orders of the Board of Health, indicted by the Grand Jury if the proper evidence of their illegal acts was forthcoming.

Mr. MANIERRE said that the Board had been informed that all the manure heaps would be removed in four days.

As there was not a quorum of the members of the Board of Health present, no action could be taken, and the subject was deferred until a special meeting of the Board, to be held at 11 o'clock this morning.

A gentleman residing in Ninety-third-street also appeared before the Board, and complained of the great nuisance created by the street contractor dumping street filth, ashes, and garbage on the Harlem flats, extending from Ninety-ninth to One Hundred and Sixth-street.

A report was then read from the City Sanitary Inspector, Dr. MORRIS, which was indorsed by Commissioner GROSS, in which it was stated that the nuisance was not as bad as represented; that street-sweepings, with but little garbage, were dumped on the lots; and that the effluvia arose as much from the swamps and marshes as from the dumping.

Dr. SMITH took exception to this report, as, when he inspected the place a few days ago, garbage was being extensively used in connection with the street dirt. The dumping was a sanitary violation of the greatest kind, and should be stopped at all hazards.

After considerable discussion, the subject was deferred until the meeting today.

Burglaries in the City Yesterday.

On Thursday afternoon the apartments of HENRY WELLBROOK, at No. 308 Canal-street, were entered by burglars during the absence of the family. The place was ransacked, and $300 worth of wearing apparel and jewelry taken.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a side door leading into the extensive establishment of LE BOUTILLIER BROS., on Union-square, was forced open by a gang of burglars, but before they could succeed in securing any plunder, Officer BRENNAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, surprised them, and they made their escape by a rear door. The watchman employed by the firm was found fast asleep in the cellar of the premises. It is supposed that the burglars, yesterday morning, are a portion of the same gang who robbed the store about three months ago.

JAMES STEVENS, who claims to be a coachman, was arrested yesterday morning by Roundsman LARKIN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who caught him in the act of rifling the basement of the residence of Mr. WALTER WRIGHT, No. 163 West Forty-fourth-street. The burglar had forced the basement door open, and had gathered several hundred dollars' worth of property ready for removal. STEVENS was locked up at the West Forty-seventh-street Police Station.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Roundsman LITTLE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, captured GEORGE REWALT, whom he found in the act of breaking into the basement of Mrs. JANE CARMAN's residence, No. 88 East Fourth-street. A quantity of burglars' tools was found in his possession, and he was locked up for examination.

CHARLES O'BRIEN and PETER DOYLE early yesterday morning forced their way into the clothing-store of P. C. BARNUM, in Chatham-square, but before they could succeed in removing any property they were arrested by two Sixth Precinct officers and locked up.

Early Closing of the Stock Exchange.

Some of the members of the Stock Exchange advocate the closing of the market an hour earlier than at present, and are making efforts to bring about that change. The Exchange now closes at 5 o'clock on every day but Saturday, when it suspends work at 4, and as, they say, very little business is done after 4 o'clock on any day, they wish to close at that hour during the week, and at 3 o'clock on Saturday.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 10, 1872.

The receipts of the various kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	25	Oil-cake, pkgs.	300
Bees-wax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs.	222
Cotton, bales	153	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,051
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	50
Eggs, bbls.	2,404	Lard, pkgs.	1,440
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	40
Wheat, bushels	2,000	Butter, pkgs.	1,535
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	10,475	Tallow, pkgs.	33
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Silver-ore, bags	65
Corn-meal, bbls.	800	Spelter, slabs	280
Corn-meal, bags	300	Rosin, [illegible]	380
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tobacco, hhds.	57
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	3,644	Whisky, bbls.	506
Spirits Turp., bbls.	191	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Crude Turp., bbls.	177	Oil, bbls.	42
Tar, bbls.	1,301	Oil, Lard, bbls.	[illegible]
Rosin, bbls.	2,881		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Floorfleld, have been as follows:

By the steamer [illegible], for London—[illegible] Paper, 108 rolls Leather, 410 bbls. Rosin, 76,409 bushels Corn, [illegible] Beef, [illegible] Sewing-machines, [illegible] bales Furs, 56 cases Essential Oils, 43 hhds. Tobacco, 164 bbls. Pork, [illegible] Pork, [illegible] Lard, [illegible] Ham, 150,548 lbs. Bacon, 2 cases Pumps, 2,400 Staves, 200 bales Hops.

By the brig *Gustav Dieting*, for Cork and orders—14,300 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Auguste Tetlow*, for Cork and orders—2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Forward*, for Havre—[illegible] bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the ship *Charles*, for Antwerp—[illegible] gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer *Allemannia*, for Hamburg—[illegible] Beef, 17 cases Wine, 30 bbls. Beef, [illegible] cases Tobacco, 25 bags Hemp-seed, 325 bags Clover-seed, 8 bbls. Pork, 32 bales Sponges, 13 hhds. Tobacco, 43 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 187 boxes Clocks, [illegible] bushels Corn, 944 cs. Lard, [illegible] bbls. Lard, 200 hhds. Tallow, 1 bbl. Flour, 417 bales Tobacco, 30 bags Coffee, 150 boxes Maize, 2,000 boxes Extract, 305 Hides, 2 bales Hides, 25 boxes Starch.

By the bark *Louise Behrens*, for Gibraltar and orders—11,825 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Ezechiel*, for Gibara—270 tons Coal, 600 lbs. Butter, 547 lbs. Ham, 108 empty Hogsheads.

By the [illegible], for Caibarien—[illegible] tons Coal.

By the bark *Eureka*, for Buenos Ayres—10 hhds. Tobacco, 76 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 22 pkgs. Hardware, 30 pkgs. Wooden-ware, 3 bales Domestics, 200 cases Canned [illegible], Drugs, 50 pkgs. Perfumery, 73 pkgs. Printing Material, 900 gallons Varnish, 1 Wagon, 15,600 gallons Petroleum, 10,800 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 400 bbls. Rosin, 800 boxes Starch, 14,479 feet of Lumber, 6 pkgs. Lamps, 30 bags Pepper.

By the brig *M. E. Leighton*, for Kingston—2,101 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Pork, 300 bbls. Crackers, 115 bbls. Meal, 100 bbls. Peas, 50 boxes Blue, 250 boxes Candles, 12,300 lbs. Lard, 1,047 lbs. Cheese, 105 bbls. Beef, 756 lbs. Tongues, 30 bbls. Kerosene, 1,560 cases Kerosene, 500 lbs. Ham, 5,402 lbs. Butter.

By the bark *Annie*, for Kingston—1 case Sewing-machines, 72 cases Fish, 1,100 lbs. Ham, 30 bbls. Beef, 320 bbls. Pork, 56 pkgs. Tongues, 100 lbs. Bacon, 302 lbs. Cheese, 12,300 lbs. Lard, 1,322 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn-meal, 175 bbls. Crackers, 1,000 cases Petroleum, 104 boxes Tobacco, 100 boxes Blue, 300 reams Paper, [illegible] bbls. Crackers, 75 boxes Corn Starch, 30 cases Matches, 6,140 lbs. Butter, 600 boxes Soap, 30 boxes Drugs, 3 bbls. Petroleum.

By the brig *Wiley Smith*, for Aux Cayes—1 Iron Safe, 120 bbls. Flour, 245 bbls. Pork, 1,040 pkgs. Fish, 4,300 lbs. Lard, 1,080 lbs. Butter, 300 lbs. Ham, 91 bales Tobacco, 30 boxes Candles, 5 bbls. [illegible] bbls. Beef, 30 bags Rice, 750 boxes Soap, 170 gallons Petroleum, 747 lbs. Cheese, 12 boxes Sugar, 10,000 shingles, 20,000 feet Lumber.

By the bark *Avenel*, for St. Croix—[illegible] lbs. Oil-meal, 2,500 lbs. Lard, 2,504 lbs. Butter, 500 lbs. Ham, 330 lbs. Cheese, 788 boxes Candles, [illegible] Staves, 225 pkgs. Fish, 300 Shooks and Heads, 44 gallons Lard-oil, 41 gallons Whale Oil, 30 casks Lime, 35 casks Guano, 15,000 Hoops, 315 bbls. Flour, 105 bbls. Rye Flour, 130 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Cement, 5 bbls. Beef, 305 bushels Oats, 30 bushels Peas, 75 pkgs. Casks, 41 pkgs. Manufactured Iron, 30 pkgs. Bread, 17 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 2 hhds. Tobacco.

And from Philadelphia, for Rotterdam, by the bark *Kate Crosby*—299,121 gallons Refined Petroleum.... For Cork or Falmouth, by the bark *Citadel*, [illegible] gallons Residuum.

ASHES—Have been quoted steady, but have been inactive. Pots at $7 75@$8 25, and Pearls at $10@$10 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderate request at 40c.@41c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in rather better supply and fair demand, including: Common to Pale at $7@$7 50; North River Hard, $9 75@$11; Jersey, $9@$9 50; Croton, $12@$15; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45, ₩ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been selling in a jobbing way, at uniform prices, including: Adamantine (15 ounces) 18½c.@19½c.; Paraffine, 25c.@28c.; Sperm, plain, 39c.; Sperm, patent, 45c.; Stearic, 20c.@22c., ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been in rather limited demand, at a rate, with Liverpool Gas Cannel quoted at $12; House do. $16; Newcastle Gas, ₩ ton 2,240 lbs., Anthracite, $3 75@$5 ₩ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Holders continue firm in their views, claiming prices which buyers are reluctant to pay for more than sufficient stock to meet present wants, hence business is on a restricted scale; sales since our last, 4,000 bags Santos by the *Vigilant*, at 15¼c., gold; and 4,000 bags do. by the [illegible], at 15¼c., gold, both in bond; and at Philadelphia, 2,000 bags Laguayra, by the *Pysche*, to go to Baltimore, at 18c., gold, duty paid. We quote cargo prices of Rio nominally thus: Ordinary, 14c.@14½c.; fair, 14¾c.@15c.; good, 15½c.@16c.; prime, 16½c.@16¾c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days credit. We quote: Java at 21c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, in lots, 14c.@17c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16½c.@18½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19½c.; Manila, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 17c.@19c.; Curacoa, 17c.@18½c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 12½c.@13½c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—There has been a limited movement reported for early delivery, at essentially unaltered prices; sales, 650 bales, including 304 bales to spinners, 246 bales to speculators and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery the demand has been fair, at former figures, with sales reported of 11,600 bales, (2,300 bales last evening and 9,300 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for May, 600 bales at 23¼c.; June, 100 bales at 23¼c., [illegible] bales at 23 3-16c.; 300 bales at 23¼c.; 300 bales at 23 9-16c.; July, 300 bales at 23¼c.; September, 300 bales at 21¾c.; October, 200 bales at 20c. And today, for May, 200 bales at 23¼c., 600 bales at 23⅜c., 600 bales at 23 5-16c.; June, 1,700 bales at 23⅜c., 1,100 bales at 23 7-16c., 1,800 bales at 23½c., 700 bales at [illegible], 400 bales at 23⅝c., 200 bales at 23 7-16c., 400 bales at 23⅝c.; July, 300 bales at 23¾c.; August, 100 bales at 23 9-16c., 100 bales at 23¾c.; September, 300 bales at 21¾c.; October, 400 bales at 20c.; November, 100 bales at 19⅝c.; December, 100 bales at [illegible]c. Exchanged—¼c. paid to exchange 100 bales September for 100 bales August. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 23.09c.; June, 23.42c.; July, 23.70c.; August, 22.50c.; September, 21.75c.; October, 20c.; November, 19¼c.; December, 19c. As an illustration of the changes brought about by the cable communication, it may be mentioned that samples were offered on the market today of 2,000 bales fair saw ginned Dharwar free on board by steam at Bombay, for London, the Baltic, or New-York. The receipts at this port today were 153 bales, including 150 bales from Wilmington, 3 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 1,929 bales, and for the week, 17,752 bales, against 19,580 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,[illegible] bales, against 3,644,897 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations, are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	19⅝	19⅝	20	20⅛
Good Ordinary	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Low Middling	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝
Middling	23⅝	23⅞	24⅛	24⅛
Good Middling	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞	25

EGGS—The offerings are increasing, while the demand is on a restricted scale, and prices favor buyers, ranging from 15c.@17½c., as to marks.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales 1,000 boxes at $1 37½@$2 45 ₩ box.

FISH—Most kinds have been quiet within our range. Dry Cod at $5 25@$6 25 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $12@$15; No. 2 do. $9@$12 75; No. 3 do. $5 50@$6 50, ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $7 50@$8 50; Smoked Herring, 23c.@25c. for scaled, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₩ box; Labrador Herring, $[illegible] ₩ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active inquiry for State and Western Flour, chiefly for home use, though partly for shipment and on speculative account, at a further advance of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. Sales have been made since our last of 17,450 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $7 90@$8 25; very good to fancy do. at $8 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $7 80@$8 20; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8@$8 50.

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$5 10@ 6 75
Sour Flour	5 10@ 6 90
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in limited supply, and wanted at advancing rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., at $7 50@$8 50 for ordinary to very good, and $8 90@$12 for very good to very choice Extras. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at from $5 65@$6 85 for Extra. Rye Flour has been in fairly active request and quoted higher at from $4 40@$5 ₩ bbl.; sales, 525 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request at from [illegible] for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine; sales, 450 bbls.

FRUITS—There has been more firmness noted in Layer Raisins, favored by the encouraging foreign reports, but trade has been slow, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices freely. In other kinds a moderate jobbing movement has been reported within our range. We now quote: Layer Raisins at $2 80@$2 85 ₩ box, with sales of 2,500 boxes; Valencia Raisins, 11½c.@12c.; Currants, 7¼c.@7⅝c.; Almonds, 15½c.@18c.; Figs, 15c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 8¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 10c.@10½c.; Dates, 7c.@7½c.; Filberts, 11½c.@12c., ₩ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8@$8 50 ₩ case; Sardines, 21¼c.@21½c., currency, ₩ quarter box.

GRAIN—Wheat has again advanced sharply, influenced in part by the more favorable foreign advices and the buoyancy in gold. There has been an active milling and moderate export demand noted, closing quite firmly at the improvement on limited offerings of really desirable samples. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 141,080 bushels at $2 25 for White Canada, free; $2 20 for White Michigan; $2 17@$2 20 for White Genesee; $2 10 for Amber Western; $2 00 for Amber Illinois, to arrive; $2 02 for Red Western, in store; $1 77@$1 78½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, with as much as $1 80 asked for choice No. 1 do.; $1 79@$1 78 for No. 2 Chicago, to arrive from the canals.... Corn has been in active request for early delivery at full prices, mostly for home trade purposes, though in part for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 163,000 bushels (part to arrive) at 76c.@77c. for fair to choice new Mixed Western, closing at 75½c. for shipping lots; 78c.@79c. for White Western; 78c.@80c. for White Southern; 76c. for new Mixed and Yellow Western to arrive next week; 76½c.@77½c. for Yellow Western and Southern. For forward delivery, the movements have been again quite extensive at stronger prices, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 185,000 bushels at 74c.@75c. for the remainder of May, 70c.@71c. for the first half of June, and 70c. for all June.... Rye had been in good demand at buoyant prices; sales, 45,000 bushels at $1 05 for State, to arrive, $1@$1 03 for Western, and $1 for Canada, in bond.... Barley and Barley-malt dull at old rates.... Oats have been very quiet at about former figures; offerings of desirable lots limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at 54½c.@55c. for Mixed Western, in store; 57c.@57½c. for do., afloat; 56c.@58c. for White Western, in small lots.

GUNNY CLOTH AND BAGGING—[illegible]

to limited volume of sales. Bagging of the original and Domestic do. at [illegible].

HAY—Bale Hay has been quite urgently sought after at advancing prices, ranging from $1 40@$1 75 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 95 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs., with very choice lots quoted a trifle higher. Offerings meagre. Clover Hay, $1 30@$1 50. Straw continued in demand at from 80c.@$1 25 for the range of quality, Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been inactive, as a rule, at former figures; 1,000 bales Jute Butts, by the *E. Nicholson*, were sold at 3¼c., currency. We quote: American at $140@$150 for Undressed, and $260@$280 for Dressed, ₩ ton; Russian, $325@$335, gold, ₩ ton; Manila, 11½c.@12c.; Sisal, 9¼c.@9¾c., gold; Jute, 5¼c.@7c.; Jute Butts, 3¼c.@3½c., currency, ₩ lb.

HOPS—Have been quite slow of sale, within the previous range, which has been more or less nominal. Mr. EMMET WELLS says in his circular: "A small inquiry has prevailed from brewers for the last growth, and the supplies of which are extremely small. The disposition displayed by most dealers not to yield, causes values to keep prices strong, and it is only when goods are pressed for sale that concessions are made. Speculators are now beginning to turn their attention to the new crop, but it will be some weeks yet before they will be influenced by advices from the Hop districts, as they place but little value on early reports. There is not likely, therefore, to be any speculative movement here until the real condition of the Hop yards are known." The week's receipts of domestic have been [illegible] bales, and of foreign 500 bales. We quote crop of 1871 at 25c.@55c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 10c.@20c.; older growths at 5c.@10c.; foreign at 35c.@75c.

HIDES—Trade has been quiet, but prices have been quoted about as before. The dealings have been checked, in part, by the course of gold, which has been against buyers.

LEATHER—Oak, Tanned and Union Crop stock has been in request and held with firmness; Hemlock Tanned stock has been quiet at about our quotations: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Middle, 27½c.; Light, 27c.@28c.; Orinoco, do., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@28c.; Light, 27c.@28c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Rough, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 39c.@42c.; Union, Middle, 37c.@41c.; Union, Light, 36c.@40c.; Union, Bellies, 17c.@21c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 33c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@33c. ₩ lb.

METALS—The market for Copper has been dull, with rates in favor of buyers; 75,000 lbs. changed hands, at 38c. for American Ingot and 35c. for English.... There has been very little animation in the Iron trade, and prices, though quoted about as before in most instances, have been more or less nominal; 200 tons Wrought Scrap sold at $[illegible], from dock and to arrive.... Lead and Spelter quiet at unchanged rates.... Pig Tin has been held with rather more firmness on the basis of 39¼c.@39½c., gold, for Straits, but has been devoid of activity.... Of Tin Plates sales were made of 800 boxes Charcoal at $13 75, gold; 500 boxes Coke, on private terms, and 200 boxes low grade Charcoal Terne at $11 75, gold, ₩ box.... Of Muscelman Zinc sales were made of [illegible] casks at [illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—The offerings of foreign have been rather more liberal, and the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers, on a moderate demand. Sales, 320 hhds. and 44 tcs. Cuba on private terms, and 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 52c. ₩ gallon. Of New-Orleans, 75 bbls. were sold, in lots, at 70c.@75c. ₩ gallon. We quote new crop thus: Porto Rico at 35c.@55c.; Cuba, 28c.@36c.; English Islands, 32c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 60c.@78c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a more active call for Rosin at about previous prices, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. Strained, part at $3 90, and 920 bbls. No. 2 at $3 95@$4 ₩ 280 lbs.... Tar has been in demand at uniform figures; 100 bbls. Washington were sold at $3 25 ₩ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been fairly active and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at 64½c.@65c., closing at 65c. for merchantable.

OILS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for the leading kinds, in a jobbing way, within our previous range. Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale at 82c.@84c.; Crude Sperm at $1 57@$1 62; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; Bleached at $1 90@$1 92; Lard-oil, Fall and Winter, at 90c.@95c.; Red Oil, 64c.@67½c., do. Saponified, 65½c.@66½c.; Linseed-oil, 80c.@83c., in job lots, in casks; Olive-oil at $1 22½@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 50c.@52½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 75½c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil, at 55c.@60c.; Yellow, 60c.@67½c.; White, 65c.@70c. ₩ gallon; Palm-oil, 9½c.@9¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted steadier, on a fair inquiry, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. in shipping order, at 17¾c., with bulk lots quoted at 13½c.... Naphtha quiet at from 12c.@13c.... There has been a more confident demand reported for Oil at decidedly firmer and buoyant prices, with sales reported here of 2,000 bbls., for early delivery, old contracts, at 23¼c.; 2,000 bbls. at 23⅛c.; 2,000 bbls. at 23¼c., closing with 23⅞c. bid, and 24c. asked; 2,000 bbls. May and 3,000 bbls. June deliveries, on private terms; 10,000 bbls. June deliveries at 23⅞c. And at Philadelphia, 4,000 bbls. May deliveries at 23⅜c.@23¾c., closing firmly at 23⅞c., and 2,000 bbls. June on private terms.... Refined Oil, in cases, has been quoted at 29c.@29½c., on a moderate call.

PROVISIONS—The main inquiry for Pork for early delivery has been for job lots of Mess at about steady prices. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. at $12 85, chiefly at $12 75 for New Western Mess; $12 [illegible] nominally for Prime Mess, and $11 [illegible] for Prime, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been light, on the basis, for seller's option, of $12 75 for May, $12 80 for June, and $12 90 for July, which prices were not satisfactory to holders, and no important dealings were reported.... City-dressed Hogs continue quiet at 5¾c.@6¼c. ₩ lb.... Cut-meats have been in slack demand, ranging at from 9¼c.@10¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, 11¼c. for Bagged Hams, in tight tierces, and 6¼c.@7c. for Shoulders, and 7c.@8c. for Bellies, ₩ lb. The reported dealings since our last were equal to 310 pkgs. within the range......Bacon has been dull at about previous figures, on increasing offerings.... Lard has been more active for early delivery at rather firmer prices. The demand has been mainly for export purposes. Sales have been reported of 4,160 tcs. and bbls. (in good part City,) for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9½c. for good to strictly prime (including 3,000 tcs. strictly prime for export at 9⅛c.); Western Steam, 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Kettle; 9⅜c. for City Steam and Kettle; 8½c.@8¾c. for No. 1; and 9½c.@9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery there has been a more active demand noted, with sales reported of 4,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 750 tcs. seller May, at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.; 2,500 tcs. seller June, at 9⅜c., and 750 tcs. seller July at 9 11-16c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.... Beef has been in light demand, from $9@$10 for Mess, $10@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive at from $18@$19 for Prime Mess, $20@$21 for India Mess, and $22@$24 for City Extra do., ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have been slow of sale, at $24@$27 as the extremes. There has been a fairly active call for desirable lots of new Butter, within the range of 20c.@30c. for new State, and 18c.@27c. for new Western; old scarce and nominal.... There has been a good demand noted for Cheese for home use and shipment, within the range of from 14c.@17c. for old State Factory, 8c.@13½c. for Western, and 8c.@15c. for new.

RICE—The chief call is for foreign, at steady rates. We quote: Carolina at $8 25@$9 for fair to choice; Rangoon steady at $6 75@$7 25; and Patna at $7 25@$7 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in moderate request at less firm prices; sales, 2,500 bags and 2,000 pockets at $2 47½, gold, ₩ bushel, 90 days' credit; Grass Seeds dull. We quote: Clover, 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 25; Timothy, $2 50@$3, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 47½@$2 50, gold, ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in demand and steady. We quote: Castile at 11½c.@11¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 5¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c., ₩ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been again quite active for raw, chiefly for refining, with a rather steadier temper in the market. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,721 hhds. and 202 boxes, including 3,500 hhds. Cuba at from 7¼c.@9⅛c., chiefly refining grades, at the ruling figures; 362 hhds. common to strictly good refining do. at 8⅛c.@9c.; 300 hhds. fully fair to about good refining Porto Rico at 8 11-16c.@9c.; 80 hhds. grocery do. at 9½c.; 224 hhds. and 232 boxes Centrifugal at 10c.; 100 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8¼c.; 105 hhds. Melado at 6¼c., and 70 boxes Clayed Havana at 9½c. ₩ lb. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8⅝c.; good to strictly good do. at 8⅞c.@9c.; prime do. at 9c.@9⅛c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime at 8c.@9⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¼c.@10c. ₩ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Manila, in bags, 7¼c.@8½c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in good demand at 10⅞c.@12⅜c. as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand and firm. Sales have been reported of 84,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅜c.@9 5-16c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been held with increasing confidence, on a moderate call for desirable lots, the offerings of which are not large.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been dull, but steady; sales 100 hhds. at 8c.@14c. ₩ lb. Seed Leaf has been active and firm, shippers buying freely; sales 300 cases new Connecticut Wrappers, assorted, at 13c.@18c. and 27c.@32½c.; 115 cases old Connecticut (at auction) at 7½c.@30½c.; 100 cases New Crop New-York at 10½c.@11c.; 5.0 cases Pennsylvania at 13c.@16c.; 1,700 cases Ohio at 10c.@12½c.; 21 cases old do. at 21c.; 100 cases Wisconsin at 8c.@10c.; 150 cases old crop Sundries at 20c.@40c., ₩ lb. Spanish has been in rather better request, and sales have been made of 300 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 15, and 200 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls. at 89c. ₩ gallon; market steady.

FREIGHTS—Grain room has been in better request, in the berth line, at firmer rates. The offerings of other kinds of Produce have been comparatively light at about former figures. The chartering business showed a fair degree of animation in the Grain trade at strengthening rates, with less call for Petroleum tonnage, but a fair demand continued for vessels for the Lumber, West India and General cargo trades. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 100 tons Lard at 45s. 6d., and by sail, 20,000 bushels Grain at 4d.@4¼d.@4½d., closing at 4½d., in good part for next week's vessels; 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 230 tons [illegible], Provisions, in lots, at 18s. ₩ ton. And from San Francisco, a British ship, 900 tons, with Wheat on private terms.... For London, by sail, 7,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ₩ bushel, and 400 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ₩ 280 lbs., and, by steam, 400 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 6d., ₩ 3 ₩ lb., 300 bales Furs and 100 rolls Leather on private terms.... For Bristol, a British ship, 1,012 tons, with general cargo, on private terms.... For Exeter, England, a Norwegian brig, 177 tons, hence with 1,200 bbls. and 1,100 cases Naphtha at 5s. 3d. and 1s.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 6s., long lay days; a British bark, 500 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 5s. 6d.; a British schooner, 184 tons, with about 1,250 quarters do. at 5s. 9d.; a German brig, 218 tons, with about 14,000 bushels Corn, on owner's account; an Italian bark, 380 tons, now at Boston, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d., or if direct 5s. 6d.... For Antwerp, 300 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 50 cases Tobacco at 22s. 6d.; 65 hhds. Tallow at 35s. 6d.... For Bremen, 50 cases Tobacco at 15s.... For the River Platte two British brigs, hence to load at Norfolk, at $19 and $18 gold, ₩ bbl.; and an American brig, 331 tons, reported, from St. John's, with lumber at $20.... For Montevideo and orders, an American bark, 482 tons, with Lumber from Calais, Me., at $18, and 5 ₩ cent. primage.... The Lumber trade from Montreal to the River Platte was checked in part by the difficulty of procuring Lumber; the latest engagements were at $22 50@$23 net; market rather weak.... For Porto Rico and back, a British brig, 234 tons, $1,800.... For the north side of Cuba and back, a British bark, 371 tons, on private terms, taking out 400 tons Coal.... For Halifax, N. S., a British brig, hence with Coal, at $2, gold, ₩ ton, and some general cargo at 25c., gold, ₩ bbl.... For New-York, an American schooner, 134 tons, from St. John's, at $4 50.... For Sydney, N. S. W., general cargo was quoted at 32½c., gold, and for Melbourne, Aus., at 37½c., gold, ₩ cubic foot, and moderate offerings.... For the West Indies, a British bark, 345 tons, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Buenos Ayres a British bark, 387 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 10, 1872.

Trade in horned Cattle has fallen again fully ¼c. ₩ cwt. on all classes of Beef Cattle. On yesterday forenoon 38 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards, and were not all sold off; quality ranged from common to good; prices from 11c.@13½c. ₩ lb.; weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt., on 56 lbs., to 57 lbs. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon and on yesterday forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade was dull; the lots on sale did not go off; quality ranged from common to good; prices from 11c.@13½c. ₩ lb.; weights from 6 cwt. to 8¼ cwt., generally an estimated weight. Bulls, on live weight, sold from 4¼c.@5c. ₩ lb. Sheep were slow at 6¼c. ₩ lb. for shorn Sheep, 8¼c. ₩ lb. for woolly Sheep. Lambs were brisk from $7@$8¼ ₩ head. Hogs fallen off in demand, owing to the sudden and excessive heat. Live Hogs nominal at 4¾c. ₩ lb. City Dressed from 5¾c.@6¼c. ₩ lb.; light Pigs not quoted.

SALES.

F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS 30 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. strong; also 18 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; again 10 Bulls, Illinois, at 4¾c. ₩ lb. live weight 12 cwt. C. KHAN sold for self 50 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. E. DUDLEY sold for N. MORRIS 33 Steers, Illinois, coarse fat Cattle, at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; also 78 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. SHEEN sold for N. MORRIS 40 Steers, Illinois, plain Cattle, at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; also 81 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. H. MEYERS sold for N. MORRIS 34 Steers, Illinois, plain Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. strong. G. W. MARTIN shipped for Bermuda, 25 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, live weight 12 cwt., price $90 ₩ head. CORRY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 43 still-fed Illinois Steers, rough Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 65 Steers, corn-fed Illinois, rough Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; again for W. KELLY, 36 Steers, Illinois, held on sale; 94 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 11½c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also 100 Steers, Illinois, from common to choice, from 11c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weight on an average 6¾ cwt. TOFFEY & SONS sold for N. MORRIS 77 Steers, Illinois, medium Cattle, at 11¼@12c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. W. FITCH sold for self 45 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, from 12c.@13½c., weight 7¼ cwt. M. GOLDSCHMIDT sold for self 125 Steers, Missouri, medium Cattle, from 11¼c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight from 7 cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; also, 30 Steers, Cherokee, 6¾ cwt. head, weight 6 cwt.; held on sale 24 Steers, Tennessee, 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also 30 Steers, still-fed Illinois, coarse Cattle, from 11¼c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 19 Bulls, live weight, 12¼ cwt., at 5c. ₩ lb.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

HART & HOOVER sold 100 Lambs at $8 ₩ head; 56 Lambs at $8 50 ₩ head; 13 Sheep, Jersey Ewes, weight 1,250 lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb. J. N. PIDCOCK sold 7 Lambs, weight 305 lbs., at $7 ₩ head; 162 Sheep, weight 16,360 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 39 Lambs at $7 ₩ head; 31 Lambs at $8 75 ₩ head; 503 Sheep, weight 45,050 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 149 sheep, weight 14,840 lbs., at $9 31 ₩ head; 154 Sheep, weight 14,370 lbs., at 8¾c. ₩ lb.; 60 clipped Sheep, weight 5,400 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 234 woolly Sheep, weight 23,050 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb. Same firm sold during the past week 2,196 Sheep at $8 06 ₩ head, range of prices from $6@$10, ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 1,279 head of horned Cattle, 3,807 Hogs, 1,600 Sheep.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, May 10.—FLOUR in good demand. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 54¾@$1 55, spot; $1 55@$1 55¼, seller June; No. 3, $1 42. CORN excited; prices higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 49¼c., spot; 49½c., seller June; Rejected, 45c.@46c. OATS advanced and in fair demand at 37¼c.@37½c. for No. 2. RYE in good demand at 81c.@82c. for No. 1 and 2. BARLEY firm and in fair demand. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged; scarcely anything doing. Live HOGS steady at $3 50@$4 30. CATTLE firm at $3 75@$6 90 for good to choice shipping. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 154,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, and 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—FLOUR firm for best grades; sales of Double Extra Winter at $8 50@$9 50; Treble Extra at $9 75. WHEAT stronger, but holders off; sales of small sample lots of choice Spring at $1 65; No. 3 Fall, $2 05; No. 2 Red Winter, $2 15. CORN in good demand at 47c.@47½c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS in good demand at 38c.@38½c. for Mixed, on track. BARLEY dull at 75c. for choice Iowa, delivered. RYE higher at 90c.@92c. WHISKY better at 88c.@88½c. PORK dull at $12 75. BACON in good demand, but prices unchanged; sales of Shoulders at 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Dry-salted MEATS—Nothing done. LARD quiet at 8¼c.@8½c. for Country Kettle. HOGS quiet at $3 50@$3 90. CATTLE steady at $3@$6 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, and 2,010 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—TOBACCO very active; sales, 208 hhds. FLOUR firm; sales of Family brand at $7 50, in large lots. CORN firm; receipts small. Shelled, sacked and delivered, sold at 60c.@61c. WHEAT nominal. OATS quiet and steady. RYE quiet and steady. Mess PORK quoted at $12. BACON active; sales of 50,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides, packed, buyer May, at 7¼c.; 100,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides at 7¼c., packed; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c., packed. Bulk MEATS active at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; and 7c. for Clear Sides, loose. Sugar-cured HAMS in fair demand at 11¼c.@12c., packed. LARD quiet and steady at 9c.@10c. WHISKY steady at 88c.@89c.

TOLEDO, May 10.—FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT active and higher; advanced 3c.@4c.; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $2 13; Amber Michigan, $1 90@$2; No. 1 Red, $2; No. 2 do., $1 90@$1 95. CORN steady at 52½c. for High Mixed; 50c. for low Mixed; 53c. for Yellow; 57½c. for Michigan. OATS steady at 40c. for No. 1; 43c. for No. 2 Michigan. Mess PORK sold at $12 50. LARD sold at 8c. RECEIPTS—150 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—700 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—FLOUR firm at $6 75@$7 75 for Double Extra Spring. WHEAT weak; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 53; No. 2, $1 52. OATS in fair demand at 35c.@36c. for No. 2. CORN scarce and higher at 48c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE firm at 81c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal at 65c. for No. 2 Fall. Mess PORK sold at $12 50. LARD—Steam-rendered sold at 8c. Bulk MEATS sold at 5c.@5¼c. for Shoulders; 6c.@6½c. for Short Rib Middles. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 10.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 23½c.; net receipts, 671 bales; gross receipts, 681; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 92,575 bales. Weekly net receipts, 6,182 bales; gross receipts, 6,800 bales; exports to Liverpool, 10,869 bales; to Havre, 6,889 bales; to Narva, 2,160 bales; coastwise, 3,657 bales; sales, 7,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 10.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 23½c.; net receipts, 285 bales; exports, coastwise, 287 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 14,326 bales. Weekly net receipts, 2,036 bales; gross receipts, 2,062 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,300 bales; sales, 1,400 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 10.—COTTON quiet; holders firm; Middling, 23¼c.; net receipts, 110 bales; exports, coastwise, 363 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 17,384 bales; weekly net receipts, 2,155 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,190 bales; sales, 3,300 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 10—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for money and 92⅛ for the account. American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 89⅝; 1865s, old, 90⅝; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 88⅞.

1 P. M.—American Securities firm; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 89⅝; 1865s, old, 90⅞; 1867s, 92⅛.

2 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 90⅝; 10-40s, 88⅞.

[illegible] P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for money and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 89⅝; 1865s, old, 90⅞; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 88⅞.

PARIS, May 10.—Rentes, 54f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—BACON, 32s. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. CLOVER-SEED, 42s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for American Red. Spirits TURPENTINE, 43s. ₩ cwt.

11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 59,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 912,000 bales, including 349,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 58,000 bales, including 30,000 bales American. Actual export, 15,000 bales. The stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is 412,000 bales, including 147,000 American. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. Corn, 28s. 9d. ₩ quarter.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been [illegible] quarters, including 7,500 American.

2 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer. Wheat, 12s. 6d.@12s. ₩ cental for California White; 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. 4d. for Red Winter. FLOUR, 28s.@28s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal.

3 P. M.—COTTON—The Market closed heavy. Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.@10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.@11⅛d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for export and speculation.

ANTWERP, May 10.—PETROLEUM, 45f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS—NEW COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, May 10.—The following is the Commission of Appeals Day Calendar for Saturday, May 11: Nos. 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 250, 251, 253, 254, 255, 257.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy.—3319, Sargent vs. Winters et al.; 3352, Haas et al. vs. Flanagan; 3351, Sonneborn, et al. vs. Davis et al.; 3456, Gill et al. vs. Fallon; 3421, Bell vs. Smith et al.; 3447, Smith et al. vs. Derrickson et al.; 3459, Chapin et al vs. Orchard; 3462, Dewoose et al. vs. Hopkins et al.; 3460, Chase et al. vs. Coakley et al.; 3457, Wallace et al. vs. Barbour et al.; 3458, Churchill vs. Weld; 3468, Cummings vs. Wyatt; 3482, Dean vs. Murphy; 3483, Decker vs. Smith. Argument Calendar—[illegible], In the matter of Joseph H. Horton et al.; 3425, The Merchants' Exchange Bank vs. Smith.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 10.

By Judge Curtis.

Joseph W. Little vs. Peter Hart; Wm. M. Anderson vs. John Reilly; Clement A. Aufwoode vs. William B. Dinsmore; Stephen H. Gale vs. Mary N. Moore; Hayden Brown vs. Mary N. Moore; James Patterson vs. Abraham Berrian; orders granted.

William Gregory vs. Sarah Gregory; motion denied without costs; (see memorandum for counsel.)

Antonio Millan vs. John Graham; default taken.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Benjamin F. Stephens vs. Mosley Howe; motion denied with costs.

By Judge Freedman.

Herman Funke vs. The New-York Mutual Insurance Company; case ordered to be filed.

Admiral Inglefield at Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 8.

Admiral INGLEFIELD, of the British Navy, has recently paid a visit to this city, having arrived here last Saturday. On Monday he visited the Navy-yard, and was received with naval honors and a salute by Commodore EMMONS and his officers. After a thorough inspection of the operations at the Navy-yard, he was taken to the new Navy-yard and naval station at League Island, in a steamer furnished by the courtesy of Commodore EMMONS. Here he was given the opportunity of making a thorough examination of the iron-clads. He was particularly interested in the injuries which these vessels had received to their turrets during the various sea fights in which they were engaged. After spending several hours at League Island, the distinguished visitor returned to the city. He is making a tour throughout the United States, and expresses great satisfaction at the courteous treatment he has received.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—COMEDY, FARCE, MUSIC, &c. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Plessy Mordaunt.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinée at 1½—THE STRANGER.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE GOLD DEMON—The Chapman Sisters.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &c.—The Vokes Troupe. Matinée at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	20
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 305 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

A strong effort is being made to break down the nomination of Gen. HAWLEY as United States Senator for Connecticut. The only objection made to the nomination is that it was agreed on by caucus. Gen. HAWLEY had a large majority in the caucus. He has a large majority of all the Republican members. He is in every way an honorable and a fit candidate. Because his selection is not absolutely unanimous, should it be repudiated? Is he not a far stronger man as a representative Republican, and can he not serve his State far more independently and truly, than a Senator chosen mainly by Democratic votes? The conduct of Senator FERRY in this matter is not creditable to him. He has trimmed his sails to catch all winds, and, failing with his party, now intrigues with Democrats for place in a way which disgusts the Springfield *Republican*. Is there no longer any disgrace in this kind of trickery, and are those who practice it the only "independent," "liberal" men in the country?

There are some clever editors who are so chagrined at their defeat in the selection of Mr. GREELEY as the Cincinnati candidate, that they are trying to hide their feelings by gratuitous enthusiasm for the ticket. Chief among these is HORACE WHITE, of the Chicago *Tribune*. His paper, which a month since was one of the most influential and candid of the "Liberal" Press, is now addicted to the worst possible forms of misrepresentation and vituperation. This is to be regretted for many reasons, but for none more than this, that the *Tribune* was professedly the supporter of certain valuable principles. Its desertion of their advocacy, to indulge in the cheap and coarse practices of the partisan Press, throws discredit on those principles, and compels suspicion as to the sincerity with which they have at any time been held. Mr. WHITE is doing a great deal to break down that public opinion in favor of his advanced ideas which he had built up so ably in the North-west. People will not trust a man's principles when he himself treats them with so much disrespect.

The charges against Judge CURTIS, of the Marine Court, have been presented, by a Committee of the Bar Association, to Gov. HOFFMAN. A preliminary question of law was raised, whether the Judges of the Marine Court could be removed by the Governor with the concurrence of the Senate, or whether the power of removing them was vested in the Superior Court. After long and thorough investigation, it was decided that the Marine Court could be properly designated an inferior Court of record, and that its Judges could, therefore, be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, according to section 11 of article 6 of the Constitution. Judge CURTIS was allowed until Monday to prepare an answer to the charges lodged against him.

"Gen." JOHN COCHRANE is announced by the *Tribune* as the Chairman of the Greeley State Committee, and all persons interested in the Greeley movement are referred to him. "Gen." COCHRANE is a notorious professional politician, who learned his trade in the Democratic Party, and who distinguished himself at Cincinnati by the most unscrupulous use of all the devices known to politicians to stifle or pervert the sentiment of a Convention. His present activity is not, we may be sure, without hope of reward, and were the country afflicted with Mr. GREELEY's election to the Presidency, "Gen." COCHRANE would undoubtedly be paid with a lucrative and an honorable office. This is something which the civil service reformers, who are attracted by the professions of the Cincinnati platform, would do well to reflect on.

The yachting season is always looked forward to with interest and pleasure, and we hope the New-York Yacht Club will this year be able to avoid some of the scandals which unfortunately fell upon it last year. There can be no doubt that when Commodore STEBBINS resigned, a change came over the management of the Club, and few old members will be willing to say that it was a change for the better. Last Summer some incidents occurred, at Newport and elsewhere, which were little calculated to reflect credit on the Club, much as they may have pleased a few undisciplined and turbulent spirits. These incidents were the subject of common talk, and if repeated now in any form, might lower the character of the Club in public estimation. It is said that some of the chief actors in them go abroad this year—let us hope that a change of air will reform their manners.

The *World*, with a rare exhibition of well-directed ingenuity, is pressing Mr. GREELEY to the wall, respecting his relations to the Democracy. Mr. GREELEY's position is certainly a contradictory one. His implied threat to the Democratic Party, that he will withdraw if they do not indorse him, is not complimentary to his own backers; his dubious expression as to whether he will stand if the Philadelphia Convention should nominate some other than GRANT, is equally distasteful to them; while, if he does what the *World* demands, and declares, whether he will stand or not, unconditionally, before the Democratic Convention meets, he puts himself completely in their power. On the other hand, to hope for an unconditional indorsement from the Democrats, is to hope that they are ready to humiliate themselves as no party in this country ever came near doing. Meanwhile, there is an interest, which, however, is daily decreasing, to read Mr. GREELEY's reply to his nomination.

According to the *Evening Post*, the Amnesty bill was killed in the Senate by a certain "ring" or "cabal," the members of which it proceeds to name and denounce. But the chief leader in this movement was unquestionably Senator SUMNER. He insisted on bringing up his Civil Rights bill, and, without his vote, to say nothing of his influence, the measures would have been separated, and amnesty would have been passed. Is Senator SUMNER, then, a member of this famous ring? Why is he not included in the *Post's* condemnation? It chooses to assign bad motives to a number of Senators who followed his lead. Why except him?

Sailing Under False Colors.

The Cincinnati Convention, before its adjournment, appealed to the country to sustain its candidates, against those of the Republican Party, on the ground that in this way only could certain reforms be procured in the Administration of the national Government. We trust that the people will remember this appeal, and consider it with perfect frankness. It is the duty of every honest citizen, who considers these reforms of supreme importance, to decide for himself whether they can be best advanced by the support of the Cincinnati candidates. The great mass of the Republican Party believe that the administration of the Government on the same principles, and with the same steady improvement that they have perceived in the last three years, is far preferable to any change that involves the accession of Democrats to substantial power. But all Republicans who do not share these views, and who believe that the country needs their favorite measures more than anything else, have a right to decide their course for themselves, free from any undue pressure. All we ask of them is to be sure they are really advancing their own views in the support of Mr. GREELEY.

Of course, they do not expect anything from him in the way of revenue reform. All that he promises on that score is, if he is elected, not to "interfere." He would naturally have his own ideas about what "interference" would consist in. He would be under a constitutional obligation "to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he deemed necessary and expedient," and he would probably deem an extensive protective tariff always necessary and always expedient. If he did not, those Pennsylvanians, and other ultra-protectionists, who bargained for his nomination as the condition of their support to the Cincinnati movement, would not readily allow him to ignore the question. So his promise not to "interfere" would not keep him from doing the greatest injustice and wrong to all who advocate revenue reform.

The next most important reform, in the opinion of the Convention, would seem to be that of the civil service. How far can Mr. GREELEY be relied on to carry this out? Has he ever avowed a single definite idea as to what would constitute a civil service reform, or how such a reform could be obtained? He has freely criticised all that others have done in that direction; has he ever suggested anything himself? Except his famous "one-term principle," absolutely nothing. And his practice has been worse than his theory. His conception of what a civil service ought to be did not prevent his condoning, for political purposes, the offenses of Tammany in a variety of ways which it would be tedious to recall. He even now announces that JOHN COCHRANE is his chief assistant—while "cadgers" like MUDGETT are constantly at his elbow. There is no politician in the country with a worse personal "following" than HORACE GREELEY.

Above all, let it be remembered that Mr. GREELEY is a candidate practically nominated by Senator FENTON. He plainly conforms to Mr. FENTON's standard of what a reformer of the civil service ought to be. Is this the standard of the best men who went to Cincinnati? Mr. FENTON is himself a mere embodiment of impure politics. He has no marked abilities, no convictions, a suspected character, and a record without one bright or attractive feature in it. He has risen to his present position by the adroit and unscrupulous use of patronage and promises of patronage. As a Senator, he is silent and without influence, and he is always scheming desperately for power. Does any one suppose he would support Mr. GREELEY if he did not believe that he could use him? It is acknowledged on all hands that Mr. FENTON's labors and influence went far toward securing Mr. GREELEY's nomination. Supposing Mr. GREELEY should be elected, what kind of civil service reform would Mr. FENTON consent to be paid in? Could Mr. GREELEY carry out a civil service reform which shut out the Fenton hangers-on from good paying places? And would any reform that did not shut them out be worth a farthing? We ask these questions in no spirit of bitterness toward the "Liberal" candidate. We have no doubt that a great many honest men think he can be depended on as a reform candidate. We simply ask such persons to look at the facts, review their judgment, and confirm it if they can.

It must not be forgotten that if Mr. GREELEY is to serve the cause of reform as President he must do it by his individual qualities—by his firmness, discretion, calmness of judgment, and skill in reading character, and in reading the tendencies of popular opinion. Has he these faculties in so remarkable a degree that the people can afford to trust to his election, as so sure a means of accomplishing reform that all else may be disregarded? At present the country prospers not merely because President GRANT is honest and faithful, but because the Treasury Department, and the majority in Congress, are in sympathy with him and with the people. This would not be so under Mr. GREELEY. The majority in Congress would be either opposed to him, or, if in his favor, made up in great part of Democrats and factionists. The country would be thrown back completely on Mr. GREELEY's character and abilities. Are sensible men prepared to put their trust solely in these? The question answers itself. No sane man in the United States would rely on Mr. GREELEY's judgment in an enterprise of any importance to himself. Can the country afford risks that an individual would not assume?

A Case for Impeachment.

The Judiciary Committee remain equally divided in opinion as to the proper mode of dealing with the case of Judge MCCUNN. Four stand in favor of impeachment, and four favor the alternative of sending his case before the Governor. We believe the latter course would be a very unwise one, for several reasons. There is enough evidence against Judge MCCUNN to render it a public necessity that he should be placed on trial to answer for the manner in which he has exercised the high trust reposed in him. We can see no possible reason for the timid evasion of responsibility which would be involved in leaving the weight of the evidence to be determined by the Governor. It would be contrary to justice and public interests in every way. MCCUNN and his friends are working very hard to have his case left to the disposal of the Executive. This alone ought to prove to the Judiciary Committee that the proper recommendation for them to make is one of impeachment. Should the matter be left to the Governor, there will be both unnecessary delay and dangerous uncertainty. He must examine the case, give MCCUNN a hearing, and so on. By the time his mind is made up, the Senate will have adjourned. Should he deem it proper to remove MCCUNN, he must call a special session of the Senate to secure the requisite concurrence. A two-thirds vote of all the members elected—*i. e.*, twenty-two votes is required to sanction removal. It is questionable if twenty-two members could be got to attend a special session of the Senate, and as MCCUNN is prepared to spend money very freely, it is more than questionable whether twenty-two votes could be secured against him. Pending all this, the Governor cannot suspend MCCUNN from the exercise of his judicial functions.

In the ordinary course of impeachment, there are no vexatious delays, and no injustice is done to anybody. MCCUNN will have a fair trial before the Senate, reinforced by the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals. A majority of this Court of Impeachment is all that is needed to secure conviction and removal. Meanwhile, MCCUNN is suspended from his office, and the public scandal is avoided of a Judge resting under the gravest possible charges being permitted for months to continue to discharge the functions of the Bench. The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly have, so far, an unblemished record in regard to these New-York Judges. We trust they will not allow it to be blurred by a halting indecision in regard to MCCUNN. If purity is to exist anywhere in the public service, it must first be secured on the Bench. Let the Legislature complete the task they have so well begun by sending Judge MCCUNN before the only tribunal whose decision will be accepted by the public as final—a regularly constituted Court of Impeachment.

The Meaning of It.

A year usually produces a variety of changes in most human affairs. The changes that take place in the opinions of Mr. GREELEY during a twelvemonth are, however, more marked than those of the seasons, and more sudden than those of the weather-cock. For example, let us see what he said on the 10th of April, 1871, of the Cincinnati movement, then just begun, and compare it with his present opinion of that movement, now that it has resulted in making him a candidate for the indorsement of the Democratic National Convention. Here is what Mr. GREELEY said in the *Tribune* of the Cincinnati intrigue and its real purpose:

> THE MEANING OF IT.
>
> "The 'Cincinnati movement,' which at first was a puzzle, is explained by the sayings at its 'first public meeting,' whereof we printed a report on Saturday. Here is the point:
>
> It is whispered softly in the inner circles of the Democratic wire-workers that their next President must be (or have recently been) a Republican. So the friends of sundry Republicans are oiling their favorites preparatory to getting them comfortably swallowed by the sham Democracy. Gen. JACOB DOLSON COX, Ex-Governor and Ex-Secretary of the Interior, is in this category, and STANLY MATHEWS & Co. are qualifying him to be the Jonah of the Democratic whale. This explains the pertinacity wherewith Judge MATHEWS insisted that the movement was purely Republican—no Democrats admitted, &c., &c. ('Methinks the lady doth protest too much.') * * * If you cannot support Republican candidates of ability and conceded moral worth, because they are, and you are not, protectionists, then you impose a test which must send the Republican Party into fragments. That is exactly what you mean to do, and are working for. Then why not be manly and declare it?"

No man will dispute the truth of this declaration of the real meaning of the Cincinnati movement. But when Mr. GREELEY wrote it, he had no idea that he could under any circumstances derive any personal benefit from the movement. No sooner did he see a possibility that he himself might be "oiled" by FENTON and BLAIR, preparatory to being "comfortably swallowed by the sham Democracy," than he earnestly strove to be submitted to that pleasant process. So far he has been successful. The Cincinnati Convention, temporary Chairman of which was the Judge MATHEWS who, according to Mr. GREELEY, was working to rend the Republican Party, but lacked the manliness to say so, has nominated the very man who once denounced him and the movement which he engineered at the beginning. Mr. GREELEY is now ready and anxious to be "swallowed by the sham Democracy," and only a day or two since made a disgraceful bid for its support by assuring the Democratic leaders that his friends would "support their candidates to the end, unless the Democrats shall see fit to drive them off the course,"—(by refusing to swallow Mr. GREELEY,)—"which they are not likely to do."

So we see that a little more than a year ago, Mr. GREELEY plainly saw the meaning of the Cincinnati movement, and spoke with vigorous contempt of any Republican who would try to rend the Republican Party by permitting himself to become the Jonah to the Democratic whale. Now we find him the standard-bearer of the movement, and the very man who is using all possible means to induce the "sham Democracy" to swallow him. So great a change does one year—and a nomination—make in Mr. GREELEY's "simple" and "honest" mind.

The Anarchy of the Seasons.

It is impossible to commend the course of the weather during the last week. It has unwarrantably insisted upon giving us the heat of August in what should be the mild and gentle month of May. For the last three days, the thermometer has stood, during most of the hours of sunlight, above 85°, the average heat of a Summer day in Rome. Of course we cannot help ourselves, but to the conservative mind such heated and revolutionary excesses on the part of the weather are unpleasant and alarming.

We no longer recognize the regular and well-conducted seasons of our youth. Instead of April showers we have had April snow-storms, and reversing the practice of the Russian bather, we have rushed from the snow-banks of Winter into the furnace heat of Summer. We all know what sort of weather May should have given us. There ought to have been a pleasant shower on May-day, just heavy enough to injure the furniture of the people engaged in moving, and to wet the Spring dresses of the young girls who were attempting what is always preposterous in this reprehensibly chilly latitude, a May-day festival. Did we have anything of the sort? Not at all. May-day was wretchedly cold, windy, and dusty, and was evidently a March day in disguise, which had deserted its proper place in the calendar, and had impudently assumed the name and claimed the character of a May day. Then, throughout the first half of this month, we should have had soft breezes, occasional showers, the slow budding of trees, and the cautious blossoming of violets. Instead, we have had the heat of the dog-days. Trees, grass and wild flowers have precipitately hurried on their Spring clothing, and present a half-dressed and altogether wearied air, reminding one of the appearance of a family that has just reached a railway train after fifteen minutes of hot and hurried preparation. There has really been no Spring whatever—only a single night separating Winter from Summer.

It is obviously impossible to quote with any sort of propriety the poets' apostrophe to "Gentle Spring, ethereal mildness." The April snow-squalls were gentle only in the sense in which the fierce advocate of free love and feminine trousers is conventionally called gentle, while no one but a lunatic would dream of calling the present insufferable heat "ethereal mildness." Moreover, it is plainly impracticable for the young man's fancy to lightly turn to thoughts of love with the thermometer at ninety degrees. His fancy ought to turn in that direction in May, if there is any truth in poetry; but it is much more likely to turn to thoughts of cool drinks and Turkish baths than to any subject in which the other sex can claim a share. Then, too, the boys have been deprived of their usual saturnalia of top-spinning, which, according to the mysterious law of nature, which regulates the sports of boys, ought now to be at its height. To spin tops on the burning pavements of the present month is as clearly impossible as it is to attempt flirtation in a state of sudorific wretchedness. And so the result of the substitution of August for May is to destroy the beauty of the landscape, and to pervert boys and lovers from the ways of tops and romance into those of ill-temper, intensified by an excessive absorption of ginger-pop and thick Croton water.

Some restless reformer has proposed to petition Congress to change the names of the months, so as to restore some degree of outward propriety to the weather. Granting the power of Congress in the premises, there would, however, be nothing accomplished worth mentioning by such legislation. It is related of old King Bomba, that when his son wished to change the uniform of the Neapolitan troops, the cynical old despot remarked, "Dress them in red, dress them in blue—they will always run away." And so we might call April February, and May August, but the weather would still be as perverse and fickle as it is now. The truth with the seasons is not that each has advanced a month beyond its place, or retired a fortnight to the rear. The real difficulty is that they have inextricably mixed themselves up together, so that a week of August follows a fortnight of December, and is succeeded by two or three days of April. There is no longer any order or discretion in their unexpected appearances. To remedy this state of things is plainly impossible. What has caused it is not known—though there is an impression among readers of the *Tribune* that "TOM MURPHY" is really at the bottom of the trouble. The Professor himself is ready to make an affidavit to that effect, and bring MUDGETT to swear to another. All we can do is to lament the anarchy into which the weather has fallen, and to hope that a clearer sense of duty on the part of the Gulf Stream and the Arctic currents, or something or other, may yet induce them to give a little more steadiness and regularity to the climate.

Polar Researches.

It is probable that the British Government will soon make another determined effort to secure the honor of first reaching the North Pole. The spirited appeal of Capt. SHERARD OSBORN, in his paper lately read before the Royal Geographical Society, has met a warm response from the English Press, and it is clear that the people will support with enthusiasm a fresh attempt to solve the mysterious problem that so long has baffled investigation. From no Englishman could the proposal to make such an attempt come with a better grace than from Capt. SHERARD OSBORN. The Captain of the *Pioneer* in 1851, the historian of the Franklin Expedition, and the earnest advocate of a new effort in 1865, this gentleman has peculiar claims to be heard on the subject, and to be assigned a prominent share in any similar undertaking. During the past seven years, as Capt. OSBORN said in his paper, there has been a chance that Americans, Swedes, Norwegians or Germans might win the memorable honor of first planting their national standard at the North Pole. The English have meanwhile waived that chance. All the various attempts have so far failed; and the splendid and honorable distinction is now open to the emulation of all countries as before.

Capt. OSBORN is evidently of opinion that the next essay should be made by an old and since rejected route—that of Baffin's Bay. This opinion pretty certainly includes the belief that the true pole is on land. It has of late years been stoutly maintained that the practical road to the pole lay by water, and either between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla or between Spitzbergen and Greenland. One of the theories supporting this belief was that the Gulf Stream forced a current of warm water in this direction, and that thus the way was kept clear of ice. The Duke of SOMERSET was so far prejudiced in favor of this view that he rejected in 1865 the plan of trying again in the old English tracks of Baffin's Bay. But the Germans and Swedes and Austrians have since tried the former, or European avenues, and without success. The Germans went between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and got no higher than the Pendulum Islands, which were made half a century ago. The Austrians contrived to get from Nova Zembla as high as 79° N., and there stopped; and the Swedes were no more successful. But INGLEFIELD, on the American side, got up to 78° 35′, in 1852, via Baffin's Bay and Smith's Sound, and in getting there was little troubled by ice. In short, the aggregate of evidence now favors the prospect of success by the American rather than the European route. It is certain that, beyond Smith's Sound, a coast exists running due north as far as 82°, and this is but five or six hundred miles from the pole. If ships cannot penetrate there, dog sledges can; and this is what the next expedition may be expected to demonstrate.

Just as was the case with the sources of the Nile, the questions regarding the pole will only be answered after repeated trials, and at great sacrifices. Yet we know, or feel sure, that answered they will be. It is nearly four hundred years since the first effort to this end was made by the Portuguese, CORTE REAL. As long back as [illegible] was formed the London company which had for its quaint title the "Fellowship for the Discovery of the North-west Passage." For more than seventy years (1745–1818) Parliament offered a reward of twenty thousand pounds for this discovery. For their gallant, if fruitless efforts for the same purpose, Parry, Franklin, Ross, Richardson and Back were knighted. Willoughby, Frobisher, Davis, Baffin, Hudson, Mackenzie, Belcher, Vancouver, Kane, Grinnell, Hayes, Collinson and M'Clure are only a few of the names that have become famous in the same way, through association with unsuccessful endeavor. HEARNE made a land expedition to try to get at the pole more than one hundred years ago—in 1769. Over thirty efforts by sea and land have originated in England alone; and there have been a number of like enterprises initiated in other countries. These facts show that, in spite of failure, men continue at great cost and risk to prosecute a research the commercial value of which is doubtful, and the advantage of which in any except a scientific sense, or as a point of national pride, is probably immaterial. It is reasonable then to infer—especially when we consider the greatly increased facilities for prosecuting such researches, obtained by the use of steam, which insures speed, by preserved and condensed provisions which guarantee quantity and protect against scurvy, and by greatly improved scientific instruments—that efforts will continue to be pertinaciously made until the North Pole is discovered, and the existence or non-existence of a north-west passage is determined beyond peradventure. Such being the case, we are glad to know of Capt. SHERARD OSBORN's appeal, and trust it will be responded to by the English Government in a prompt and liberal spirit. The cause is one in which all civilization is interested, and in which the generous rivalry of all nations to be first at the goal can be regarded by each other with friendly satisfaction.

MINOR TOPICS.

The public indignation is hot against BROWN, whose duty it is to clean the streets, but who refuses to do his duty. It should also be remembered that there are others besides BROWN who are sharers in his guilt. There is the Street-cleaning Commission, which has the legal authority to compel BROWN to do his duty, or to annul his contract, but which meets from day to day, discusses the matter, and does nothing. Then there is the Board of Health, which has the moral right to clean the streets as a sanitary measure, but which shrinks from assuming the responsibility. Presently we may have a pestilence among us, and when people have died like sheep, and the survivors ask whose fault it is, let them be told that the scoundrel BROWN, the inefficient Street-cleaning Commission, and the cowardly Board of Health, are all jointly responsible for the evil that a little energy might have averted. It may be worthy of notice that, through our systematic ventilation of this subject, the *Blatherskite* (as Mr. GREELEY calls the *Herald*) has turned its attention for a moment from the heart of Africa, and has actually published an article by its "fifteen foreign writers, half Irish," on the condition of New-York streets. Let it continue to take the cue from us on New-York affairs, and it will avoid such ruinous mistakes as it fell into last year, when it defended TWEED and his gang, and suppressed all the proofs of their guilt.

The Arms Investigating Committee have made up their report, and an abstract of it appears this morning. The Committee find the charges and insinuations of the original preamble and resolutions to be unfounded. We reserve further comment upon the report until it shall appear in full.

By the Treaty of Frankfort it was stipulated for by France, and agreed to by Germany, that all the inhabitants of the ceded territory should have the right of choosing the nationality to which they would in future belong. When this was done, it was not at all contemplated by the French that the Germans would insist upon the Alsatians either choosing to become Germans or leaving the country, but they are now informed that their choice lies in the doing one or the other. Those remaining in Elsass, after having chosen French nationality, will *ipso facto* be regarded by the law as Prussians. This even applies to minors. The decision causes terrible distress in the conquered provinces. Experience has almost invariably proved that countries annexed by force are, in Europe at least, of more trouble than they are worth, and it is not improbable that Prussia may find this the case with her annexations.

The receptions of M. THIERS at the Elysée seem to be a complete success, albeit two or three patriots took fright, and thought it their duty to bring their entertainments to the notice of the republican authorities, from the consideration that the Elysée might only be the half-way house to the Tuileries, whose grand staircase is now in process of repair. But the patriots got small encouragement from the Executive Committee of the Senate, before whom they brought this frightful grievance—possibly their protest receiving all the less notice from the fact that the excellence of M. THIERS' cook is undeniable, and that the members of the Committee were hoping to participate in his gastronomic masterpieces. As the President does not sleep at the Elysée, but returns to Versailles by the midnight train, some excellent caricatures of him have made their appearance, in which the clever little double-chinned potentate is represented as Cinderella.

The Croton water has been, for some days past, filled with organic matter, which is now said to be derived from the decayed bodies of fish at the bottom of the Westchester Reservoir. Two things should therefore be done at once. No one who can procure a filter should use a particle of Croton water without first filtering it; and the authorities should instantly adopt measures to clean the filthy reservoir. Is it not enough that BROWN leaves the streets in a condition in which they are sure to breed disease? Must we also have our water poisoned, and drink disease and death from the Croton pipes? What with filthy streets and foul water, together with the unprecedented and unwholesome heat, it will be strange indeed if we escape the pestilence which misgovernment has so long invited to our City.

It seems that our emigration season this year is likely, so far as Germany is concerned, to be one of wonderful activity. In Schleswig-Holstein it assumes extraordinary dimensions; whole villages are being emptied, the people are selling houses and land at ruinous prices, no servants are to be had for love or money—there is a wholesale exodus. Emigration agents are busy shipping off the people, the greater and superior part to America, and the lesser part to Queensland, to which they are taken at ten shillings a head. One correspondent writes: "A village with good land in my district has only three families left in it, and they go in a week or two." This mania is fast spreading to Posen and East Prussia. Hundreds camp out at the railway stations, waiting for the trains to convey them away; many of the villages are even now decimated. No special reason seems to be forthcoming for such a migratory movement. Western lands will be looking up at this rate.

Spotted fever, or cerebro-spinal meningitis, is very prevalent in this City, and may, under the careful nursing of BROWN, assume an epidemic form. The elements undoubtedly are on the side of BROWN in his efforts to foster disease, as well as intolerable discomfort, among us. The unnatural heat of the weather is a powerful ally of the filth that fills the streets. What is the Board of Health constituted for if it cannot carry out such a necessary sanitary measure as that of cleaning the streets? What sort of men—or old women, rather—are its members, who have not the spirit to undertake anything that is not strictly and specifically enjoined upon them?

WASHINGTON.

The Louisiana Election Law—Great Britain Not Withdrawn from the Geneva Conference—Another of Mr. Trumbull's Somersaults—Missouri and Protection—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—After the Louisiana Election law was passed to-day, the bill in amendment to the General Election law, designed to secure fair elections for Congressmen in all portions of the country, was taken up. It will probably be passed to-morrow. There is little opposition to it, though the Democrats will put themselves on record against the bill, but do not now appear to intend to make a factious opposition. Mr. KELLOGG to-day made a short speech in which he told the Cincinnati people pretty plainly that they were welcome to the Warmoth crowd, and he wished the Liberals joy of them. CASSERLY inquired whether these men began to steal before they joined the Liberals, and having learned that they did, he seemed to think they were properly members of the Cincinnati crowd.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

A rumor has been very current this afternoon and evening to the effect that Great Britain has formally withdrawn from the Geneva Conference, but it has no official authority for foundation.

OPPOSED TO GREELEY.

Mr. MORTON, to-day, in debate, quoted some Georgia election returns from the *Tribune Almanac*. Mr. NORWOOD wanted to know, if Mr. MORTON considered Mr. GREELEY's election returns trustworthy, why he did not also believe what Mr. GREELEY was now saying about the Administration. Then he went on to impeach the correctness of the *Almanac*. This gave Mr. MORTON an opportunity to inquire of Mr. NORWOOD why he would rely on what Mr. GREELEY said about the Administration, if he could not rely on his election returns. Mr. NORWOOD said he did not rely on Mr. GREELEY. This in a manner places Mr. NORWOOD with Mr. BAYARD, who put himself on record yesterday as opposed to Uncle HORACE.

ANOTHER OF MR. TRUMBULL'S SOMERSAULTS.

The bill to authorize the State of Louisiana to hold the election for President of the United States on the same day as the State election, which comes on Monday instead of Tuesday, the day of the Presidential election, was taken up by the Senate. Sharp political discussion followed, and the bill was passed by 33 yeas to 16 nays. All Republicans present voted for the bill except TIPTON and TRUMBULL, who voted with the Democrats as usual. Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the bill as one intended to give the Federal Government the right to interfere with the election and carry that State for GRANT. It so happens nowadays that he seldom does anything which is not opposite to some position he held a few months ago, and it came out that last session he had himself reported this same bill from the Judiciary Committee, and that he has agreed to the bill, which then did not appear to him to amount to anything beyond saving Louisiana the expense and trouble of holding elections on two successive days.

MISSOURI AND PROTECTION.

Probably the most effective speech made during the afternoon, in the House, as well as one of the best since the detailed consideration of the bill began, was that of Mr. BURDETT, of Missouri, who, in five minutes, portrayed with such telling effect how Missouri had prospered under what the free traders call a system of robbery and plunder, that at the end of his time he was accorded another five minutes in which to complete his forcible photograph of Missouri's greatness under a protection policy now existing, and was warmly congratulated by many of his associates. Capt. BURDETT is a warm protectionist, and made a telling stroke for his side.

PERSONAL.

Hon. SMITH ELY and Hon. CLARKSON N. POTTER left for New-York to-night, with the expectation of attending the New-York Democratic State Convention at Rochester next week. Mr. BROOKS will not go, as the consideration of the Tariff bill requires his presence here.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on the District of Columbia to-day formally agreed upon the report in the matter of the District investigation. The report is signed by seven of the nine members of the Committee, and entirely vindicates the Governor and Board of Public Works from the malicious charges against them. Mr. ROOSEVELT will make a minority report, for the purpose of showing, as he says, that Radical plundering has been a great deal worse than Tammany plundering.

TWO WILSONS.

When Gen. BUTLER was rallied to-day on being elected a delegate to Philadelphia, and instructed to vote for WILSON, he replied, with characteristic resource of escape from a tight spot, "There are two WILSONS."

OBITUARY.

Hon. Horton D. Walker, of New-Hampshire.

The Republican Party of New-Hampshire has lost one of its most active, honorable and efficient members, by the death of Hon. HORTON D. WALKER, Mayor of Portsmouth. Mr. WALKER attended the Republican State Convention in Concord on Wednesday, and presided over the Convention for the First Congressional District, held in the same city on that day. When he returned home in the evening, he was apparently in his usual robust health. On Wednesday morning he was about the city, attending to his official duties, and afterward proceeded to his place of business, where he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy. He succeeded in entering his residence, close by, and lying down, relapsed into insensibility, from which apparently he did not subsequently rally. His death occurred yesterday. Mr. WALKER has long been prominent in political affairs in the Granite State. He was Mayor of the City of Portsmouth three successive terms a few years ago, and was again induced to accept a nomination last Fall, and was elected by a large majority. He has served several terms in the Legislature, and has in two recent State Conventions been one of the two leading candidates for the nomination of his party for Governor. Had his life been prolonged, he would doubtless have succeeded the present Executive of the State. He was eminently a self-made man, and by his strict integrity and tireless industry had accumulated a competency. He was noted for his liberality, was prominent in all good works, and against his fair fame as a patriotic citizen and honest man no word of suspicion was ever breathed.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Repudiation of Greeley by the Industrial League of Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following terse and decisive letter received here today, settles the question whether Hon. HORACE GREELEY will get any protection support from the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE,
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., May 8, 1872.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: The Industrial League will not support Mr. GREELEY. Yours,

CYRUS ELDER, Secretary.

Advices have been received here of the election of 300 delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, of whom 300 have been instructed for GRANT. Of these there are but ten office-holders. The following are the Chairmen of the prominent local committees in charge of the arrangements for the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia: Hon. A. G. CATTELL, Chairman Finance Committee; JOHN RICE, No. 130 South Seventh-street, Chairman Committee on Transportation. Mr. RICE is one of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL, Ex-M. C., Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements. During his absence Gen. HENRY H. BINGHAM is acting Chairman. JAMES N. KERNS, United States Marshal, Chairman of Committee on Decorations and Mechanical Arrangements; JOHN L. HILL, Receiver of Delinquent Taxes, Chairman of Committee on Police, Halls and Music; Gen. HENRY H. BINGHAM, Chairman of Committee on Interior of Halls, to wit: Seats for delegates, guests, reporters and committee rooms, and uniformed police; J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Vice-President Union League, Chairman of Committee on Reception of Distinguished Guests.

A Greeley Mass-Meeting Fizzles Out Ignominiously—Conspicuous Absence of Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—This city sends weighty congratulations to GREELEY after advertising since Monday for a mass-meeting of Democrats and Liberal Republicans to-night to indorse the Cincinnati nominations. There were less than fifty people gathered together as indorsers at the hall named. A decorated stand had been built and preparations made for a great meeting, but the attendance was so small that it fizzled out, and only one speech was made, and that by a ward politician, who turned the affair into a farce. It is the laughing stock of Republicans and Democrats in the city to-night. The conspicuous absence of the latter confirms what has become apparent here during the week, that the majority of Maryland Democrats would utterly refuse to support GREELEY, and as a choice between the two would rather accept GRANT.

SENATOR MORTON.

His Position Fully Explained—He is for Gen. Grant First and Last.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:

CINCINNATI, May 10.

Hon. O. P. Morton:

Is there any foundation for the report about you telegraphed last night.

RICHARD SMITH.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

To Richard Smith, Gazette, Cincinnati:

Do not know what the report is. If it is anything extraordinary or dreadful, it is false, whatever it is.

O. P. MORTON.

CINCINNATI, May 10.

To Hon. O. P. Morton:

That you favor a change of front, and are yourself a candidate.

RICHARD SMITH.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

To Richard Smith, Esq., Gazette, Cincinnati:

I shall not be a candidate for the Presidency under any circumstances. I am not for changing front. I am for Gen. GRANT, first and last, and believe he will be renominated in Philadelphia and re-elected in November, and that no combination can be made by which he will be defeated. Any attempt by anybody to use my name is a scheme for his defeat I utterly condemn and reprobate. I have been for his re-election ever since his administration had a fair trial, and my faith in his success cannot be shaken by any arrangement that can be made between the managers of the Cincinnati Convention and the Democratic Party.

(Signed,) O. P. MORTON.

THE ELMIRA CONVENTION.

Delegates from the City Districts.

Pursuant to a call of the Republican Central Committee, the following delegates were last night elected to the State Convention at Elmira on May 15:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1—	Wm. L. Shardlow.	N. Kingsley, Sr.
	H. D. Walbridge.	John Han.
	Henry Clews.	H. V. Crawford.
	Wm. Bullard.	Silas Hooper.
	[Both claim to be regular.]	
2—	Pierre C. Van Wyck.	John Sullivan.
	Isaac N. Bailey.	Philip Betz.
3—	Lyman B. Jewell.	Francis Donelly.
	E. Delafield Smith.	Thomas F. Geary.
4—	Wm. Orton.	Dr. Wm. Thoms.
	Salem H. Wales.	Dr. Hans Powell.
5—	John J. Shaw.	Dr. S. G. Cook.
	Abraham Lent.	Gustav Carl.
	Austin Leake.	James Winterbottom.
6—	Isaac Wood.	Henry A. Smith.
	Henry Theobold.	Daniel F. Crowley.
7—	John D. Lawson.	Jacob H. Gumble.
	George W. Clarke.	Francis F. Mantine.
	Cornelius Van Cott.	Francis F. Beech.
8—	Conrad Geib.	Frank Vail.
	Edwards Pierrepont.	John Hayward.
	Solon B. Smith.	Wm. Silmon.
9—	James W. Booth.	Edward P. Young.
	James W. Farr.	John W. Earl.
	Jacob L. Dodge.	George Starr.
	Geo. F. Deane, Jr.	James Jackson.
10—	J. M. Patterson, Jr.,	Charles J. Guntner.
	Henry H. Haight.	Dr. Gustave Treskatis.
	Dr. Wm. Beiser.	Wm. H. Lockwood.
11—	Legrand B. Cannon.	Cornelius D. Van Wagenen.
	John H. White.	Myron J. Tinkel.
	Jacob Schoenhoff.	Thomas D. Sherwood.
12—	C. H. Southworth.	Frederick Hahn.
	Frederick Kline.	Richard Smith.
13—	Charles S. Spencer.	Joseph McFarland.
	Samuel B. H. Vance.	Andrew H. Gilmore.
	Hugh Gardner.	John D. McLean.
14—	Hon. A. Weissman.	Wm. V. King.
	Hiram Merritt.	John Stephenson.
15—	Robert S. Newton.	Hugh Turner.
	Wm. Ross.	Samuel Hamilton.
	Louis Ilser.	Wm. Julich.
16—	Wm. Laimbeer.	Douglas Campbell.
	Erasmus Sterling.	Hamilton Fish, Jr.
	Elias B. Disney.	E. P. Needham.
17—	Joel W. Mason.	B. F. Finley.
	Chas. A. Flammer.	Leonard Hazleton, Jr.
	Benjamin K. Phelps.	H. B. Smith.
18—	Peter Starr.	Edward Mitchell.
	O. P. C. Billings.	Edmond Stevenson.
	Joel B. Erhardt.	Alfred B. Whitney.
19—	Andrew Bleakley.	Thomas Hagan.
	Richard B. Greene.	David Clarke.
20—	Edward Fitch.	Thomas Freeborn.
	Wm. S. Opdyke.	B. L. Ludington.
	Louis Naumann.	Herman Cantor.
21—	Rufus B. Cowing.	Merriman P. Dorsch.
	Simon Seward.	Archimides Bell.
	Benjamin Beyer.	Henry C. Robinson.

Delegates from Westchester—Renomination of Gen. Grant Approved.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MORRISANIA, N. Y., May 10.—The First Assembly District of Westchester sends MATT. H. ELLIS, JAMES R. ANGEL and NORMAN K. FREEMAN to the Republican State Convention at Elmira. Resolutions favoring the renomination of Gen. GRANT were unanimously adopted.

Delegates from Orange County.

WASHINGTONVILLE, N. Y., May 10.—Gen. WILLIAM R. BROWN, CYRUS B. MARTIN, JOHN SCOFIELD and JOHN LOCKWOOD have been elected delegates to the Republican State Convention from the First District of Orange County.

TENNESSEE.

Adjournment of the Democratic State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10.—The Democratic State Convention closed its labors at a late hour last night. A full delegation to the Baltimore Convention was appointed, and WM. A. QUARRLES and JOHN M. FLEMING were selected as Presidential electors for the State at large. The delegates from several Congressional districts to choose district electors are all Democrats. The remaining districts will appoint delegates hereafter, when there will be a full Democratic electoral ticket in the field. Just before the close of the Convention, Gov. BROWN appeared and made a speech, in which he admitted that the Democratic Party was in the minority, and could not succeed of itself. He approved the action of the Convention relative to the Cincinnati nominations, and expressed his belief that success would crown their efforts. He desired, however, the preservation of [illegible]

The Liberal Republican State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10.—The Liberal Republican State Convention [illegible]

[illegible] 20th inst. The Executive Committee has suggested the appointment of a liberal electoral ticket, and whether this will be done, now that the Democratic Convention has indorsed the Cincinnati ticket, is a matter of speculation.

Republican State Convention in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 10.—Mr. PACKARD, President of the Republican State Central Committee, has called a Convention to meet at Baton Rouge, on June 19, to nominate State officers.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Delegates to Rochester.

The following is a complete list of delegates thus far elected to the Democratic State Convention at Rochester, May 15, by the district associations under the reorganization of the Tammany Hall Party:

Delegates.	Alternates.
1—John Fox.	John F. Berrigan.
2—Election today.	
3—Ambrose O'Neill.	Owen Cavanagh.
4—Patrick H. Keenan.	John Galron.
5—Nelson W. Young.	George W. Van Vort.
6—Election today.	
7—P. W. Rhodes.	John M. Tracy.
8—Ignatius Flynn.	James D. McClellan.
10—Tony Hartman.	John J. Dimond.
11—James S. Thayer.	Richard Schell.
12—Henry Woltman.	Thomas F. Daly.
13—Nathaniel Jarvis.	David B. Freeman.
14—John H. Chandler.	Peter Gillespie.
15—Oliver Charlick.	William Salmon.
16—Samuel J. Tilden.	Nicholas Haughton.
18—Benjamin C. Thayer.	Henry K. David.
20—John C. Bushnell.	Robert Gamble.
21—Election Monday night.	

Democratic Reform Delegates to Rochester.

The following delegates have been elected by the Reform Democrats to the Rochester Convention:

Delegates.	Alternates.
2—Joseph Dowling.	Thomas Coman.
3—James Hayes.	M. Gilligan.
Joseph Shannon.	Wm. H. Rooney.
4—A. B. Caldwell.	George W. Allen.
5—David S. Paige.	Arthur J. Delaney.
6—John C. Rapp.	Otto H. Corp.
7—Jenkins Van Schaick.	Hugh L. Cole.
8—Martin Nachtman.	Joseph Fleschal.
10—Jacob A. Gross.	Owen Murphy.
11—S. G. Courtney.	Seth Harris.
14—Smith Ely, Jr.	Marcus Otterbourg.
15—George W. McGlynn.	Edward Rogers.
17—Daniel M. Porter.	Wm. Joyce.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Little Delaware's delegates are instructed to favor GRANT and COLFAX.

Ex-Gov. CURTIN's friends deny that anybody had authority to say he favored the Cincinnati movement.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia is to hold a meeting for consultation in Atlanta, on Wednesday next.

Ex-Senator JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, of North Carolina, is said to be seeking the nomination for Congress in the Wilmington District.

Hon. CHARLES R. THOMAS has been nominated for a second term in Congress by the Republicans of the Second District of North Carolina.

With the "liberals" nowadays it isn't half so bad for a man to have been a rebel as for a man who has been a rebel to come out for GRANT.

Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER and J. F. HARRIS are the delegates from the Massachusetts Fifth District to the Philadelphia Convention. They are instructed to favor GRANT and WILSON.

Some persons affect wonder that Judge DAVIS, after announcing that the Presidency is an office which no American citizen should either seek or decline, should decline longer to seek it.

The Baltimore *Gazette* denies, by authority, that Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, looks favorably upon GREELEY. He believes that the Democrats should nominate their own candidates.

Hon. FREDERICK A. PIKE, it is said, has withdrawn as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District of Maine, leaving the field clear to Mr. HALE, the present incumbent.

The Boston *Transcript* says that no more popular nomination was ever made in Massachusetts than Gov. WASHBURN's selection of Hon. GEORGE M. BROOKS as Judge of Probate for Middlesex.

Col. WILLIAM E. CAMERON has withdrawn from the Petersburg (Va.) *Progress*, not because he wanted to support GREELEY and BROWN, but because he did not want to support them before the "Conservative" party of his State had taken action on the subject.

An enthusiastic editor in North Carolina asserts that the Democratic candidate for Governor is "a son of thunder in the mountains, where he was bred and where he is best known, and a tower of strength to the party in the whole State."

The Reunion and Reform Association of St. Louis, composed mostly, if not entirely, of intelligent Germans, has most explicitly repudiated the nomination of GREELEY and BROWN, and express its regret that ADAMS and GROESBECK were not nominated at Cincinnati.

The Republican Convention to revise the rules governing the Republican Party in Philadelphia yesterday adopted the Crawford County system of holding elections. Nominations will hereafter be made by popular vote, delegates and conventions being done away with.

The Democrats of Suffolk County have elected Hon. H. A. REEVES delegate to their State Convention, with DAVID A. GRIFFIN as alternate. Both are opposed to indorsing GREELEY, and the decided sentiment of the Convention was against precipitate action by the Democratic Party.

Here are a couple of straws from North Carolina. Fayetteville, which last year elected a Democratic Mayor, has just chosen to that office JOHN REILLY, who is the Republican candidate for Auditor of State. On the same day Capt. JOHN HUGHES, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was defeated for Trustee of the Newbern Academy!

A disgusted Democratic editor out in Wisconsin manifested a willingness in advance to indorse Cincinnati, but since the event he expresses himself thus: "When they ask us, who have voted the Democratic ticket and advocated free trade for nearly forty years, to swallow HORACE GREELEY, the father of protection, for a standard-bearer, who has advocated all sides of all questions (except the tariff) that have come before the American people for the last thirty years, we beg leave most respectfully to flounce, and will not wait till 'next week' to say so."

Dullness in Wall-street—Blocking Hats at the Stock Exchange.

Owing probably to the absence of news of importance affecting financial affairs in any way, the Wall-street markets were very dull and featureless yesterday, the never-failing topic of the weather being the uppermost subject in conversation, in default of anything more important. Gold still continued on the advance, opening at 114 and reaching 114¼, its upward course being interrupted once during the morning, when it fell to 113⅞, but soon recovered. In the Stock Exchange, Erie opened at 70, with apparent strength, but by noon had gone down to 69½, all the rest of the list also being "off," as the brokers say, the market continuing rather weak and fluctuating all day.

Whether or not it arose from the fact that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do" cannot be ascertained positively, but it is certain that the boisterous playfulness for which the reputation of our Stock Exchange is world-wide was more manifest yesterday than for some time past. At the 1 o'clock board there was an outbreak of a brief, good-natured and no doubt well-meant but very destructive war upon hats; and amid the greatest noise and confusion, added to by the ineffectual gavel of the Chairman, hats were snatched from their owners' heads, sent flying into the air, tossed hither and thither, and finally rescued from the tobacco-juice of the floor in a fit condition to be sent to one of those shops where they very kindly "block your hat while you wait for fifty cents." At one time there was a perfect hailstorm of hats and caps of every shape and material, straw, linen, silk and felts, while the Chairman was moving his lips and making motions, evidently saying something, but looking like a man in a pantomime.

Burning of a Sugar Refinery in Brooklyn—Loss Estimated at Over $300,000—A Man Fatally Injured.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, the extensive sugar refinery of Messrs. WALLACE, SHOEMAKER & CO., near the foot of Gold-street, was entirely destroyed by fire. The building was a seven-story brick edifice, and was stored with upward of 500 barrels of sugar, all of which were consumed. The fire originated, it is supposed, in the bag-washing room on the fourth floor. A workman, named WM. GREENE, residing at No. 314 Cherry-street, New-York, finding himself enveloped in the flames, jumped from a window on the third story to the sidewalk, and was picked up senseless. He was taken to the City Hospital. The wind was fortunately blowing toward the river, or the conflagration would doubtless have proven much more disastrous.

Besides the 500 barrels of sugar, there were some $75,000 worth of syrup destroyed. The loss of Messrs. WALLACE & SHOEMAKER is estimated at $175,000 on stock and $150,000 on machinery, for which there was insurance on about $250,000 in the Star, Phenix and Humboldt Companies [illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, Tuesday evening next was assigned for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Commerce.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT FALL RIVER.

Mr. MORRILL reported, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a site in Fall River, Mass., for the United States public buildings, not to cost more than $100,000.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced anew his Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and moved to have it placed on the calendar.

Mr. BAYARD moved to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar, subject to the motion to refer.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT ROCKLAND, ME.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, by consent, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a site for United States public buildings at Rockland, Me., and appropriating $25,000 for the object. Passed.

GOAT ISLAND.

Mr. COLE offered the following and asked its immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate with the Senate as soon as practicable any information now in his possession bearing upon the House bill relating to the use of Goat Island for railroad purposes, including any information relating to the expediency of reserving said island for military purposes exclusively; and also relating to the effects, if any, upon the harbor of San Francisco of approaching said island from the mainland with railroad structures.

Mr. STEWART said that the information asked for was already before the Senate, and he objected to the consideration of the resolution unless the Senators from California would agree that the House bill should be referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. CASSERLY—That is a singular bargain for the Senator to ask us to make. The resolution went over.

ARMS FOR MONTANA.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill authorizing the issue of 1,000 breech-loading arms to the inhabitants of Montana for defense against the Indians. Passed.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

Mr. KELLOGG called up the Louisiana Election bill.

Mr. CASSERLY denounced it as one more step toward a general forcible Congressional control of the State elections, but forbore to discuss it at length, knowing that its passage was foreordained by the Senatorial caucus.

Mr. BAYARD questioned the constitutional power of Congress to pass the bill, and incidentally said that having examined the Election laws of Louisiana, he was satisfied that they were framed for the purpose of facilitating fraud in the interest of the dominant party.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the bill on the same ground.

Mr. CARPENTER denied that the bill had any other object than to save the expense and trouble of two elections.

Mr. MORTON expressed the same view, and in reply to Mr. BAYARD said that the Election laws of Louisiana vested extraordinary powers in the Governor of the State, and that as the present Governor had now abandoned the Republican Party and joined its opponents, they were probably expecting to have those powers exercised for their benefit.

Mr. BAYARD said he would object just as strongly to giving such power to a political friend as to an opponent.

Mr. MORTON read extracts from the report of the House Committee on the Louisiana Riots to show the disturbed condition of that State prior to the last Presidential election, and argued that his bill was necessary to guard against similar outrages at the next election.

Mr. BLAIR said that the report from which Mr. MORTON read was a partisan document, and charged that the majority of the Kuklux Committee, appointed to investigate the condition of the South last year, had overruled all attempts by the minority to investigate the state of affairs in Louisiana, because they were afraid to face the facts.

Messrs. PRATT and SCOTT denied this, and said that the reason the majority refused to investigate Louisiana was that they thought it their duty to do first what the Committee was appointed to do—inquire into the Kuklux outrages—and had not time to do more.

After a desultory political discussion the bill was passed.

CONGRESS ELECTION.

The Senate then held a brief Executive Session, after which the open session was resumed and the bill to amend the Enforcement act was taken up. The act provides for the appointment of supervisors of election at Congress elections in each voting precinct and where a request is made for such by two citizens.

In the discussion that ensued Mr. KELLOGG referred to State officials and other "Liberal Republicans" from Louisiana who attended the Cincinnati Convention as "thieves and rascals" who had oppressed and plundered the State, and said it was they with "the rag, tag and bob-tail" from other States who turned the scale in that Convention.

Mr. CASSERLY—I wish the Senator would state whether these persons whom he denounces committed the outrage which he denounces before or after they became liberalized. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLOGG—Before and after.

Mr. KELLOGG again intimated that many of the delegates to Cincinnati were no better than those from Louisiana, and called upon the Senators from Georgia and Texas to state who the men were that assumed to represent those States in the Convention.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas—I can say for the delegates from Texas that there was not a carpet-bagger among them. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLOGG at 5:31 yielded for a motion to adjourn, and without acting upon the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POTTER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill taking away the Circuit Court jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, and creating a Circuit Court in that district. Passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A large number of private bills were reported and acted on in the morning hour.

THE PENSION LAWS.

Mr. MOORE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to revise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to invalid pensions. The bill contains forty sections, covering twenty-eight printed pages, and is a mere codification of the existing Pension laws, with some modifications. Three sections of the bill were disposed of.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The House, at 12½ P. M., went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair—and took up the Fortification bill. The bill appropriates $1,985,000, including the following items: Forts in Portland Harbor, Maine, $155,000; in Boston Harbor, $191,500; in Newport Harbor, $63,000; in New-York Harbor, $207,500; Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia, $72,000; Fort Delaware, Delaware, $42,500; forts in Baltimore Harbor, Maryland, $34,000; forts on the Potomac River, Maryland, $42,000; Fort Monroe, Virginia, $42,500; Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston, $70,000; Forts Jackson and Pulaski, Savannah River, $40,000; Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Florida, $35,000; Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Mississippi River, $108,500; forts in the harbor of San Francisco, $202,500; sea-coast mortar batteries, $100,000; permanent platforms for large cannon, $50,000; contingencies of fortification, $250,000; surveys for military defenses, $150,000.

On the motion of Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, the appropriation for a new fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, New-York Harbor, was increased from $82,000 to $92,000.

Mr. NIBLACK, who had charge of the bill, stated in reply to objections by Mr. FARNSWORTH as to the inutility of keeping up these forts, that a month ago a single iron-clad could have entered the port of Charleston and laid that city under tribute. Since attention had been called to it, that condition of things had been changed through the energy of the War Department, but a similar condition of things existed at many other points of very considerable importance on the seaboard, and should not be allowed to continue even in times of profound peace. The bill was then passed.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

The Committee then took up the Tariff and Tax bill.

[illegible]

[illegible] and 1.50 per cent. What could a tailor do who did not know anything on this question? [Laughter.]

Mr. BURDETT made a speech showing the enormous growth in wealth and population which the State of Missouri had made within the last ten years, even under the system of robbery and spoliation which the free traders depicted her people as being subjected to. He held it as a principle that no country could spend more than it produced, and therefore he hoped that Congress would continue the system that favored production.

At length the vote was taken on Mr. KERR's motion to reduce the duty on pig-iron to $5 a ton, and it was rejected.

Mr. COX moved to reduce the duty to [illegible], and on that amendment the discussion was renewed and continued at considerable length. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BURDETT moved to [illegible]

Mr. ROOSEVELT, after showing how the representatives of the East combined with the [illegible] of the South, said that the people of New-York had no part or parcel in these robberies. Not only had they nothing to steal, but all the others stole from them. Some years ago the City of New-York had a magnificent industry—the ship-building industry; now there was nothing left of it. They had been taunted with the remark that their wealth was on the ocean, and unstable as the element on which it rested. He reminded the gentlemen that the wealthiest nations of the world had been commercial nations, instancing the Venetian Republic and Holland. They had also been taunted with the remark that it was their Democratic friends in the South who, with Confederate cruisers, had destroyed their commerce. He would tell those gentlemen that the piracies of Congress were infinitely worse than the piracies of the rebels. When the protectionists stole five dollars he felt that they were a little more merciful than when they stole $6 50.

Mr. DAWES remarked that placing pig-iron under the ten per cent. reduction clause would make the duty $6 30 a ton, which at the present cost of iron in England was only fourteen per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. STEVENS showed how Pennsylvania collects most of her revenue from special taxes on iron and coal corporations, and asked with what justice her representatives came to Congress and demanded protection and bounties for coal and iron.

Mr. STORM replied.

After further debate, a motion by Mr. BECK to reduce the duty on pig-iron to $5 25 per ton, was rejected—71 to 81.

Mr. BURDETT's amendment was also rejected.

The question recurred on Mr. DAWES' motion to strike out the line, "on pig-iron, $7," so as to let it come under the general ten per cent. reduction clause, which was agreed to—yeas 94, nays 62.

The Committee then rose, after having disposed of but a single line.

Mr. DAWES made an effort to limit further debates on the first section of the bill, or rather on amendments that may be offered to it—for the Committee has actually got through the first section—to ten minutes, but opposition was made to it by Mr. KELLEY and others.

Mr. KELLY moved an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. DAWES appealed to Mr. KELLY to stand by the bill, and abide by the will of the majority.

Mr. KELLY however persevered in his motion, and the vote by tellers was 91 to 74.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas 82, nays 89.

The House then, at 4¾, adjourned.

Court of General Sessions—The Case of Joseph M. Dixon—Sentences.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case of the People vs. JOSEPH M. DIXON, came up for trial. In this case, the defendant, a lawyer, is charged with perjury in swearing that he served a copy of a summons and complaint in an action in which EMILE GALILER was the plaintiff, for the foreclosure of a mortgage, ANN DAILY and others being defendants. The complainant, ANN DAILY, testified that on the day on which Mr. DIXON swears he served the summons and complaint, namely the 4th of April 1871, she was at Albany; she also testified that she never signed her name to any paper or affidavit, excepting a "prayer" to set aside judgment in a former suit. Her statement [illegible]

[illegible]

See advertisement large Real Estate Sale in Newark, N. J.—*Advertisement.*

Tan, sunburn and freckles are removed by use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE DAILY TIMES of Sunday, May 12, will contain its customary literary and original matter, besides many features of special interest to the general reader.

Among the original sketches specially prepared for this edition will be found one on "MY DOGS," and written by a lover of those animals. The writer describes the different dogs he has been acquainted with, and their peculiarities. In this article will be found amusing traits of the Lap Dog, the Skye Terrier, the Setter and the Soldier's Dog.

A NIGHT IN WASHINGTON MARKET is the subject of our second article, in which are described the persons who go there to sell or to buy. The aspect of the market as viewed at midnight and early dawn, is given, together with considerable information of interest.

WHAT I SAW IN A MIRROR, is a graphic account, by a Brooklynite, of an interview had with a burglar under very unpleasant and peculiar circumstances. The narrative will be found deeply interesting by those who prefer fact to fiction.

Other original articles will also be given, touching popular subjects.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS as reported by our staff of writers.

ART NOTES from local studios, with the latest gossip about the newest pictures.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing European and Domestic gossip, with announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving much interesting matter for the information of the National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES is especially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching [illegible]

[illegible]

A Singular Dream.—A man, who inhaled the gas and had a tooth extracted at the Colton Dental Association, on Thursday, said he dreamed that DR. COLTON accepted one of the $5,000 bets offered by JOHN MORRISSEY that HORACE GREELEY would be elected President! Gas!—*Advertisement.*

Chandeliers and gas fixtures, gilt, crystal or bronze, every variety, from the cheapest to the most costly. Forty dollars will purchase the entire gas fixtures for a small house.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,
—*Advertisement.* No. 686 Broadway.

Just After Christmas of 1870, I was laid up with an obstinate cough, together with spitting of blood, accompanied with some fever, from the joint effects of which I was greatly weakened, and became rapidly [illegible]. Following the best advice I could get, I tried various medicines, but none apparently done much good, leaving me low spirited enough. I made up my mind at last to try DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and procured some. I used it carefully as directed, and gradually got rid of my complaint.—*Wm. A. G. Pyle, Tamaroa, Perry County, Ill.*

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.

TOTAL EXTERMINATION.

This wonderful article has slain its millions, and is good for millions.

Good sound sleep for 25c.

TRY IT.

The Benefit of Good Advice.—Thanks to MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children.

The National [Elgin] Watch Company.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICES, 115 BROADWAY, (UPSTAIRS,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.

GENTS: Since the 1st of June, 1870, I have carried one of your watches most of the time. Up to the 7th of November I have been living in the country twenty-four miles, two hours' ride from the City—traveling sometimes by rail and again by boat, and again remaining at home for days at a time. In this way, I consider the time-keeping qualities of the watch have been pretty evenly tested, and from which I have no hesitation in recommending the work to all, particularly to those required to regulate their movements by steam-boats and railroad trains.

Yours truly, JAS. C. FARGO.

For Sale—BLACK-WALNUT DESKS AND COUNTERS, suitable for a banking-house, broker's office, or insurance company. In perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Inquire at the office of Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—This Company will remove to their new office, Nos. 230 and 232 Broadway, between the 6th and 11th insts.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The Skin Medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure Flesh Worms, Pimpley Eruptions and Blotched Disfigurations of the Face. Prepared only by DR. B. C. PERRY, Bond-st., N. Y. Sold by druggists everywhere.

"Dolly Varden" Slippers

$1 50 per pair at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula, syphilis, and diseases of the kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Choice and desirable with fish, meats, soups, &c., is the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. Persons who make a single trial, wonder that they have never before used this capital goods. For sale by every grocer.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, orders of dancing, silk badges. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

For a First-Class Gentleman's Hat Go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Window-Shades of Every Description. Also, improved fixtures. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Hot-water Furnaces for Warming dwellings, greenhouses, &c. C. R. ELLIS, 182 Centre-st.

Wood Carpeting Removed from No. 650 to No. 942 Broadway, between 22d and 23d-sts.

MARRIED.

MYERS—BRUSH.—On Wednesday, May 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, JULIEN L. MYERS to PAULINE, daughter of Sylvester Brush, all of this City.

PERRY—MAYHER.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, May 9, by Rev. Eaton W. Maxcy, WILLIAM H. PERRY, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn., to Mrs. HARRIETT A. MAYHER, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Sixth Day, the 10th inst., of pneumonia, after a short illness, DAVID S. BROWN, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 115 East 26th-st., on Second Day afternoon, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends cordially invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Nine Partners for interment.

BRYANT.—Friday, May 10, suddenly, at his residence, No. 613 Hudson-st., of heart disease, SMITH BRYANT.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOKMAN.—At his residence in Philadelphia, on the 10th inst., WILLIAM W. COOKMAN, son of the late Rev. George G. Cookman and brother to the late Rev. Alfred Cookman and of Rev. John E. Cookman, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, in this City.

Funeral in Philadelphia on Monday, 13th inst.

ENDERBY.—On Friday, May 10, after a long and severe illness, AARON ENDERBY, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of his sons George and Henry, and of his son-in-law, John C. Robinson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 127 Rutledge-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ London (England) and Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

FLANAGAN.—On Thursday, the 9th inst., ELIZABETH M. FLANAGAN, widow of the late James Flanagan, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 P. M.

GOEPP.—On Friday, May 10, 1872, at Astoria, Long Island, MAX GOEPP, in the 42d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[illegible]

[illegible] aged four years.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 159 East 65th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood the following morning.

WILLIAMS.—Friday morning, May 10, HENRY MONTROSE, son of Richard H. and Phoebe B. Williams.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 315 East 15th-st., New-York, Saturday, May 11, at 4 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Remains will be taken to Chappaqua for interment Sunday morning.

ZABRISKIE.—On Friday, May 10, 1872, at the residence of his uncle, Judge Monell, Fishkill, on the Hudson, Dr. SAMUEL M. ZABRISKIE, of this City, in the 28th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers of Saturday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Publish this day:

I.

PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY;

OR, THE MODERN CHANGES OF THE EARTH AND ITS INHABITANTS CONSIDERED AS ILLUSTRATIVE OF GEOLOGY. By Sir CHARLES LYELL, Bart., M. A., F. R. S. Eleventh and entirely revised edition. In two volumes. Vol. I. Illustrated with maps, plates and woodcuts. 1 vol., 8vo. 650 pages. Price $4.

"There has been an interval of five years between the last and present edition of the first volume of the 'Principles of Geology.' During this time, much discussion has taken place on important theoretical points bearing on meteorology and climate, and much new information obtained by deep-sea dredging, in regard to the temperature and shape of the bed of the ocean, and its living inhabitants.

The changes made in the tenth edition were so numerous and important, that I have thought it best to reprint the preface to the edition in full, thereby giving the reader the opportunity of knowing what advance has been made in the work since 1853, when the ninth edition appeared. The pages of additions and corrections given in that preface correspond so nearly to those of the present volume that the passages referred to may be always found by turning a few pages backward or forward."—*Extract from Preface.*

II.

A POPULAR EDITION OF THE LIFE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

By GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. Illustrated with elegant steel portraits and fine wood cuts of different views at Franklin and Marshfield. In two vols., small 8vo. Price $4.

"It may be considered great praise, but we think that Mr. Curtis has written the life of Daniel Webster as it ought to be written."—*Boston Courier.*

"It is a work which will eventually find its way into every library, and almost every family."—*St. Louis Republican.*

"We believe the present work to be a most valuable and important contribution to the history of American parties and politics."—*London Saturday Review.*

"The author has made it a very readable volume, a model biography of a most gifted man, wherein the intermingling of the statesman and lawyer with the husband, father, and friend, is painted so that we feel the reality of the picture."—*Journal of Commerce.*

"Of Mr. Curtis' labor we wish to record our opinion, in addition to what we have already said, that in the writing of this book, he has made a most valuable contribution to the best class of our literature."—*New-York Tribune.*

III.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES IN EUROPE,

Including England, France, Germany and Italy. By Mrs. E. D. WALLACE, author of "Strife: a Romance of Germany and Italy," &c. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Price $1 50.

"The first question my readers will naturally ask is one that I have heard repeated till I am quite used to it. What object could induce a woman to travel so far alone? Many of my readers are already familiar with my favorite motto: 'War not with necessity.' It was not to gratify the desire for travel—that was with Ida Pfeiffer an inborn propensity. It was not even a matter of choice with me. A crisis in my life had come, when I must face the world alone, and resolve bravely to meet all exigencies of fate or fortune, or succumb to a crushing sorrow, and, with paralyzed energies, prove a sorry burden to those who had a right to claim my interest in their well-being. God gave me strength to resolve wisely. I left every friend who knew my sorrow, and, in the Old World, away from all reminding sympathy, I conquered myself, and returned home with materials for work—better than any medicine; and, for the profit and amusement I afford to others, I am a thousand-fold repaid in the pleasing task of communicating what I saw and felt in my wanderings."

IV.

COMETH UP AS A FLOWER.

An Autobiography. By a Lady. New Edition. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 00.

"It is written by a lady, and is said to be so extraordinarily good, that whenever you begin it you cannot lay it down again—not even when it is finished."—*Correspondence New-York Daily Times.*

"A strikingly clever and original tale, the chief merits of which consist of the powerful, vigorous manner of its telling, in the exceeding beauty and poetry of its sketches of scenery, and in the soliloquies, sometimes quaintly humorous, sometimes cynically bitter, sometimes plaintive and melancholy, which are uttered by the heroine."—*Times.*

Either of the above sent by mail, post-paid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of the price.

PUBLICATION DAY POSTPONED.

The rush for MARY J. HOLMES' new novel, EDNA BROWNING, is so great that the publishers can't half supply advance orders, and postpone the publication until next week.

NOVELLO'S

CHEAP MUSIC.

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THE TURF.

Match for $2,000 Between American Girl and W. H. Allen—American Girl the Winner.

That which was announced as the "first big trot of the season" came off yesterday at Fleetwood Park, the contestants being the well-known mare *American Girl*, and the fast young stallion *W. H. Allen*. The announcement that these two flyers were to contend for superiority induced a very large number of people to be present, among them many ladies. The race, however, proved to be a one-sided affair and disappointed the spectators, who expected to witness a close and exciting contest. The few drops of rain that fell before the race began sufficed to lay the dust sufficiently to make everything pleasant. The betting was heavily in favor of *American Girl*, as the following quotations will show:

American Girl.................. $150 $130 $120 $130
W. H. Allen..................... [illegible]

The appearance of *American Girl* certainly justified the odds offered on her, for she never looked more fit for a race so early in the season. On the other hand, *Allen* appeared to be "tucked up," and bore evidence of being unduly forced, and it was soon observed that he was unfit to do justice to his reputation. This forcing process has ruined the prospects of many fast horses, and there is no more potent example of this than *American Girl* herself, who at one time reached the proud position of being the fastest horse on the turf by trotting in 2:19. She may come to her great speed again, but it is doubtful. The three Daniels who came to judgment on this occasion, were Messrs. HARBECK, MYERS and WEEKS, and performed their duties satisfactorily, as also did Mr. VAN COTT, the Superintendent of the Park. The following are the particulars of the race:

FIRST HEAT.—Coming up for the word they received it on the first attempt, but on the turn *American Girl* went to the front and showed two lengths ahead. *Allen* then left his feet and the mare got further away, passing the quarter-pole four lengths in the van in 38 seconds. As they went down the backstretch *Allen* again lost his feet, which gave the *Girl* an opportunity of getting a dozen lengths away, and she passed the half mile-pole that distance ahead in 1:13¼. On the lower turn the mare was taken in hand and *Allen* got a little closer, about ten lengths of space dividing them at the three-quarter pole. Coming up the homestretch *Allen* denied the efforts of MANCE to keep him steady, and for the fourth time he went up in the air, thus giving *American Girl* the heat by eight lengths in the slow time of 2:39¾.

SECOND HEAT.—There was little betting, as *American Girl* showed herself the superior of the two. What few pools there were sold at six and eight to one in favor of the mare. After two false attempts, they were away, *Allen* being half a length in the lead. As they went to the turn, *American Girl* broke and was immediately followed by *Allen*, who also began to gallop. The *Girl*, however, soon settled to her work, and shot five lengths ahead, when *Allen* got down to his work, and trotting fast, closed to within two lengths of the mare. In that position they passed the quarter pole in 38 seconds. As they went down the back stretch, *Allen* again left his stride, and the mare got four lengths away, which she increased to six lengths. As they neared the half-mile pole, *Allen* closed upon the mare again, and at that point she showed four lengths ahead in 1:17½. As they went round the lower turn, the *Girl* was taken in hand, and *Allen* got within two lengths of her. On the lower turn, the *Girl* left her feet, but was down again like a flash, and turned into the homestretch with three lengths the best of it. Coming up, the stallion came upon the mare, and MANCE plied the whip freely, but only succeeded in forcing the stallion off his feet, and the *Girl* won the heat by two lengths in 2:36¾.

THIRD HEAT.—They received the word on the first attempt, with *Allen* three-quarters of a length in the lead. When they reached the turn, however, *American Girl* forged to the front two lengths, and kept that position at the quarter pole in 38 seconds. Their positions remained unchanged at the half-mile pole in 1:15. The same relative positions were maintained round to the homestretch, when *Allen* flew in the air, and *American Girl* won the heat and race by three lengths, in 2:33¾.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Friday, May 10.—Match $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

Ben Mace named b. m. American Girl.......1 1 1
Peter Mance named b. s. W. H. Allen.......2 2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:13¼	2:39¾
Second heat	38	1:17½	2:36¾
Third heat	38	1:15	2:33¾

Closing of the Entries to the Fleetwood and Prospect Park Associations.

Last night a large number of turfmen assembled at JOHNSON'S, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, to learn the entries for the Spring meetings of the above Associations. There was much enthusiasm, and the Associations were congratulated on the numerous entries, which are given below:

FLEETWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, May 21.—Purse No. 1.—$600, for horses that have never beaten three minutes; $350 to first, $150 to second, $100 to third.

A. Goldsmith enters b. s. Abdallah; Alec Paterson enters blk. m. Lady Rowe; A. Campbell enters b. s. Spartan; J. Paulding enters b. g. George; G. N. Ferguson enters blk. m. Sweetmeat.

PURSE NO. 2.—$1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; $600 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third.

W. E. Weeks enters br. s. Daniel Boone; Jno. Lovett enters b. m. Lady Fisk; Dan Pfifer enters ch. g. Honest Dutchman; J. M. Pettit enters b. m. Sunbeam; J. L. Baker enters b. g. Tom Keeler; J. S. Barker enters b. s. Dauntless; J. Dustin enters br. g. Frank Palmer; M. Roden enters br. g. Jas. H. Coleman; J. L. Doty enters b. g. Judge Scott.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, May 22.—Purse No. 3.—$1,200, for horses that have never beaten 2:34; $700 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.

W. E. Weeks enters blk. g. Eight Bells; Col. Dickey enters s. g. Geo. L. Fox; Geo. Ellis enters gr. g. Grey Eddy; D. Pfifer enters s. m. Grace Bertram; J. J. Bowen enters blk. g. Camors; A. Dhummel enters b. g. U. S. Grant; Pete Mance enters gr. g. St. Elmo.

PURSE NO. 4.—$2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:26; $1,500 to first, $600 to second, $400 to third.

A. Goldsmith enters b. m. Huntress; D. Pfifer enters s. g. Byron; B. Mace enters ch. g. Judge Fullerton; J. J. Bowen enters g. m. Sea Foam; A. Dhummel enters blk. g. Cuffee; P. Mance enters b. s. W. H. Allen.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, May 23.—PURSE NO. 5.—$1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:30; $600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third.

W. H. Wilson enters blk. m. Sally Pate; A. Vanderburg enters gr. g. Frank; B. J. Murphy enters b. g. Tipp; John Ellis enters b. g. Ellis; W. H. Doble enters b. m. Rosalind; M. McMahon enters b. g. Connor Kay; J. Paulding enters b. g. George; Lon Morris enters b. m. Nettie Morris; A. Paterson enters ch. s. Greenhorn; P. Mance enters s. m. Lady Drew; J. L. Doty enters br. s. Edwin Booth.

PURSE NO. 6.—$1,700, for horses that have never beaten 2:27; $1,000 to first, $450 to second, and $250 to third.

D. Pfifer enters gr. g. Lottery; J. A. Whitson enters ch. g. Clarence; Budd Doble enters blk. g. Glengary, (or Uncle Abe;) A. Dhummel enters w. s. Convict; John Murphy enters b. g. Charley Green; A. Paterson enters ch. g. Dreadnaught; G. N. Ferguson enters blk. g. Jas. H. Burk.

FOURTH DAY—Saturday, May 25.—PURSE NO. 7.—$600, for horses that have never beaten 2:40; $350 to first, $150 to second, $100 to third.

W. E. Weeks enters b. m. Susie Clay; A. Paterson enters blk. m. Lady Rowe; —— Chamberlin enters br. g. Joel Parker; J. J. Bowen enters blk. g. Camors; A. Paterson enters br. m. Brown Kitty; G. N. Ferguson enters blk. m. Sweetmeat.

PURSE NO. 8.—$2,500, free for all horses; $1,500 to first, $600 to second, $400 to third.

B. Mace enters b. m. American Girl; A. Dhummel enters b. g. [illegible]; M. Roden enters b. g. Henry.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, May 28.—PURSE NO. 1.—$600, for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes; $350 to first, $150 to second and $100 to third.

G. N. Ferguson enters blk. m. Sweetmeat; J. L. Doty enters br. s. Edwin Booth; J. Paulding enters b. g. George; T. Hoyt enters s. g. William; J. J. Wheeler enters blk. m. Eveline; J. Campbell enters b. s. Spartan.

PURSE NO. 2.—$1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; $600 to first, $400 to second, and $200 to third.

J. L. Doty enters b. g. Judge Scott; M. Roden enters br. g. J. H. Coleman; D. Pfifer enters ch. g. Honest Dutchman; J. S. Baker enters b. g. Tom Keeler; J. M. Pettit enters b. m. Sunbeam; J. Dustin enters br. g. Frank Palmer; J. S. [illegible] enters b. g. Dauntless.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, May 29.—PURSE NO. 3.—$1,200, for horses that have never beaten 2:34; $700 to first; $300 to second, and $200 to third.

Peter Mance enters gr. g. St. Elmo; Geo. Ellis enters gr. g. Grey Eddy; J. Paulding enters blk. g. Senator Mitchell; J. H. Phillips enters gr. g. Ed. Draper; Col. Dickey enters s. g. G. L. Fox; Dan Pfifer enters ch. m. Grace Bertram; J. J. Bowen enters blk. g. Camors; A. Goldsmith enters b. s. Abdallah.

PURSE NO. 4.—$2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:26; $1,500 to first, $600 to second, and $400 to third.

P. Mance enters b. s. W. H. Allen; J. L. Doty enters blk. s. Charles E. Loew; Ben Mace enters ch. g. Judge Fullerton; D. Pfifer enters s. g. Byron; J. J. Bowen enters g. m. Sea Foam; A. Goldsmith enters b. m. Huntress.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, May 30.—PURSE NO. 5.—$1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:38; $600 to first, $250 to second and $150 to third.

George Ellis enters s. h. Whirlwind; W. H. Wilson enters blk. m. Sally Pate; John Ellis enters b. g. J. Ellis; A. Paterson enters ch. s. Greenhorn; J. L. Doty enters br. s. Edwin Booth; W. H. Doble enters b. m. Rosalind; B. J. Murphy enters b. g. Tipp; J. Paulding enters b. g. George; A. Vanderburgh enters gr. g. Frank; William McMahon enters b. g. Connor Kay; Lon Morris enters b. m. Nettie Morris.

PURSE NO. 6.—$1,700, for horses that have never beaten 2:27; $1,000 to first, $450 to second, and $250 to third.

John Murphy enters b. g. Charley Green; G. N. Ferguson enters J. H. Burke; Budd Doble enters blk. g. Glengary; A. Paterson enters ch. s. Dreadnaught; J. H. Whitson enters ch. g. Clarence; J. L. Phillips enters b. g. Ed. White; D. Pfifer enters gr. g. Lottery.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, May 31.—PURSE NO. 7.—$600, for horses that have never beaten 2:40; $350 to first, $150 to second, and $100 to third.

G. N. Ferguson enters blk. m. Sweetmeat; [illegible] enters s. g. Wallace; J. J. Bowen enters b. g. Camors; J. J. Wheeler enters blk. m. Eveline; A. Wood enters s. g. Robt. Dickson; A. Goldsmith enters w. g. [illegible].

PURSE NO. 8.—$2,500, free for all horses; $1,500 to first, $600 to second, and $400 to third.

M. Roden enters b. g. Henry; B. Mace enters b. m. American Girl. [illegible]

An Extraordinary Scene—Eighth Ward Roughs Taking Possession of Jefferson Market Police Court.

On Thursday evening, while returning from his work, MICHAEL W. KERN, of No. 37 Norfolk-street, was seized at the corner of Green and Houston streets by three ruffians, who deliberately searched his pockets, but finding nothing beat and kicked him severely on the head and face. Maimed and bleeding the man ran off and notified an officer, who arrested two of the thieves, JAMES JOHNSON, of 105 Bowery, and JOSEPH CLARK, of 48 East Broadway. The prisoners were brought to Jefferson Market Court early yesterday morning. In the Court-room were about thirty of the most villainous looking thieves and roughs to be found in the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards. Foremost among them were "English HARRY," TOMMY LYNCH and PATRICK QUINN, alias "Paddy the Smasher," all notorious scoundrels. Mr. HOUGHTALING, one of the clerks, seeing that these desperadoes were evidently intimidating the complainant, gave Mr. KERN a chair behind the bench. There was a howl of disappointment from the thieves in Court. "English HARRY" then advanced, tried to open the gate into the pen where the two prisoners sat securely hand-cuffed. Mr. CHAS. GOLDEY, the chief clerk, and Officer CARMAN, of the Court squad, were the only officials in Court. Mr. GOLDEY said, "Don't allow that man behind the railing." The ruffian turned, and shaking his clenched fist at Mr. GOLDEY, shouted out: "You —— ——, I'll mash your jaw." With the gang of thieves then present nothing could be done, and the fellow walked out of Court unmolested. On the arrival of Judge COX, the prisoners were held in default of $2,000 bail for trial, and the complainant sent to the House of Detention, in charge of an officer. This precaution proved necessary, for the crowd of their ruffianly companions were lying in wait outside to attack him.

Base-Ball and Cricket.

The Mutuals left on the noon train for Boston yesterday, playing the second of their series with the Red Stockings today. BOYD will be at third base on the Mutual nine, FULMER being unable to play on account of lameness.

Today, at Baltimore, the Troy and Baltimore nines meet for the first time. On Monday the Trojans encounter the champion Athletics, and the game is regarded as the most important of the season up to this time. NELSON has been ill for some time, but is now rapidly recovering, and will, it is expected, rejoin the Troy nine within a week, superseding BELLAN at third base. In the game against the Athletics, MARTIN will pitch, with ZETTLEIN at right field.

The Forest City's of Cleveland leave home this evening on their first Eastern tour. This nine, which so far has been little thought of, is really as strong as any in the country, the following being the "cast" of players: Wolters, pitcher; Jos. White, catcher; Carlton, first-base; Sweasy, second-base; Sutton, third-base; Holdsworth, shortstop; Pratt, left-field (and change pitcher;) Allison, centre-field; Hastings, right-field (and change catcher.) Pabor is tenth man. Their first game in the East is set down for the 14th, against the Nationals of Washington. During the tour the Forest City's will play all their rivals for the championship, and if they do not go home with a good record it will be a matter of astonishment to those of their friends who have witnessed their practice games in Cleveland.

CRICKET.

This afternoon the old cricket field, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, will be thrown open for the season. The Manhattan's will be in the field with their eleven for '72, who will, on this occasion, be matched against a field eleven composed of professionals from other clubs. On Thursday next the St. George Club begin play, and hereafter there will be practice games on the ground nearly every day in the week. The Manhattans occupy the field every Wednesday and Saturday, and the St. Georges three days in each week, the Knickerbocker Base-ball Club practicing on Fridays.

Turning the Tables—Justice Cox Arrests a Witness for Perjury.

On Wednesday last ELIJAH P. SHEDDEN, a young man engaged in the flour and feed business at No. 308 West-street, was committed for trial by Justice COX, at Jefferson Market, for forgery. The complaint was made by Mr. HORACE DENNETT, Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, who swore that he gave the prisoner $1,500 for a note for that amount purporting to have been signed by the prisoner's uncle, ELIJAH SHEDDEN, of Washington, N. J. Mr. ELIJAH SHEDDEN, on being examined, swore positively that the signature was not his, and further, that he had never given his nephew a signed draft, with the space for the amount left blank. Yesterday, on being cross-examined, Mr. SHEDDEN swore with equal positiveness that he did sign the blank note for his nephew, the prisoner, and that the note cashed by Mr. DENNETT was the one. Justice COX at once placed Mr. ELIJAH SHEDDEN in custody, drew out a complaint against him, and held him for trial on a charge of willful perjury.

How a Rise in Mining Stocks Affected a Broken Bank.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, May 1.

Among the most romantic and singular of the results of the mining excitement is that in connection with the banking-house of JOHN SIME & Co., the announcement of whose failure startled the community a few months ago. At the time of the failure it was found that the liabilities of the concern amounted to $225,000, and to meet this large amount there was naught but the pitiful sum of about $60,000 in coin and some mining stock, the value of which was then so insignificant that some of the creditors contemptuously referred to it as "wild cat." But, truth crushed to earth will rise again, and so will mining stocks—particularly on occasions like the present. And that poor despised mining stock has wrought miracles in this case. A large portion of the stock was Exchequer, which was then worth about $5 per share. Pending the settlement of the bank's affairs the stocks were kept locked up, and behold the results: On Monday Exchequer was sold at $100 per share—just twenty times the value it possessed when the failure was announced. The other stocks of the bank have appreciated in an equally astonishing manner, and, in consequence, the affairs of the bank have been lifted out of the shadowy depths of poverty and placed high in the radiant sunlight of financial prosperity. Last Saturday the cash in bank was $367,000, and yesterday a further sum of $100,000 was realized, making the total assets $467,000, and having $242,000 to the credit of the estate after paying all indebtedness.

The President's Letter to the Army of the Potomac.

The following is President GRANT'S letter regretting his inability to be present at the recent reunion of the survivors of the Army of the Potomac, in Cleveland.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.

To Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Up to within a few minutes of the present writing it has been my expectation, as it would be my pleasure, to be present at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, on the 7th inst., in Cleveland. Unexpectedly, however, official business of such a pressing nature as to preclude the possibility of my leaving Washington now will deprive me of the pleasure I had anticipated, both in attending your meeting and in visiting the City of Cleveland. It would afford me special pleasure to meet together so many companions in arms as will be assembled there on the 7th. I predict for you a happy reunion, and wish you may all live to enjoy many more, and that in the future I may be so fortunate as to be permitted to be with you.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

A storm of applause followed the reading, and then there were loud calls for SHERIDAN, who came forward suffused with blushes, and said he could not make a speech, but if they insisted upon his doing something, he could take them out and give them a battalion drill.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, May 10, WM. KENNELLY, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of CHAS. M. MARSH, Esq., referee, sold two five-story brick tenement-houses and lots—the latter each 24 by 98.9—situate on the north side of West Twenty-sixth street, 150 feet east of Eleventh-avenue; one for $9,000 and the other for $10,000, the purchaser of the first named being ROBERT MACKLIN, plaintiff in the foreclosure action, and of the second ALFRED ROE. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of THADDEUS H. LANE, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 146 East Fiftieth-street, south side, between Third and Lexington avenues, (lot 20 by 100.5,) for $12,500 cash, to KARL KLAUBERG. No other sales were made, the usual legal auction announced by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, involving the disposition of eight lots, forming the block front on the east side of Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, being adjourned until Friday of next week. To-day the market will be quiet, for no public sales either at the Exchange or elsewhere are expected to occur.

The suburban auction held at Inglewood, Queens County, Long Island, on Thursday, May 9, conducted by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at which some 200 building lots, located at the place stated, and situated in close proximity to the station of the Long Island Railway, were offered, was largely attended, and the result a great success, all the property being sold at highly satisfactory prices. A detailed report, with names of purchasers in each instance, is appended. The total of the sale reached the sum of $22,000, and the lots, in size 25 by 100, averaged $120 apiece. The auction in itself is said to have given the best general satisfaction of any ever attempted on Long Island. In regard to the sale at Far Rockaway, Long Island, held on the same day, at which the property known as the Marine Pavilion Grounds, embracing nine cottages, &c., with some eight acres of land, was offered at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., under the direction of the executors of the estate of RICHARD BAINBRIDGE, deceased, we regret that we are unable to make a report equally as favorable as the above, for, although quite a number of spectators and others were present at the proposed auction, the bidding was light and no adequate offer for the realty being received, it was withdrawn. At Yonkers, Westchester County, on Wednesday, May 8, at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, JOHN C. BUSHNELL, Esq., referee, JOSEPH MCGUIRE disposed of a plot of ground situate on the west side of Park-street, 100 feet south of Railroad-avenue, in size 200 by 218, adjoining land of UNION ADAMS, of this City, for $12,668, the purchaser being WILLIAM F. SHIRLEY.

For next week quite a large number of important auctions are already announced, full particulars in relation to which will be given on Monday, in our usual weekly list. The following, however, deserve brief mention today, and to them attention is directed: Sale at North Elizabeth Station, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday next, May 13, on the premises, at 12 M., of 600 very desirable building lots, by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. Sale at Exchange, in this City, on same day, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., of 200 building lots, the balance of the property belonging to the Curtis estate, located at Richmond Hill, Long Island. Sale at Exchange, on Tuesday, May 14, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of twenty-eight valuable City lots, situate on Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, west of Eleventh-avenue and near Riverside Park. Sale at West Dunellen, N. J., same day, by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., on the ground, at 12 M., of 200 choice building lots. Sale at Maspeth, Long Island, on Wednesday, May 15, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., on the property, at 2 P. M., of 200 handsomely-located lots. Sale at Exchange on Thursday, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of twenty-eight very desirable lots, situate respectively on Sixth and Seventh avenue Boulevards, and on streets adjacent from One Hundred and Twelfth to One Hundred and Twentieth streets, near Central Park; also, sale at Exchange, on same day, by GOODENOUGH & WEBER, of forty-seven Brooklyn lots; and sale at Plainfield, N. J., on the ground, at 1 o'clock, of Hillside property, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. ALLEN B. MINER & BRO. will in addition offer at auction, at the Exchange, on Saturday, May 18, a very desirable country residence, located at Edgewater, Staten Island.

At private sale V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently disposed of two lots on the north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, with one lot in rear, fronting on the street, sold together for $50,000. The following private sales are also reported, having been recently effected by JOHN MCCLAVE: One lot on Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth streets, 25 by 100, sold for $3,500; four lots at and near the corner of West End avenue and Seventy-fifth-street, each 25 by 100, sold for $26,500; and one large lot on the corner of Seventy-second-street and the Boulevard, containing four lots on Seventy-second-street, 25 by 100, and four larger lots on the Boulevard, sold for $112,000.

The firm of ALLEN & BROWN, real estate brokers and auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway, has been recently changed, Mr. JOSIAH W. BROWN retiring from his connection with the business, and Mr. WM. A. DOOLEY being admitted as a partner. The style name of the new firm is ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, and the business will be continued at the old office.

Exchange Sales, Friday, May 10, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1	five-story brick tenement h. and l., n. s. of West 26th-st., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., lot 25x98.9	$9,000
1	five-story brick tenement h. and l., n. s. of West 26th-st., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., adjoining above, lot same size	10,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1	three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., No. 146 East 50th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 20x100.5	12,500

Suburban Sales, Thursday, May 9.

INGLEWOOD—QUEENS COUNTY.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

4	lots, Nos. 209 to 212 Cary-st., 25x100; J. S. Darcy	$540
4	lots, Nos. 213 to 216 Cary-st., 25x100; J. P. Tully	600
2	lots, Nos. 181 to 182, corner Cary-st. and Wertland-av.; T. Noden	280
4	lots, Nos. 177 to 180 Wertland-av. and Whittier-st.; C. B. Graham	480
4	lots, Nos. 183 to 186 Wertland-av. and Whittier-st.; John Ham	380
13	lots, Nos. 164 to 176 Wertland-av. and Whittier-st.; E. J. Whitlock	1,600
4	lots, Nos. 138 to 141 Wertland-av. and Whittier-st.; B. Sproull	480
4	lots, Nos. 134 to 137 Wertland-av. and Irving-st.; C. Mahler	440
4	lots, Nos. 142 to 145 Wertland-av. and Irving-st.; C. Mahler	400
10	lots, Nos. 146 to 155 Wertland-av. and Irving-st.; M. Kane	1,000
4	lots, Nos. 124 to 127 Wertland-av. and Irving-st.; J. T. Hildreth	480
4	lots, Nos. 128 to 131 Wertland-av. and Irving-st.; C. Hertel	400
2	lots, Nos. 132 and 133 Wertland-av. and Irving-st.; J. J. Downs	200
4	lots, Nos. 94 to 97 Wertland-av. and Irving-st.; M. Kirsten	400
4	lots, Nos. 90 to 93 Wertland-av. and Sigourney-st.; D. Dwyer	400
4	lots, Nos. 98 to 101 Wertland-av. and Sigourney-st.; John Sherry	400
4	lots, Nos. 102 and 103 Wertland-av. and Sigourney-st.; M. Levetich	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 104 to 107 Wertland-av. and Sigourney-st.; J. T. Hildreth	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 78 to 81 Wertland-av. and Sigourney-st.; C. Schumacher	[illegible]
2	lots, Nos. 82 to 83 Sedwich-st.; C. Schumacher	[illegible]
2	lots, Nos. 84 to 87 Sigourney-st.; B. Graham	[illegible]
2	lots, Nos. 88 and 89 Sigourney-st.; J. O'Connor	210
4	lots, Nos. 48 to 51 Wertland-av. and Sigourney-st.; J. S. Darcy	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 2 to 22 Sedwich-st.; A. O'Connor	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 23 to 26 Sedwich-st.; Geo. Brown	[illegible]
2	lots, Nos. [illegible] Sedwich-st.; W. O'Neally	110
4	lots, Nos. 4 and 5 Hempstead Turnpike; W. O'Neally	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 6 to 9 Hempstead Turnpike; Ellen Lovey	500
3	plots, A and B, and gore No. 43 and 47; Sedwich-st.; C. Searing	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 284 to 287 Wertland-av.; Mr. O'Flyn	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 280 to 283 Wertland-av.; J. Hildreth	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 276 to 279 Wertland-av.; [illegible]	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 272 to 275 Wertland-av.; Mr. O'Flyn	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 268 to 271 Wertland-av.; J. Burke	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 264 to 267 Wertland-av.; J. Burke	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 260 to 263 Wertland-av.; Baptist Sprowl	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 256 to 259 Wertland-av.; Thomas Callister	[illegible]
4	lots, Nos. 252 to 255 Wertland-av.; M. Kane	[illegible]

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, May 9.

Bowery, w. s., No. 3, 42.10 ft. n. of Doyer-st., 19.6x71.10	$25,000
Church-st., w. s., 202.1 ft. n. of Thames-st., 104.6x42.4x82x108.9, h. and l.	30,000
Rivington-st., s. s., No. 31, 48.11 ft. w. of Forsyth-st., 18.9x75	7,800
[illegible] ft. w. of Avenue C, [illegible] block; 4th-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. of Avenue C, [illegible] block, Winthrop lease	43,750
[illegible]	50,000
27th-st., s. s., 353.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.10x98.9	16,150
32d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x118.2	22,500
46th-st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of 7th-av., 15x100.4	11,250
46th-st., s. s., 262.8 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.4	22,500
50th-st., s. w. corner of 1st-av., 18.8x100.5	19,000
50th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	8,000
63d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	8,250
[illegible] 40 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x50, h. and l., subject to mortgage of $15,000	1,200
71st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x145.4	2,700
80th-st., n. s., 279 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25.5x102.2	5,000
Avenue C, s. w. corner of 9th-st., 22.6x32, h. and l.	18,000
Lexington-av., s. e. corner 42d-st., 146x70	45,000
Madison-av., e. s., 10.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 20x80; Madison-av., e. s., 30.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 20x90	22,000
2d-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 52d-st., 20x80	22,500
3d-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 46th-st., 20x80, Beekman lease	17,000
6th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 46th-st., 20x80, h. and l.	50,000

LEASES.

Bowery, No. 171, four years, per year	$1,550
Bowery, No. 173, four years, per year	2,550
Fulton-st., No. 169, store and first loft, five years, per year	3,700
16th-st., No. 312 East, three years, per year	1,600
27th-st., West, No. 246, three years, per year	1,200
4th-av., No. 449, five years, per year	2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 150 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on 33d-st., near Broadway, 25 feet front, frescoed throughout, and has all the modern improvements, including gas-fixtures; will be sold on easy terms.
DYE & CURTISS,
No. 203 6th-av.

GOODENOUGH & WEBER, REAL estate brokers and auctioneers, office No. 111 Broadway, basement, room A.—Sales at auction of real estate, stocks, bonds and household furniture at owners' residences; and private sales and exchange of City and country property.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW—TWO four-story brown-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; easy terms or favorable leases. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., branch office corner of 61st-st. and 4th-av.

A FINE FRONT ON 5TH-AV. FOR sale; also, a desirable Boulevard front; terms liberal.
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE—22 FEET front; a corner on 5th-av., near Delmonico's; for sale or to lease for a term of years.
WM. MCGEORGE, No. 22 Murray-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOULEVARD LOTS.

Owners of Lots on the GRAND BOULEVARD, OR ON WEST END-AV.

Anywhere between 59th and 108th sts., wishing to sell them, will please leave particulars at the office of
JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR A
FREE RECORD
of a LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR SALE UP-TOWN, at REDUCED VALUATIONS, apply to
WILLIAM TUCKER,
No. 320 5th-av., above 32d-st.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.—High, healthy, handsome, no nuisances; only fifty-five minutes from New-York; new houses, with modern improvements; two handsome cottages; and very desirable villa plots and lots, within five minutes' walk of depot; climate mild, country beautiful, roads excellent; churches, schools, shops and post-office near by. For sale by O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station, or by R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

SEE WEST DUNELLEN, UNDER REAL Estate at Auction, for something to interest you.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES' walk from South Ferry, and near the City Hall, Academy of Music, Mercantile Library, and Packer Institute, the desirable three-story high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 42 Sidney-place, between State and Joralemon sts.; in good order, and having cheerful outlook in front and rear. Apply on the premises between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FINE PLACE FOR SALE

At South Orange, N. J., on the mountain side; overlooks the village and surrounding country; five minutes' drive, or ten minutes' walk from the station; three acres in lawn, grass, &c.; house nearly new; fourteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, and all improvements; gardener's house, large stable, cow-house and hennery; garden full of fruit, asparagus bed, &c., &c.; price low, and terms to suit; two acres adjoining the above, desirable for building sites, also for sale. For particulars apply to
E. B. LAWRENCE,
No. 214 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY-seat at Oceanic, formerly Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J., containing sixteen acres of choice land, having a front on the Navesink River of 500 feet. On this property is a large dwelling-house, barn, carriage, ice-house, &c.; a large quantity of ornamental, also fruit-trees in abundance, in full bearing; a large fish-pond, stocked with fish, and which gives an abundance of pure water for fountains and house purposes, &c.; also, a fine farm containing ninety-six acres having a full view of the rivers and ocean, fronting on Ocean and Commercial avenues. This farm will be sold entire or in sections, to suit purchasers. All of this property has access to New-York by two steamers, the Sea Bird and Helen, which stop four times each day on the premises, and by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, stopping at Sea Bright Station several times each day. The property lies between the fine country-seats of Dr. E. Parmly on the east and R. L. Maitland on the west, and cannot be surpassed for beauty of location. Possession will be given by 1st June. Terms, one-third cash, balance in five years. Apply to M. BERGEN, on the premises, or to J. D. LAWRENCE, No. 26 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to L. L. LANSING, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York.

WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—A modern-built, first-class frame house, filled in with brick, with stable, ice-house; with twelve acres of land, six of which are in lawn; all well stocked with ornamental trees and fruit.

The place is within half a mile of the depot in the beautiful and healthy village of Warwick, and for beauty of scenery can hardly be surpassed.

Churches of all denominations and schools in the village.

For further particulars apply to
J. M. MCJIMSEY, No. 67 Wall-st., or
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—FOR sale, a beautiful country-seat, consisting of a large and commodious French-roof house, with modern improvements, eleven rooms, parlor, dining-room, butler's pantry, &c.; fitted throughout with gas, and lit from village gas-works; parlor-story trimmed with hard-wood; the entire house built in the most approved manner. Also, a splendid new and commodious stable and about five acres grounds; shade and fruit trees in abundance. Ten minutes from depot; twelve trains daily, stopping at station each way. Apply to KNAPP & FITCH, South Norwalk, or I. H. KNAPP, No. 115 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FRENCH-roof house now occupied by H. H. Wilbert, Esq., situated on Washington, Depeyster and Chestnut streets, in the village of Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; double house, hall through centre, parlor, large dining-room, with bay window, and kitchen on the first floor; second and third floors, four bed-rooms each, with closets to each; cellar and furnace down-stairs; a small building about 60 feet from the main house, used as a Summer kitchen, laundry and servants' rooms; stable, carriage-house, &c.; grounds front on three streets; fruit, shade and shrubbery in abundance; price, $20,000, on easy terms. Photographs, sizes of rooms, &c., with
S. EMBERSON, No. 650 6th-av.

SPLENDID VILLA RESIDENCE ON Jersey City Heights or South Bergen, together with carriage-house and about 20 lots for sale. South Bergen is distant two miles from ferry and can be reached in sixteen minutes from Liberty-st., or thirty minutes by Cortlandt or Desbrosses-street ferry and horse-cars. The house in its appointments is modern and complete; the grounds tastefully arranged and well filled with bulbous flowers, plants, shrubs and trees; location perfectly healthy; situation beautiful, views are fine, and neighborhood excellent; a modern City house taken in part payment. Address S. L. P., Box 110 Times Office.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A FIRST-CLASS brick house for sale, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater, and all in fine order; elegant wide piazza on all sides of the house; about one acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house. This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this choice location; immediate possession will be given; terms easy. Apply at the office of the Phenix Plaster Mills, No. 462 West 18th-st.

AT ELIZABETH, FORTY MINUTES from Liberty-st.—Altogether the most accessible, orderly and agreeable suburb; a handsome cottage and grounds for sale or to let; house has gas, water, range, furnace, bath, closets, twelve rooms, in excellent design; lot nearly one acre, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, vines, &c.; location good; one-third cash; rent $1,200. For views and particulars send to PROPERTY-OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235 New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—A very desirable place, consisting of a good dwelling with nine rooms, a good barn and eight acres of land in a high state of cultivation; orchard of thirty apple and pear trees of choice fruit; location high and healthy, with splendid view of Sound; one and a half miles from depot. Refer to ISAAC HOYT, 28th-st. and 11th-av., New-York, or of W. T. CRAW, South Norwalk.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—BEAUTIFUL French cottage, an acre and a half of ground in lawn and garden, at Westport, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; house completely and beautifully furnished with everything necessary for house-keeping; flower and vegetable-garden perfect; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heater; location very healthy. JOHN M. PINKNEY, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON CHESTER HILL, FOURteen miles from N. w-York by New-Haven Railroad, one of the most elegant houses in Westchester County; has fourteen rooms, finished in superior style; has all the improvements to be found in a City house; stands on high ground; has a fine stable, with a man's room, ice-house, about two acres of ground, with all kinds of fruit.
BIKES, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND SPLENDID house, No. 58 Grand-st., Jersey City, adjoining Washington-square; lot 50x100; house 42x50, with an extension; in perfect order; replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, billiard-room, &c.; brown-stone front; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is about removing to another city, and on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN TARRYTOWN—A GENtleman's residence, 40 by 40, with outhouses; several acres in lawn, ornamental and fruit-trees; beautifully located, with extensive river view. Inquire on premises, Bedford road, south side, adjoining aqueduct on easterly side, or R. WARNOCK, No. 319 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FARM OF FIFTY-one acres for sale, two miles south of station; land high and sloping, with 1,000 feet front on main road; plain farm buildings; will be sold low for cash, let to a good tenant, or exchanged for New-York lots. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., A neat cottage, containing eleven rooms, basement and cellar, with barn, carriage-house, wine nearly four acres of land, beautifully situated, having a water front; eight minutes' walk from station; price $8,500; terms easy. Inquire of the owner, HENRY STYLES, on the premises, near Pleasure Bay.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A BEAUtiful country residence, fifteen miles from City Hall, in Westchester County; easy of access by New-Haven or Harlem Railroads; or will be rented, fully furnished, to a first-class tenant. Apply or address OWNER, No. 8 East 74th-st., City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 2 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—twenty miles from New-York, farm of sixty-three acres; good buildings; half mile from depot; price low and terms easy. For map and particulars apply to [illegible] & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HAMILTON & WALLIS MAKE ORANGE and vicinity (specialty.) Property for sale, rent, reasonable prices. Offices: No. 3 Nassau-st., N. Y., and opposite principal depot, Orange.

ORANGE, MONTROSE, LLEWELLYN Park, Brick Church and Orange Mountain. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 3 Nassau, corner Pine, make these locations a specialty. Sale, rent, exchange.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPEcialty.)—Fine variety property for sale, rent, and exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 30 Nassau-st., corner Liberty, Room No. 19.

AN ELEGANT BRICK RESIDENCE and six acres of land, furnished, gas, water, paintings, statuary, &c., for sale in Stamford, Conn. A. M. KERNER, No. 35 West 6th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 4 to 40 acres; see photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

SEE WEST DUNELLEN, UNDER REAL Estate at Auction, for something to interest you.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

Quick trains being no longer a matter of doubt makes Westchester property desirable for investment.

Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.

FOR SALE.

Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, at prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.
LOT BUYERS.
LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!

For the great sale, by order of trustees, of the balance of the lots belonging to the Curtis estate, to be positively sold, under direction of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh and Peckham, by J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, May 13, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. Remember the sale will be positive. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage for three years. Maps at office of Jere. Johnson, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.

ON THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, AT Pittsfield, Mass., a very desirable residence, within two miles of the Pittsfield Station, on the upper plateau, on the road leading to the New-Lebanon Springs, from which and Columbia Hall it is three-to four miles distant, situated on the beautiful Lake Onota; the grounds contain sixty acres, mostly in grass, with shade and fruit-trees in abundance; the dwelling contains fifteen rooms, with bath-rooms, &c.; a good farm-house, two stables and a barn; the grounds border on the lake about a fourth of a mile; the house is on an elevation, commanding a beautiful view of the lake, with Graylock Mountains in the distance, and is considered one of the loveliest and most beautiful situations in Berkshire; the lake is over two miles long, and affords fine boating, fishing and duck shooting; Pittsfield is accessible by Boston and Albany Railroad, the Housatonic Road, North Adams and Northern Vermont Road; the house is finely furnished, and can be sold with or without the furniture; price, without furniture, $22,500; terms easy; furniture can be bought at a fair valuation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON BROADWAY, and in full view of the Hudson, for sale or to let furnished complete, a beautiful French slate-roof house; elegant frescoing on house and stable; the house contains eight bedrooms, besides bath-room and water-closet, parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, butler's pantry, laundry and cellar, with piazzas front and rear; all modern; hot and cold water throughout the whole house, gas and gas-fixtures complete, stable and carriage-house, nice grounds, all in lawn, fruit and shade trees; all are in splendid order throughout, and house is handsomely painted in fresco, and beautifully furnished; immediate possession will be given, and terms made to suit; price $25,000. The furniture can be purchased with the house if desired. Apply to
S. EMBERSON, No. 650 6th-av.

AT POTTER BROTHERS,
NOS. 4 AND 6 WARREN-ST.
Fort Washington and
Westchester County property a specialty.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE 6TH AND 7TH-AV. BOULEVARDS, AND ON 112TH, 113TH, 115TH, 119TH AND 120TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John H. Sherwood, Esq.:

SEVENTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—Eight full lots, comprising the entire front on the west side, between 112th and 113th sts., together with four lots adjoining on the rear, two of which front on 112th and two on 113th-st.

Eight full lots on east side, comprising the entire front between 119th and 120th sts., together with two lots adjoining on the rear, one of which fronts on 119th and one on 120th-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—Two lots on the north-east corner of 115th-st., with three lots on the rear, fronting on 115th-st.

The Sixth and Seventh-avenue Boulevards are under the control of the Central Park Commissioners, are 150 feet wide, having a road-bed of eighty feet, and side-walks on each side of thirty-five feet.

The Sixth-avenue Boulevard is now finished. The Seventh-avenue Boulevard will be completed on or about the 1st July next. Water and gas through 6th-av., and the same are now being laid in 7th-av. These Boulevards are to be planted with shade-trees at the expense of the City.

The soil is composed of sand and gravel, and is perfectly dry.

The great outlet sewer for the Boulevard lots is now being built.

TERMS OF SALE WILL BE LIBERAL.

The auctioneers are instructed to state that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
on TUESDAY, May 14, 1872,
at 12 o'clock M.
BY ORDER OF COURT.
TWENTY-EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS.

Sixteen lots on the south side of 85th-st., and twelve lots on the north side of 84th-st., between Riverside Park, (as laid down by the Commissioners,) and 11th-av.

Terms.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps apply to Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
C. J. & S. DE WITT,
Attorney for Executor, No. 88 Nassau-st.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.

BY WM. COLE.

Sales-rooms, No. 370 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
THURSDAY, MAY 16, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AUCTION SALE,
WITHOUT RESERVE, OF
120 VACANT LOTS
AND
THREE HOUSES AND LOTS,
AT
PARKVILLE,
ON THE
CONEY ISLAND ROAD,
TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

Parkville is three-quarters of a mile from Prospect Park, thirty-five minutes from City-hall by horse railroad, every eight minutes, and is the most prosperous and healthy village in the suburbs of Brooklyn. Good stores, churches and school-houses. This will be the first sale at auction ever made at this place, and offers great inducements to those with small means desirous of obtaining a house.

On the property is a two-story and French roof frame dwelling, 20x36, cellar with 18 inches stone-wall; and one two-story and brick basement dwelling, 20x32, water in basement, marble mantels, &c.

Lots will be sold singly or in plots, as desired.

One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Special cars will leave the corner of Smith-st. and Fulton-av., on the day of sale at 10, 10½, and 11 o'clock, and return at the conclusion of the sale.

Free tickets for the round trip can be had at the office of COLE & MURPHY, auctioneers, No. 370 Fulton-st. Maps are now ready.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, Nos. 46 Chambers and 57 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 18,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF MR. LOUIS JAY, RICHMOND-AV. AND FINGERBOARD ROAD, EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND, AS THE OWNER IS GOING TO EUROPE, COMPRISING OVER THIRTY ACRES, LAID OUT IN LAWN AND GARDEN, AND ABOUNDING WITH FINE FOREST AND FRUIT TREES, WITH EVERGREENS, MANY OF WHICH WERE IMPORTED FROM EUROPE REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE.

THE RESIDENCE is very spacious and commodious, substantially built of brick in the English villa style, and all carefully finished in every particular, under the supervision of Mr. F. Diaper, architect, and with extra double doors and windows, and is in all respects equal to any first-class city house.

WIDE HALLS, large and well-ventilated cellars, capacious tank, gas-pipes through the house, and in fact, every comfort and convenience possible.

THE GROUNDS in thorough order, gravel roads and walks completely paved.

HOUSE MAIN FLOOR has four large rooms as parlors, dining-room and library, with butler's pantry and closets; also, the extension building for kitchen and servants' apartments, second floor, eight large rooms, cedar closets and dining-rooms; third floor, seven large rooms, with tank-room, four rooms and various store rooms.

PORTER'S LODGE in brick, in style of main building, containing four rooms.

INCLUDING THE COTTAGE, facing Richmond-av., in fine order, comprising fifteen capacious rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet; two large stables, complete in every respect; stalls for ten horses, and abundant carriage room, with laundry-rooms attached. GARDEN AND NURSERIES are planted with fruit-trees of the rarest varieties of peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry and fig trees in profusion, of the best American and European selections, including many rare varieties.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN is fine and in full bearing all the early and choice vegetables.

HOT-HOUSE AND NURSERIES contain some of the best selected and most choice collections of rare exotics, orchids, and pot-plants in the country. For the private residence of a gentleman desiring contiguity to the City, this offers an unexampled opportunity, in view of comfort, health, convenience and elegance.

Sale positive and peremptory.

Boats leave every hour from Whitehall Dock each way, and the premises can be viewed by permission of the auctioneers.

Horse-cars from landing to near the property. Terms at sale. Maps can be had at auctioneer's office.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
(Successor to Johnson & Miller,)
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st.
Real Estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.
MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
GREAT ADJOURNED SALE OF
200 SPLENDID LOTS,
the balance of the CURTIS ESTATE, situated at RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND, under the direction of Messrs. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM.
Sale positive. Terms unusually liberal; seventy per cent. on mortgage for three years.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE.

Real Estate

IN THE

City of Newark, N. J.

423 Building Lots

IN THE MOST DESIRABLE SECTION OF THAT GROWING CITY, TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES,

70 PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Tuesday, May 21, 1872.

For maps and full particulars, and free tickets by special train, apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

O. P. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, May 14, 1872, at 3 P. M., on the premises, Administrator's sale of a valuable FARM OF FIFTY-ONE ACRES, at New-Brooklyn, near Plainfield, N. J. The dwelling contains eleven rooms, in good order, outbuildings numerous and complete. The land is in fine condition, has a long front on two roads, and is unusually well watered. Two miles from Plainfield. Terms will be announced at sale. Carriages will be in waiting at Plainfield Station on the arrival of the 12½ train from New-York on day of sale. For full particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.

O. P. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 M., on the premises, positive sale at auction, by order of R. L. Williams & Co., No. 112 Broadway, of 200 choice building lots at West Dunellen, on the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey, near Plainfield. Lots beautifully located, fronting on the railroad, high and dry, commanding extensive views of the mountains. Special train foot of Liberty-st. 11 A. M. Luncheon before sale; music by Grafulla. Maps, tickets, &c., furnished by Auctioneers, and R. L. Williams & Co., No. 112 Broadway, and Maben & Co., No. 15 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY TO RENT—A fine and commodious brick edifice, with stable and carriage-house; the house contains about twenty rooms, well furnished, gas, hot and cold water throughout, surrounded by well-laid-out grounds, with shade and fruit trees, garden and lawns, with facilities for bathing, boating and fishing; those wishing a beautiful and quiet residence will find this worthy of their immediate attention; terms for one or a term of years—furnished, $4,000; unfurnished, $3,000. Address or apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Real Estate Agents, Main-st., Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, FIFTEEN miles from the City, a LARGE and VERY CONVENIENT HOUSE, with stable, carriage-house and ice-house, filled; the grounds are very extensive, and consist of GARDEN, LAWN, together with WOODS, through which runs a SPLENDID STREAM of CLEAR WATER broken into cascades; the whole will be rented low, as the owner has gone to Europe.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, AN ATTRACTive dwelling; 14 rooms, bath, range, furnace and all improvements, with barn and three acres; pleasantly situated. Unfurnished or furnished, for the year or season; $300 per month furnished; $800 per year unfurnished. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, 71 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let at reduced rents on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., 32d, 33d, 34th, 40th, 56th and 58th sts., and various other desirable locations; printed lists of houses for sale and to let sent by mail or otherwise. Apply to
A. JOURNEAY,
No. 43½ Lispenard-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY house, handsome, spacious, modern style, with four acres; abundance of fruits and berries; large vegetable garden, carriage-house, stables, &c.; situated in Monmouth County, N. J.; commands extensive water and land views; rent very reasonable. Inquire of ROSE BROTHERS, No. 182 William-st.

TO LET—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson, for the season or year, a choice country-seat, house fully furnished, gas, bath-room, &c.; near depot; fine river view; all kinds of fruit; large stable; ten-acre land. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,843 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO ONE OR TWO gentlemen, a back parlor and side bedroom, with bath, hot and cold water, in West Fiftieth-st., convenient to the cars of the Broadway, 6th, 7th and 8th av. lines. For particulars, &c., apply to CHARLES T. WALKER, No. 1 Spruce-st., first floor.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A SUPERB country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, five miles north of Newburg; rent very moderate; garden and grounds kept in order by the owner. Apply to
W. B. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 12 WEST 9TH-st. will be rented for one year or more; the house will be let with the furniture, or the furniture will be sold to suit the tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT SOUTH OYSter Bay, Long Island, a very large house, with two hot-house graperies, two trout ponds, ice-house, carriage-house and gardens, with plenty of fruit. Address M., Box 4,161 New-York Post-office.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Brown-stone high-stoop house; nineteen rooms; elegantly furnished throughout; $4,500 per year, with security; boarders permitted. Apply at No. 126 West 34th-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, SMALL, completely-furnished cottage at Mount Vernon; fruit and shade-trees in abundance; will be rented low. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON, NEAR MADison, N. J., a furnished country place, good roads and plenty of shade. Inquire of A. E. KITCHELL, No. 108 Gold-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE—NO. 34 LIVINGston-st., Brooklyn, brown stone, with all modern improvements; rent low. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

COTTAGES AND COUNTRY-SEATS to let, furnished and unfurnished, for season or longer; $400 upwards. S. EDDY & CO., 1 Park-place.

TO RENT—A FULLY FURNISHED COUNtry house at Oyster Bay. Apply to ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR for sale, a beautiful country-place at Madison, New-Jersey, 1½ hours from New-York; large dwelling, furnished completely; water, gas, all modern improvements; fine lawns, groves, lake with boats and swans, pavilions, lodge, carriage-houses, greenhouses, ice-house full; finest fruits and vegetable and flower gardens; fine views; unexceptionable drives; no fevers and ague known; a beautiful healthy country; the house is in perfect order, clean, and ready to occupy; the owner will keep the place in perfect order, and provide milk, butter, cream, all kinds of vegetables and small fruits, if desired. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 28 Park-place.

TO LET—AT QUEENS, LONG ISLAND, AN elegant double cottage-house and plenty of outbuildings, all new and in good order, nicely laid out with fruit, shade and ornamental trees; good water; location unsurpassed; thirteen miles from City Hall, Brooklyn, and ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply at No. 127 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—ELEGANT LARGE COUNTRY seat, corner North and East Front sts., City of Kingston, Ulster County; carriage-house, with five acres; for season or longer; scenery magnificent; photographs thereof; possession immediately. Apply to owner, FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, No. 1 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, NEAR THE DEpot, a frame cottage with ten rooms, large garden, ice-house, &c. Apply to WM. E. POPHAM, Nos. 51 and 53 Front-st.

TO RENT—AT WHITE PLAINS, FIVE minutes' walk from depot, a house beautifully situated, with all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply at No. 130 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—NO. 15 STUYVESANT-ST., FOURstory basement brick house, fifteen rooms, water, gas, bath, range, &c.; rent $1,200. Apply to T. J. CARPENTER, No. 8 4th-av., Bible House.

BEAUTIFUL SUIT OF APARTMENTS in the Haight Building, corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st., to let, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at the office for sale No. 1, third floor.

TO RENT—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; favorable lease.
HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.
Branch office 61st-st. and 4th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE LECTURES ON STRICTURE and its radical cure by the Wood[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Sent free for 25 cents. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th-av. [illegible] No. 190 Fulton-st.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION OF CORNELIUS CRANDON will be thankfully received, or if he will call at 88 East 8th-st. he will hear something to his advantage.

COAL.

COKE, 6½ TO 7 A CHALDRON BY THE CARgo, in shipping from Manhattan Gas Company's Works, 18th-st. [illegible] [illegible] Agents, [illegible]

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.—The entire suite at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 73 William-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—NO. 44 EAST 14TH-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—MOST CENTRAL LOCATION IN THE CITY; will alter first floor and basement for business purposes, if required; rent very moderate.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 144 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING on the south-east corner of Bleecker and Elizabeth sts., lately altered for store purposes; a very desirable location for a restaurant. Apply to E. DODD, Real Estate Broker, No. 3 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., AN elegant property for foundry or manufacturing purposes; convenient to New-York by ferry and rail thirty-six times a day; coal and iron near the door. Apply to A. BAIN & Co., No. 28 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOTEL TO RENT—Beautifully situated on 5th-av., containing about forty rooms. The house is now full of first-class guests. Apply to WM. MCGEORGE, 22 Murray-st.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st.; rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 15 4th-av.

TO LEASE—AT A LOW FIGURE, THE upper part of store No. 25 Cliff-st., between John and Fulton sts. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

LOFTS AND BASEMENT, NO. 412 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., to lease, together or separately.
G. A. KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT, CHEAP—FINE OFFICE ROOM on first floor. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 28 Park-place.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The annual Baccalaureate Sermon, before the Graduating Class in Columbia College Law School, will be preached by Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, S. T. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, at the Church of the Holy Saviour, East 25th-st., near Madison-av., on the evening of SUNDAY, May 12, at 8 o'clock.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—LONG known for its high character and its reasonable rates. Address THOS. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY TEACHER wishes to make an engagement with a family traveling in Europe, as courier, teacher and governess. Address Mlle. A. DE M., No. 39 West 9th-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as companion or governess; would like to travel or go to Europe. Call or address for three days ROSA, 75 East 10th-st., corner 4th-av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA P. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his office, No. 3 Mercer-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of April, 1872.

JOHN A. DAVIS,
J. A. MACY,
T. E. MACY,
} Executors.

ap24-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH RIFFLARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1872.
JULES RIFFLARD and ANDRE CHARVET,
ap6-law6mSa* Administrators, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS TOMES, deceased, of the City of New-York, late of Little Longstone, in the County of Derby, England, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of March, 1872.
FRANCIS TOMES, Executor.
ma16-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MAYELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 547 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24 day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of February, 1872.
WILLIAM A. POND,
f24-law6mSa* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 214 East [illegible]-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of March, 1872.
JANE C. RUSSELL, Administratrix.
mh9-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS C. MEGUIRE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 170 East Ninety-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1872.
ja20-law6mS MARY DESBOIS, Administratrix.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—A well-established hair business in Louisville, Ky., for disposal.—The proprietor of a first-class human hair establishment, wishing to retire from business, is disposed to sell his entire stock of manufactured and unmanufactured hair goods, perfumery, toilet and fancy articles, together with the store fixtures and lease of the premises, on the most liberal terms. No payment in hand will be required, provided satisfactory security be given for the entire purchase money. For particulars apply to J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 John-st.

DRY GOODS.

INGRAIN CARPETS, 40c. TO 90c.; Tapestry and Brussels; Mattings, red check, 25c.; Burlaps, Bagging, Cloths, Comforters, &c. A. LENTER & CO., No. 108 Chambers-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS AND CHIP HATS, Children's Hats, Dress Bonnets, Sun Hats, Straw Hats, all kinds at retail; elegant styles. BURNS' MILLINERY, No. 567 Broadway, up-stairs. Avoid mistake.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MAY 9, A PAIR of DIAMOND SOLITAIRE EARRINGS, in the Broadway cars, between Brady's Gallery or between Tenth-st. and Broadway and 16th-st. The above reward will be paid to the finder by returning them to No. 31 East 16th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TROUT, TROUT.

Parties wishing to engage in raising BROOK TROUT for market, will learn of something to their advantage by addressing TIMOTHY K. GRIFFIN, Newburgh, New-York.

INSURANCE BUSINESS.—WE CALL the attention of insurance companies, and those who wish to make money in the insurance business, to the fact that we have the finest location and very best facilities for such business in the City of Newark, N. J. BRADFIELD & CO., No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

NERVOUS OR MENTAL AFFECTIONS.—A late Superintendent of an Insane Asylum, well known in the profession, and skilled in mental maladies, will take under his care a patient or invalid, with a view of effecting a recovery. Address NEMO, Box No. 168 Times Office.

PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.—A gentleman who will soon visit these several cities will take charge of any legitimate business that may be intrusted to him. Address SOUTH ATLANTIC, Box No. 161 Herald Office.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (Imperial); [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. JOHN W. [illegible], Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by Rev. [illegible] of Brooklyn. Lecture by the Pastor in the EVENING; subject—The Church at the Foot of the Ascension. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. [illegible] MEREDITH will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. J. L. MANN at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.; Sacrament at 3 P. M.; Young Peoples' Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

A DISCOURSE ON "THE SEARCH for Dr. Livingstone and Foreign Missions" will be delivered TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. in Cannon-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Afternoon service at 3½. Convenient for down-town hotels. Strangers welcome.

ALLANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Rev. J. F. DE VORE, of Oregon, will preach SUNDAY, May 12, at 10½ A. M. Rev. M. J. TALBOT, D. D., of Providence, R. I., will preach at 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 and 2. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICE OF song SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ P. M., followed by a short address. Bible class at 5 P. M., conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D. Young men's religious meeting THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. W. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

A FUNERAL DISCOURSE FOR THE late Hon. William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, will be preached (D. V.) on SUNDAY MORNING, by Rev. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., in the Amity Baptist Church, 54th-st., near 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock.

ALL WHO HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED in St. Ann's Parish, are invited to attend service at the church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Whitsunday, the 19th inst., at 7½ or 10½ A. M. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY, CORNER of 28th-st.—THOMAS GALE FORSTER, the eminent trance speaker, will lecture on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All interested are cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th-st., Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Fall River, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, May 12, morning and evening.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. C. [illegible], Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Go Forward*. Rev. F. G. HIBBARD, D. D., of the East Genesee Conference, will preach at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Strangers welcome; seats free.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock SABBATH MORNING. Sunday-school anniversary, with interesting exercises, at 7½ o'clock SABBATH EVENING. All are cordially invited.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—SUNDAY, May 12, Holy Communion, 7½ A. M. Morning Prayer, litany and sermon, by Rev. A. TOOMER PORTER, of Charleston, S. C., at 10½ A. M. Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock. Evening service, anniversary of the City Missionary Society, 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st. Rev. Dr. BUTLER, Rector. On and after SUNDAY, May 12, the services in this church will be in the MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 4. Strangers will be furnished with seats.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching SUNDAY, May 12, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. GEORGE SARGEANT, Fraternal Delegate to General Conference from the British West Indies; and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. K. P. JERVIS, D. D., of East Genesee Conference.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—On SUNDAY, 12th inst., being the second Sunday in the month, this church will be opened for Divine service at 11 A. M. and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square, on the *Obligation and Method of the Law of the Sabbath as a Law of Love*.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector, Rev. F. M. [illegible], German minister. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. German service at 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH-st., west of Lexington-av.—Opening services MORNING and EVENING, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. E. O. FLAGG. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 18th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JOHN W. LINDSAY, D. D., of Boston Theological Seminary; also, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. O. HAVEN, D. D., President of the North-western University.

FATHER GAVAZZI WILL PREACH, ON SUNDAY MORNING, May 12, at the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church, (Rev. E. S. Porter's, D. D.,) Brooklyn, E. D., and in the evening at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's.) A collection will be taken up at each service, in aid of the Father's evangelization work in Italy.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEDICATION of St. James M. E. Church, corner 126th-st. and Madison-av., Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, D. D., Pastor, will be held SUNDAY. Sermon by Rev. J. W. WILEY, D. D., Editor of *Ladies' Repository*, Cincinnati, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and by Rev. L. F. MORGAN, D. D., of Baltimore, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Meeting of Church Fellowship at 2½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.; W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the chapel of the institution, at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH—REV. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall corner 25th-st. and 8th-av. We welcome all who desire to know the more excellent way to follow Jesus.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-st. and Park-av.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school concert at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Ladies' Bible class 2½ P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. E. S. OSBORN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and Rev. W. H. GILLAM, of Arkansas, a delegate to the General Conference, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of 125th-st. and 2d-av.; Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor.—Services EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ o'clock P. M. The pews of the church will be rented for the year commencing May 1, 1872, on MONDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. WHITAKER will preach May 12, MORNING and EVENING, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M. Weekly prayer meeting FRIDAY EVENINGS. The public cordially invited.

JANE-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Preaching at 10½ A. M. on SABBATH, by Rev. G. S. DEARBORN, Presiding Elder of Manhattan, Dakota, Kansas, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. K. MARSHALL, of Lawrence, Kan. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all. F. HAMBLIN, Pastor.

KNOW YE THOSE TOKENS?—[illegible] SNOW, Interpreter of Prophecy, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Signs Proving the Nearly Coming of Our Lord*.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st., Rev. F. S. DE HASS, Pastor.—Rev. Z. F. VAN CLEVE, of the Cincinnati Conference, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the evening. All seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON-av. and 30th-st.—Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Services for children at 3 P. M. Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. WM. FOSTER, of Ohio; at 3 o'clock P. M. at corner of Water and Dover sts. by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, the Pastor, and at No. 375 West-st. by Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, Associate Pastor.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. GEORGE B. NEWCOMB, of New-Haven, Conn., will preach SUNDAY, May 12. All are invited.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. Mr. [illegible]; 7½, by Rev. T. H. [illegible], of Ohio. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PREACHING ON THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST, and kindred subjects, at No. 405 Grand-st., and No. [illegible] West 24th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Copies of the *Illustrated Bible Banner* (distributed) free.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOSEPH F. KENNEDY, of the North Ohio Conference, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. OTIS GIBSON, of San Francisco. Sunday-school Missionary Anniversary at 2½ P. M., to be addressed by Rev. S. L. BALDWIN and Rev. CHA CHA, of China, and others.

REV. FRED. EVANS, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Central Baptist Church, south side of West 42d-st., near 7th-av., at 10½ A. M., on *The Great Conflict*. At 7½, *Parents' Prayers for their Children*. Strangers made welcome.

REV. RICHARD SMYTHE, D. D., Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian College, Londonderry, Ireland, will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., (Rev. D. THOMSON's,) on SABBATH EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH in St. John's Memorial Church, West 11th-st., below 7th-av., at 10½ A. M., on *The Father's House of Many Mansions*; at 7½ P. M. on *Joy in the Atonement*. Seats free.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, near 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., will preach SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock; subject—*Murder*; 10½ A. M. communion services. Seats free. Annual excursion, TUESDAY, June 11, steamer *Sleepy Hollow*.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR—GEO. WM. WARREN, Director.—Applications from those possessing good voices always acceptable for the volunteer chorus. (Soprani and tenori needed at once.) Singing-class every TUESDAY EVENING, in the music-room, rear of the church, on 53d-st. Apply at that time, or after services. Mr. Warren at home mornings at 9 o'clock, at No. 140 East 56th-st.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, [illegible]—Services at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER; Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sermon in the evening at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. F. G. HIBBARD, of Rochester, N. Y. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Trustees on hand to seat strangers. Seats all free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. M. EDDY, D. D., of Washington, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. E. WENTWORTH, D. D., of the Troy Conference. Evening subject—*The Christian's Fellowship with the Sufferings of Christ*.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Morning Prayer at 7½, Holy Communion at 8. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 2½ P. M. for Deaf-mutes. The sermon at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, will be on [illegible].

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. C. H. FOWLER, of Chicago, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. J. M. WALDEN, of Cincinnati.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, 167 West 45th-st.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF the Missionary Union of the Baptist Association, have taken the premises corner Grand and Clinton sts., for the use of Immanuel Chapel, formerly located at No. [illegible] Madison-st. Dedication services will be held on SUNDAY, May 12, commencing at 3½ P. M. Reading the Scriptures and prayer, by Rev. C. RHOADS; sermon by Rev. J. F. ELDER, Chairman Missionary Committee; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL ALMAN, in the evening at 7½. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. WM. ALLEN BACON, Superintendent Missions.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. McKAY, delegate from the Wesleyan Conference, Ireland, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. G. STRATTON, of the Oregon Conference. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in West 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of Baltimore, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. DEALE, of the same City. Strangers cordially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions will be held at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. HALL, PAXTON, ADAMS, and ELLINWOOD.

TAKE HEED HOW YE HEAR, OR *The Relation of the Pulpit to the Pew*, will be the subject of discourse by Rev. J. S. HOLME, Pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church in 55th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, May 12, at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Come, hear, and take heed.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Strangers are cordially invited. Seats free in the evening.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The seventeenth lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY will hold its twenty-second anniversary in Christ Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Earnest speaking and fine music may be expected.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CONFERENCE will meet on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 3 P. M., at Masonic Hall, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Platform free to all. HENRY BEENY, Chairman.

THE MORNING STAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL, No. 130 West 24th-st., will be addressed SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR and other prominent speakers.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. PHILIP B. PRICE, of Virginia, will preach SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Young people's meeting, 7½ o'clock EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. ABBOTT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPERIOR Court of the City of New-York, held at the Court-house, in the said City, on the 30th day of April, 1872. Present, Hon. William E. Curtis, Judge.—In the matter of the petition of LEILA S. McKESSON, for the discharge of certain mortgages of record.—Upon the petition of Leila S. McKesson, dated April 12, 1872, from which it appears that she has an interest in certain lands and premises in the City of New-York, situated in the block between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, Ninth and Tenth avenues, in said City, a part whereof are described in a certain mortgage, dated April 9, 1836, made by John E. Forbes to William Brown, to secure the payment of four thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars and interest, in five years from said date, and which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 211 of mortgages, at page 250, on the 10th day of December, 1836; and the residue whereof are described in a certain other mortgage, bearing date the said 9th day of April, 1836, made by the said John E. Forbes to the said William Brown, to secure the payment of two thousand, seven hundred and twenty-six dollars and interest in five years from said date, and which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 211 of Mortgages, at page 250, on the 10th day of December, in the year 1836; that the said mortgages have each been duly paid, but have never been discharged of record: that the said mortgagee has been dead for more than five years: that administration was taken out on his estate in the year 18[illegible] by the public administrator of the City of New-York, and that said mortgages have not nor has either of them been assigned. Now, on motion of Sanford, Robinson & Woodruff, attorneys for said petitioner, it is ordered that all persons interested show cause before one of the Judges of this Court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Chambers, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of May, in the year 1872, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and the said mortgages and each of them be discharged of record. It is further ordered that this order be published twice in each week for three successive weeks in the *New-York Times*, and in the *New-York Transcript*, two newspapers published in the City of New-York. WM. E. CURTIS, Judge.
SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, attorneys for petitioner, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM K. THORN, plaintiff, against LAWRENCE SHEIL and Lucy his wife; James Sheil and Elizabeth, his wife; Christopher Sheil and Catharine, his wife; Geo. Potter and Margaret, his wife; William Coulter, Margaret Coulter, Randel Johnson and Mary Johnson, defendants.—Amended Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 317 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Feb. 21, 1872. W. K. THORN, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
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AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at the County Court-house in the City of New-York on the 20th day of April, 1872.—Present, Hon. Frederic W. Loew, Judge.—In the matter of the petition of LUCINDA MORGAN ELY, for leave to resume her maiden name of LUCINDA MORGAN.—On reading and filing the petition of Lucinda Morgan Ely in this matter, sworn on the 20th day of April instant, praying for an order authorizing her to resume her maiden name of Lucinda Morgan, with the affidavit of Henry Morgan thereto annexed, and this Court being satisfied by such petition and affidavit that there is no reasonable objection that the said Lucinda M. Ely should assume such name, [illegible] on motion of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, attorneys for said petitioner, it is ordered that the said Lucinda Morgan Ely be and she hereby is authorized to resume her maiden name of Lucinda Morgan from and after the 1st day of June, in the year 1872.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible] vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the [illegible] day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Jewess, eighteen years of age, to take care of children and assist in chamber-work and make herself generally useful; City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a superior laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work in the best manner; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; kind, willing and obliging; would like to wait on a lady about to travel; no objection to go to Europe. Call or address for one week No. 345 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY neat young German nurse and seamstress, competent to teach young children; a very nice seamstress; willing to make herself useful. Call at office No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; understands meats, soups, game and pastry; best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 2[illegible] West 2[illegible]th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant Welsh woman as nurse and seamstress; best of City references given. Can be seen at No. [illegible] East 2[illegible]th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A North of Ireland Protestant woman; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse; can take the entire charge of infants and bring them up on a bottle; or growing children; very highly recommended; sixteen years' City reference; is an excellent seamstress, operates on machine, &c.; country or City. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant girl; is a good baker and a first-rate butter-maker; is strong and not afraid of work; will be disengaged on the 15th; good reference. Address M. H. S., Box No. 70 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged German woman as lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting dresses; no objection to wait on children. Address M. P., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman, a waitress' or chamber-maid and waitress' situation; very respectable and good waitress; good country and City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid; first-class hair-dresser; understands her business thoroughly; willing and accustomed to traveling. Address M. H., No. [illegible] Union-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent German person, to take care of growing children; country preferred; excellent references. Apply at No. [illegible] 3d-av., baker's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 409 9th-av., baker's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN to cook and assist in the washing; five years' reference. Call at No. 121 East 32d-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid; can do fine washing and ironing and fluting. Call at No. 310 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged lady as nurse; best references. Call on Mrs. DRAKE, No. 327 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or a hotel; no objection to the country; the West preferred; references exchanged. Address Mrs. S., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a situation; has a knowledge of dress-making and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City references; if not permanently engaged, will go out by day or week. Can be seen at No. 130 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse to growing children and to sew, or as chamber-maid in a gentleman's family. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av., second floor, front room; ring No. 2 bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as child's nurse, or would do light chamber-work and sewing; good City references. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 42d-st., present employer's.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands American cooking in all its branches and the care of milk and butter; the country in Westchester County preferred. To be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East 2[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid; understands all kinds of sewing, dress-making and hair-dressing; no objections to travel; would go to Europe; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as waitress and to assist in chamber-work; no objections to the country; City reference. Call at No. 167 West 3[illegible]d-st.; ring third floor bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNtry, for a capable, willing girl of fifteen, for light work. Apply to her present employer's, No. [illegible] East 1[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young girl to do upstairs work and take care of children; country preferred. Call at No. [illegible] West 2[illegible]th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call at No. 310 East 32d-st., in grocery store.

WANTED—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to find situations for her chamber-maid and fine washer, whom she can confidently recommend. Apply at No. 11 East 3[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as first-class waitress or chamber-maid in a private family. Call for two days at No. 314 West 34th-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid, or both, by a competent young girl, who has three years' best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid, and can do plain sewing; best City reference; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 303 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; good reference. Call or address No. 227 West 3[illegible]d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German lady as nursery governess; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 38 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly experienced in all branches of cooking. Call at present employers', No. 15 East 3[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTable girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in washing; three years' reference from last place; willing and obliging. Call at 242 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of children; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 342 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid; good reference. Apply at No. 340 East 3[illegible]th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress. Call Friday and Saturday, from 9 to 12, at present employer's, No. 1 West 1[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 302 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a young colored man; excellent groom; thorough horseman; good careful driver; fine appearing; good lineman; keeps his horses and carriages in good order; makes himself generally useful; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant single young man in a private family; can give very best City reference; can be seen with present employer; no objection to wages. Call for two days at No. 45 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman who is a first-class City driver, trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address T. R., Box No. 100 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; can work as helper in a green-house; can do anything around a house; has the best City or country reference. Address D. S., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ICE-CREAM maker; one who understands his business, and is not afraid to do his share of work; must come well recommended. Apply at the Philadelphia Steam Ice Cream Company, No. 332 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and vegetable gardiner by a single man; thoroughly understands both branches; can milk, and is willing and obliging; City or country; best of reference. Address J. J., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, single, a situation as groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has good City references. Call on or address for two days J. D., 6 West 30th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-class coachman, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]th-st., in the saddler's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a young man willing to make himself useful; understands his business thoroughly. Call or address G. R., in the harness-store, 33d-st., three doors east of Avenue C, till Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man in a private family as waiter, or to wait on a gentleman; can also shave; has lived in the City and can give first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 241 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly and has reference; no objection to the country. Call or address WILLIAM, care of Mrs. Brady, No. [illegible] West 41st-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE TO take care of for the Summer, by a Protestant man and his wife; best City reference. Call on or address WILLIAM WALKER, No. [illegible] Attorney-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter; City or country; would travel; first-class City references. Call or address JAMES H. TURNER, No. 100 West 33d-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO HAS BEEN employed as watchman for twenty years and has had no complaints against him, a situation as watchman or porter; best recommendation. Apply at No. [illegible] Centre-st., in the store, or address Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITuation to take charge of a house for the Summer; excellent City references. Address for three days ANNE Mc., No. 34 Meadow-st., Hoboken.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

BRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. [illegible] 6th-av., corner [illegible]th-st., No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner 1[illegible]th-st., retail watches, jewelry, sterling silver, best silver-plated ware at manufacturer's prices.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MAISON PARISIENNE, NO. 30 EAST 13th-st., between University-place and Broadway.—The proprietor of this new establishment, just arrived from Paris, has the honor of offering to the public of this City its spacious apartments and drawing-rooms, newly decorated with high-finished taste, where families and single gentlemen will find all the comforts desirable. The table d'hote will be served, strictly at 6 P. M., in the best French style. In the basement will be a restaurant and café, besides fine wines and liquors. Those who patronize it will find the most cordial treatment and punctual attendance.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; reference given and required.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW-YORK City—European plan; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; good single rooms from $5 to $8 per week. GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 109 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; location, house and family strictly first-class; table choice and liberal; Summer prices; reference.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, AMERICAN plan, with the most approved elevators; the great central location, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; board with room, $3 50 per day. LEWIS AND GEO. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 37 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, to let, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or parties of single gentlemen; reference required.

WORTH HOUSE, NO. [illegible] 5TH-AV., LOOKing on Madison-square, 5th-av. and Broadway; most beautiful residence in the City, arranged in suites of apartments, with private table and attendance only.

NO. 137 MACDOUGAL-ST.—A LARGE nicely-furnished front room on second floor, with board, with closets attached; also, rooms for single gentlemen, pleasant locality.

NO. 44 CLINTON-PLACE.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms on first and third floors, with board; a few table boarders taken; terms low for Summer.

NO. 117 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR Park-av., convenient to Fourth-avenue cars, a handsomely furnished second floor, with first-class board.

NO. 44 WEST 12TH-ST.—ONE SUITE of rooms, parlor and bedroom; also, front basement suitable for a doctor's office; all with or without board.

NO. 162 2D-AV.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY choice, neatly-furnished rooms, cool and airy, with board, in first-class brown-stone residence; terms moderate.

TWO HALL ROOMS; ALL MODERN conveniences, with board; terms reasonable for Summer; house, location and appointments first-class; excellent table. No. [illegible] West 21st-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 114 EAST, IN full view of Fifth-avenue Hotel—To let, without board, by a private family, elegantly-furnished rooms, in suites or singly.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.—Splendid family rooms, first-class table and attendance, $[illegible] to $40 per week to permanent parties; transient, $[illegible] per day; lodging, $1 to $2.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK.—Extra large and cool furnished rooms, on second (front) and other floors; house and table first-class; prices reduced.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST.—SINGLE AND double rooms to rent, with first-class board. Near doors from Gilsey House.

NO. 12 EAST 49TH-ST.—BOARD, WITH handsomely-furnished rooms; house first-class; highest reference exchanged.

SIX ROOMS TO LET IN BROWN-STONE house, No. 404 East 50th-st.; fine location; references exchanged.

NO. 36 WEST 44TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without board, in a private family.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 144, NEAR 20TH-ST.—NEWly furnished rooms to let; breakfast, if required; baths on each floor; terms low for the Summer.

NO. 156 WEST 11TH-ST.—TO LET, with or without board, pleasant rooms; finest location in the City.

NO. 120 EAST 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs.—A pleasant front room to let, with or without board; terms moderate.

NO. 226 WEST 34TH-ST.—VERY DEsirable rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms very moderate.

NO. 439 WEST 51ST-ST.—A LARGE room on second floor, with board; terms moderate; all improvements.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single, with or without board, at No. 60 East 49th-st.

NO. 45 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Furnished rooms singly or en suite, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 319 EAST 27TH-ST.—ROOMS FURnished and unfurnished, with or without board; house has all conveniences; references required.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST.—TWO PLEASant furnished rooms with board in a small family. References exchanged.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM, WITH PANTRY, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, with hot and cold water; also, a hall room; at No. 61 Morton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—YONKERS.—Large, airy, well-furnished rooms, with first-class table, pleasant grounds, fruit-trees, &c., in delightfully-situated house on Locust Hill-av., near Palisade-av.; stabling on premises; convenient to depot and steam-boats. Address C. L. L., Box No. 2,7[illegible] New-York Post-office.

FINE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE—One of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; rooms large and airy; grounds ample; abundance of fruit and vegetables; carriages connected with the house. Address A. KEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

NEW HOTEL.—THE CONTINENTAL AT Newark, N. J., thirty minutes from New-York; central to all depots; rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished; very attractive grounds attached to the hotel; first-class accommodations can be had at moderate rates. ED. A. GILLETT, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED for two small families, in a private family on Long Island; one hour from New-York, by steamboat or cars; house large and pleasantly situated near the water; references exchanged. Address MRS. UNDERHILL, Manhasset, Post-office, Long Island.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS, WITH REduced rates, are offered to a large party of adults, who would like the comforts of home at a farm-house for the entire season. Call on Monday, May 13, from 11 till 3 P. M., at Libby Hotel, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

SUMMER BOARD—IN A HIGH AND healthy location, near depot, by Harlem Railroad twelve miles from City; piazza, lawn, shade; stables on premises; references exchanged. W. DEERE, William's Bridge, Westchester County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS board in well-shaded house; extensive grounds; ten minutes' walk from station; stabling if desired. Address T. F., care of H. C. Jackson, Englewood, N. J.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TEN OR twelve persons, with large rooms, in Orange County, two hours from New-York. Address Post-office Box 21, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables,
Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 27 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT man and wife; man must be a good farmer and understand truck-farming as well; the wife to do the house-work neatly and economically. I have an elegant house and farm for the right kind of a man and his wife; no children; no Irish need respond. Address Post-office Box No. 5,[illegible].

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, SYSTEMATIC and experienced mechanic to act as foreman of a hardware factory fifty miles from New-York; none but those with the best references need apply. Address immediately BALDWIN, Box 100 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS chamber-maid and laundress in a small private family; City references required. Apply at No. 44 West [illegible]th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID, AND TO assist with washing; best reference required. Call at No. [illegible] 5th-av., Saturday, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN WHO desires a good Christian home, to do the work in a small family permanently located at Saratoga Springs. Address B., No. [illegible] East 9th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE SALESman wanted; one acquainted with the paper trade preferred. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; one who understands gardening. Apply at the office of the New-York Cement Company, No. 5 Dey-st., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALESMAN HAVING SOME knowledge of the paper business to travel City and country; single man preferred. Address, with reference, C. R. H., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH BOY, between sixteen and eighteen, as clerk for warerooms. Address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT, HONEST AND obliging girl to do general house-work. Apply at No. 106 East 12th-st.

GREAT DEMAND FOR GOOD SERVANTS at the French and German Office, No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
C. B. SMITH & CO.
Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.
NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

A SHETLAND PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Pony jet black, 11 hands high, six years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; free from all vice or tricks; was selected for its beauty and fine temper; can be used by the most timid child or invalid; with shifting-top rockaway for four children; harness, saddle and bridle. Apply at private stable, No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A PONY, ABOUT 13 HANDS; must be a good saddle horse and every way fit for a lady and children to use safely. Also a good second-hand phaeton, a good second-hand harness, a good second-hand side-saddle, a good second-hand man's saddle. Send full description and lowest cash price to Box No. 5,[illegible] Post-office.

THE HANDSOMEST AND GENTLEST team in the City for sale at a bargain; six and seven years old, sixteen hands high, long tails, arched necks, active and true. Any one in want of a first-class and strictly reliable family team ought to see this pair. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A PAIR OF HANDSOME BLOOD bay horses, well bred, not less than 15 hands 3 inches nor over 16 hands high; must be thoroughly broken, acclimated and possess positive beauty, with fine knee action. Address Box No. 3,0[illegible] New-York Post-office.

A LIGHT BAROUCHE FOR SALE—Linings, paint, &c., in perfect order; Brewster's make and modern shape; used as private one season; also light set of single harness. Apply at No. 1,2[illegible] Broadway.

SECOND-HAND LIGHT ROCKAWAY, several buggies, phaeton, coupé rockaway, and number slightly-used carriages, will be sold at bargains. Great variety new carriages, popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ELEGANT GLASS FRONT C-SPRING Coaches, Top Wagons and Light Road Wagons, now ready, for sale at FRANK ASH'S Carriage Factory, No. [illegible] Crosby-st.

A—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND spread buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see. DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be addressed to Saratoga Springs, or at the Gilsey House, New-York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.
BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

WEST END HOTEL,
AT LONG BRANCH,
Will open for the reception of guests June 15. Applications for rooms can be addressed to Long Branch, or at the Gilsey House, New-York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.
SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD
AT
I. L. NOXON'S,
Half Mile from Highland Mills Station,
On THE NEWBURG AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD, BRANCH OF THE ERIE,
TWO HOURS' RIDE.
TRAINS LEAVE DAILY, FROM FOOT OF CHAMBERS AND 23D STS., NEW-YORK, AT 9½ A. M., AND 3½ AND 5½ P. M.; RETURNING, LEAVE AT 7[illegible] AND 8[illegible] A. M. AND 7 P. M.
ADDRESS I. L. NOXON,
Central Valley,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

FENWICK HALL,
New-Saybrook, Conn.
This new and elegant hotel will be open for guests June 25; is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, possessing all the comforts of the best City hotels; is reached by Shore Line Railroad from New-York, or New-York and Hartford steam-boats. Reference, C. C. Waite, Brevoort House, 5th-av.
D. A. HOOD, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island.
This magnificent hotel, having been greatly enlarged and improved, is now the finest and best equipped in this State; will be opened June 1; can be reached either by South-side or Long Island Railroad in forty minutes. For cards and terms, address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LOW RATES,
FROM JUNE 1 OR JUNE 15, TO
THE EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vt.

OTSEGO MINERAL SPRINGS.—White sulphur, iron and magnesia springs at Cherry Valley, N. Y.; bracing mountain air, fine drives, yachting and fishing, and picturesque scenery; six miles from Sharon, twelve from Richfield, and four from Otsego Lake; second season of the new Grand Hotel, with unsurpassed accommodations, and health, comfort, pleasure and recreation at liberal terms. Particulars at Robinson's Hotel, No. [illegible] East 16th-st.

BRICKSBURG HOUSE OPENS IN complete order on the 15th of May; grounds well shaded; is situated on the beautiful lake; one hour's drive to the sea and Barnegat Bay; one hour, all rail, to Long Branch; climate exhilarating and remarkably tonic in its effects upon the nervous system; terms moderate. Address C. C. GORDON, M. D., Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J., or R. CAMPBELL, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER RESORT AMONG THE MOUNtains at the head of the Connecticut Valley. Brooks House, Brattleboro, Vt. House and furniture entirely new and first-class. Will open June 1. For choice of rooms and full particulars, apply to the proprietors, ALLEN & BODWELL, STEVENS HOUSE, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, N. Y.

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG Island—Thirty-five minutes from Wall-street Ferry, by Brooklyn cars from Fulton and South Ferries, opens May 1. Parties wanting board invited to correspond with WM. LANFARE, Tarrytown, or at house after 25th inst.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—OPEN for guests May 1 until November, located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air. For circulars and particulars address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

CENTRAL HOTEL OF ORANGE, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and is now open for the reception of Summer boarders; a first-class billiard hall and livery stable are attached to the hotel. J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

WARREN HOUSE, WATERTOWN, Conn., is now open for Summer boarders; there are also a number of private families who can accommodate from five to ten each if desired. Address A. SMITH, Warren House, Watertown, Conn.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, LONG Island; half hour by boat from Peck-slip; landing on the premises; spacious and shady grounds; first-class table; references, former guests. M. BRENNAN, Proprietor.

OCEANIC, NEAR LONG BRANCH.—FIRST-class board from June 1; picturesque scenery, boating, fishing, sea and river bathing; no chills or mosquitoes. Address OCEANIC, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

POINT PLEASANT.—A FEW BOARDERS will be accommodated with board at this delightful location after June 1; excellent boating, fishing, &c.; terms reasonable. Address W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., opens June 1. Special inducements to families engaging rooms from June 1.
ADDRESS F. H. ORVIS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN AIR AND substantial country board at Durham and Cornwallsville, Greene County, $[illegible] to $[illegible] per week. Address WM. H. LAWRENCE, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

BROOKSIDE—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding-house, open May 1. Address WILLIAM STEWART, Highland Falls, West Point, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

FAMILIES LEAVING THEIR HOMES
FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS,
OR GOING ABROAD, CAN PROCURE
STORAGE
FOR
SILVER PLATE, SHAWLS, VELVETS, SILKS,
and trunks of other valuables at the
STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.

SEE WEST DUNELLEN, UNDER REAL Estate at Auction, for something to interest you.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of April, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS METZGER and LEO METZGER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of WM. YOUNG & CO. is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by WM. YOUNG, at their former place of business, No. [illegible] Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.
WM. YOUNG & CO.
St. Louis, April 27, 1872.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of RICHMOND & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the fancy dry goods business at No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.
GEORGE RICHMOND,
JOHN McINTOSH,
SAMUEL BRUNT,
JAMES McINTOSH.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, lessees of the late Niblo's Garden, and J. F. Cole, lessee of the Grand Opera-house, on the part of the sufferers by the destruction of the first-named establishment, submit to the public the
GREAT BENEFIT BILL
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, MAY 11, 1872.
Doors open at 1 P. M. and 7½. In the evening,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
HONEYMOON,
ROARING FARCE,
MUSICAL MELANGE,
GRAND BALLET,
BANJO SOLOS,
SONGS,
IMITATIONS,
RECITATIONS, &c.
THE NAMES OF THE ARTISTS
TO APPEAR, TO APPEAR, TO APPEAR.
Misses Laura Keene, Lucy Rushton, Emma Howson, Anne Kemp Bowler, Susan Galton, Mlle. De Rosa, Ida Vernon, Mlle. Albertina, Mazzeri, Pistora, Edith Challis, Anna Firmin, &c., Messrs. Oliver Dowd Byron, Mark Smith, Charles Thorne, Jr., Henri Drayton, Brookhouse Bowler, John Jack, Vining Bowers, M. W. Fiske, Mark Bates, Rollin Howard, Moe Brothers, Dick Carroll, Sidney Franks, Sig. Operti, H. Kellington, Herr Willie, Master Sullivan, &c., &c.
Stage Manager……………L. J. VINCENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
LAST TWELVE NIGHTS
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH,
and LAST TWELVE PERFORMANCES of
RICHARD III.
At the MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½,
Mr. BOOTH as THE STRANGER.
Seats secured for any of the remaining nights of Mr. BOOTH, and of RICHARD III.
ON MONDAY, May 20,
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS as ENOCH ARDEN.

WOODS' MUSEUM. WOODS'
FIRST GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
MATINEE AT 2. | FIRST AND ONLY MATINEE OF THE FRENCH SPY. | EVENING AT 8.
The celebrated and charming artiste, Mlle.
MARIETTA RAVEL.
MARIETTA RAVEL.
In the grand military drama, in three acts, of the
FRENCH SPY.
FRENCH SPY.
LAST TIMES OF THE FRENCH SPY.
TO-DAY AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
CHAPMAN SISTERS.
MONDAY EVENING, May 6, 1872,
and every evening during the week, a new burlesque written for the Sisters, entitled
THE GOLD DEMON.
Miss Ella and John Hogan in new songs and dances. Miss Blanche and Clara Fisher in new duets. Mr. H. J. Mudge in his new and original clog dances.

THE ELIJAH OF ITALY.
FATHER GAVAZZI
On
PAPAL INFALLIBILITY,
Association Hall,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

STEINWAY HALL.—MONDAY.
MONDAY EVENING, May 13,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT, CONCERT,
AND LAST APPEARANCE
but one, prior to his
DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE,
of the eminent violin virtuoso,
Señor SARASATE, Señor SARASATE,
Who will be assisted by
Mlle. CORRADI, soprano;
Miss GOMEIN, Contralto;
Miss MARIE KREBS, Pianist.
Mr. L. DACHAUER, Director and Accompanist.
ADMISSION TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra, can be obtained at all the principal music-stores and regular ticket offices, and at the hall.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF THE New-York Catholic Choral Society for the benefit of the New-York Foundling Asylum, at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, May 12, 1872, at 8 o'clock. The following eminent artistes will assist: Miss E. Howson, soprano; Miss O. Gomein, alto; Mr. C. Fritsch, tenor; Mr. A. Sohst, basso; Mr. P. Sarasati, violin; Mr. H. Schmitz, French horn; Mr. Gustav Schmitz, organ, together with a chorus of 100 voices and an orchestra of forty pieces from the Philharmonic Society. Conductor, Wm. Pecher. Admission $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Tickets may be had at the principal music-stores and the sextons of the Catholic churches.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
The grand testimonial concert given by this Society in honor and under the personal direction of the celebrated composer
FRANZ ABT
will take place at Steinway Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, May 8, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, $1, can be obtained through members, and in the evening at the door. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
CHAS. SCHIPPER, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and [illegible] East Houston-st.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of this Institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 21, at 2½ o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital, will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 12 West 11th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 21st of May, 1872. Poll open at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—The annual meeting for election of officers and general business will be held at the Gallery on MONDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock. The Gallery will be open on that evening only for members of the Association. By order of the Executive Committee.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN E. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. [illegible] Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN E. MINER & BRO., THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 11, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 12 EAST 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &C., AS FOLLOWS:

PARLORS—French moquette and Aubusson carpets, elegant pier and solid carved wood frame mantel mirrors, crystal chandeliers and brackets, rich carved inlaid walnut and rose-wood suites, in tapestry, with centre and side tables to match; elaborately carved French walnut bookcase, heavy reps and lace curtains, Sevres china and ormolu clocks and side pieces; marble figure, "The Christ Child," original, by H. M. Imhof, of Rome, deceased; bust of Pocahontas, by Mosier; bust of Bacchante, by Wilson, of Rome; two medallions by Bartholomew, of Rome, and others; oil paintings and water colors, by G. H. Hall, Chapman, Gainsborough, Bartolini, Rossi, C. Nedrise, of Florence; Fagnanni, Labrasse, Hanschelle and others; complete and perfect set plaster casts of celebrated personages, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM—Brussels carpets, mantel mirrors, oak furniture, buffet, extension table and chairs en suite, fine plated and glass ware, crockery, cutlery, marble and bronze set clock and candelabras, curtains, guns, rifle, fishing-rod, large seine, &c.

BEDROOMS—Brussels carpets, curtains, black-walnut and chestnut bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, lounge and chairs en suite, cottage suites, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c.

HALLS—Brussels carpets, black-walnut hat-stand, stair carpets, &c.

The above will be on exhibition, by permit from auctioneers, on Friday, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

INSPECTION OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1872.
GOVERNMENT SALE.
Will be sold at public auction at noon of MONDAY, the 13th inst., at the Inspection of Provisions and Clothing, Navy-Yard, New-York, by order of Rear-Admiral M. Smith, Commandant, a quantity of condemned provisions and small stores, and a large quantity of surplus and condemned clothing, consisting of about 700 pea-coats, 280 monkey and 4,000 round jackets, 3,000 cloth, 150 satinet and 1,200 canvas duck trousers, 2,400 under-shirts, 4,000 drawers, 10,000 yards canvas duck, 1,400 cloth caps, 300 pairs boots, 300 pairs shoes, 400 pairs socks, and 2,800 yards blue cloth, together with a quantity of sheeting, brooks, blankets, mattresses, remnants of flannel, satinet, &c., &c.
G. J. EMERY,
Pay Director United States Navy,
and Inspector in charge.

AT AUGUSTUS MENARD'S AUCTION-HOUSE, NO. [illegible] 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—A large and attractive sale of furniture by EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer, on May 1[illegible] and 1[illegible], at 10½ o'clock A. M., consisting of furniture, every description parlor, dining and bedroom suites, bedding, mattresses, pillows, sofas, lounges, chairs, tables, mirrors, side boards, pianos, wardrobes, glass and crockery ware. The attention of buyers are invited to attend.

JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.
JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, within their stables, No. 112 East 13th-st., by order of Charles B. Coster, assignee in bankruptcy, five head of grade Alderney cattle, formerly the property of William E. Burrows.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 11, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
[illegible] boxes fresh Palermo Oranges, ex [illegible].

BURDETT & DENNIS WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, within their store, No. 117 Pearl-st., by order of Chas. E. Coster, assignee in bankruptcy: Claret, &c.—150 cases fine claret wine.

REMOVAL.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872.
THIS COMPANY HAS REMOVED TO its new office, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, south-west corner of Cedar-st.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICE IS REMOVED to No. [illegible] Fulton-st., near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER……………Manager.
GRAND MATINEE TODAY.
GRAND MATINEE TODAY,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
THE VOKES FAMILY
THE VOKES FAMILY
in
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
with
THE COMEDY COMBINATION.
FANNY HAYWARD, MINNIE JACKSON,
EMMA SKERRETT, JENNIE KIMBALL,
ANNIE WOOD, MILLIE COOK,
E. R. THORNE, A. H. DAVENPORT,
Welsh Edwards, G. H. Coes, Geo. Atkins,
Harry Hotto, J. M. Charles, W. Eaton, &c.,
in
A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
LAST NIGHTS
of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS (his original part)……Dazzle
Mr. LESTER WALLACK……as……Charles Courtly
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM……as……Max Harkaway
Mr. JOHN GILBERT……as……Sir Harcourt Courtly
Mr. J. H. STODDART……as……Meddle
Mr. J. B. POLK……as……Dolly Spanker
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND……as……Cool
Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT……as……Lady Gay Spanker
Mrs. FANNY FOSTER……as……Grace Harkaway
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON……as……Pert
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS
attending the revival of the brilliant comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE,
has, for the present, postponed the production of the plays, which will be cast with the same
BRILLIANT AND PERFECT ENSEMBLE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager……Mr. Augustin Daly.
LAST NIGHTS OF "ARTICLE 47."
Eighth Matinee of
"ARTICLE 47,"
SATURDAY AT 1½.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 15, BENEFIT OF
Miss CLARA MORRIS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GOOD-BY! GOOD-BY!
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S LAST NIGHTS.
FUNNY FOX'S FAREWELL.
THE MAGIC SCENE is about to fade away.
THE 1,000TH TIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY APPROACHES.
THE LAST NIGHTS of the American Grimaldi.
SEE THE MARVEL BEFORE IT VANISHES.
Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.

IRVING HALL.—TUESDAY.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,
Tendered to
MISS PAULINE NININGER,
Under the patronage of many distinguished ladies,
PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 14,
When the following eminent artists have kindly
VOLUNTEERED THEIR ASSISTANCE:
Mme. GAZZANIGA, the renowned Contralto.
Miss AGNES PALMER, the celebrated Contralto.
Sig. LEONI, Tenor.
Mr. FRANK BARTLETT, Baritone.
Señor SARASATE, the eminent Violinist, his positive last appearance prior to his departure for Europe.
Miss ADELAIDE MANZOCCHI, Pianist.
Sig. ALBITES and Mr. CORBAY Directors.
Tickets, including reserved seat, $2, at all the principal music stores, ticket offices and at the Hall. Concert at 8.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor……………J. Koch.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED
SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
GRAND OPENING CONCERT
On MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

GRAND ORGAN MATINEE
EXCLUSIVELY BY PUPILS OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 2 P. M.
Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., and at the door on the day of the matinee.

W. LOCKE RICHARDSON WILL read from the Humorists—Shakespeare, Dickens, Butler, Lover, &c.—under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 13. Bishop Huntington says: "Having myself heard him, I know both his natural gifts and rare accomplishments as an elocutionist. He is an educated gentleman of high character and refined tastes. His entertainments are delightful." Gov. Seymour says: "He has remarkable ability in delineating character, and the faculty of presenting both the pathetic and the ludicrous. I commend him to literary associations." Gen. Patrick says: "In Irish characters I do not know his superior." Hon. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, says: "He is a gentleman of true scholarly culture. I commend him heartily to those who wish to enjoy or to present to the public that most delightful and refining of entertainments, the worthy rendering of the best thoughts of the best thinkers."

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.,
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.
The celebrated HAINES PIANOS,
UNSURPASSED FOR TONE, FINISH, &c.,
At very low figures, for cash,
or by installments, on most favorable terms.
One second-hand Piano, good as new, a bargain.

"DOLLY VARDEN."
The new galop by William A. Pond, Jr., is all the rage, with colored picture, 50 cents; plain picture, 40 cents. "Lights Far Out at Sea," ballad, by Juch, 40 cents. "Little Baby's Gone to Sleep," by Benedict, 40 cents. In press, Horace Greeley's Grand March, with splendid likeness and autograph, 40 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union-square, New-York.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. [illegible] 4th-av.)

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, the most reliable pianos made, with modern improvements, fully warranted; also, first-class second-hand pianos for sale very cheap. No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., near 8th-av.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES for sale cheap, Steinway, Weber, Lindeman, and Eddie; great sacrifices for cash. J. BIDDLE, No. 13 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE
At 204, 206 and 208 East 27th-st.,
NEAR 3D-AV.
IRVING & SON,
for many years past manufacturers for the Wholesale Furniture Trade, have opened in their new buildings several large and spacious warerooms, where they intend keeping a complete and well-selected stock of
RICH AND PLAIN
Furniture, Upholstery, &c.
FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.
We respectfully solicit the attention of our friends and the public to the same, feeling confident that we will please all who may favor us with their orders.
We intend that every article sold by us, however rich or plain, shall be perfect in every respect, and a full guarantee will be given to that effect.
Our prices we will leave to our patrons to judge, simply saying that every article will be offered at the lowest possible price.
CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites of newest styles at reduced prices.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK WARRANTED.
BOHNENKAMP & ROSSAU.
No. [illegible] Broadway, between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

GEORGE A. CLARKE, NO. [illegible] BROADway, is prepared to furnish, for cash or on the POPULAR SCALE OF MONTHLY PAYMENTS, every description of fashionable furniture, carpets, mirrors, spring and hair mattresses, &c. City and country houses furnished to order on liberal terms.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARriages, &c., at the new first-class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c. Nos. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near 4th-av. The public is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.
JOHN H. MORRELL.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts of No. [illegible] 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] East [illegible]th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

[illegible] KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. [illegible], between Broadway and [illegible]-av.—Marble, Marbleized, Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, of superior workmanship, designs [illegible].

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER

A Sixth-Avenue Jeweler Shot by a Burglar.

Charles D. Phelps the Victim—Two Thieves Steal into His House and Attempt to Slay Him—Escape of Both—A Hat the only Clue.

When, on a bright July morning, nearly two years ago, the City was startled and shocked by the terrible announcement of the murder of Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, the banker, it was hardly to be expected that a crime of such calibre would be committed in the City for many years to come. Yet, last night, a dastardly murder, fully equal in the intensity of its incidents to the Nathan tragedy, and only lacking its mystery, though closely approaching it in its details, happened in the same Police Precinct. Mr. CHARLES D. PHELPS, one of the oldest and best representatives of the jewelry trade in the City, was shot down and fatally wounded in his residence by two sneak thieves who were there for plunder. Mr. PHELPS' jewelry-store is on the south-west corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, numbering 577 on Sixth-avenue and 100 West Thirty-ninth-street. Mr. PHELPS resided in the house, and rented one room on the third floor to Mr. JOHN E. PALMER, a young gentleman with whom he was acquainted. About 8¾ o'clock last night Mr. PHELPS was in his store with his clerk, JULIUS BENEDIX, and a gentleman named A. M. COFFIN, who had called in to pay him a visit. Mr. PHELPS heard some noise in the hallway, and drawing to a large mirror which forms a door from the store into the hallway, passed through it. Messrs. BENEDIX and COFFIN saw Mr. PALMER standing at the hall door, which was open. Three minutes after they heard a struggle overhead and a piercing scream, as if some one had been wounded to death; then the sound of a scuffle on the stairs; and looking through the open mirror door into the hallway, they saw Mr. PALMER having a man grasped by the neck, and after a struggle, in which the man was thrown on the stoop of the door, they saw the man, who was bareheaded, fire two shots at PALMER, out of a large revolver which he held in his hand. PALMER drew back, and the bareheaded assassin fled around the corner. The next feature was the dreadful discovery that Mr. PHELPS had been shot. He came staggering down the stairs, clutching at the banisters with one hand, the other held over his left breast, and as he sank fainting on the floor, he gasped out, "I am shot; I think I am going to die." He was at once brought into the store and seated in a chair. The sounds of the pistol shots had attracted a large number of persons, who rushed into the house. But it was only after the Police had arrived, and an investigation was made by Capt. BURDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, that anything like a connected history of the occurrence could be obtained. The story of Mr. PALMER, the young man who lived on the third floor gave the first inkling of the real facts of the case. He said that he came home from his business, carrying with him an ornamental paper box containing three white silk handkerchiefs. As he turned into Thirty-ninth-street to enter the house he saw two young men standing in the hallway of the next house, No. 102. The door of his own residence, No. 100, was open. It is a double-hinged door, opening from the centre, with plate glass upper panels, and red curtains inside. As Mr. PALMER noticed the door open, one of the two men standing in the next hallway stepped out on the sidewalk, and looking up at the house, said "Nos. 100, 102, 104." Mr. PALMER passed into the hallway, and there met Mr. PHELPS, to whom he related the occurrence and said that it looked suspicious. Mr. PHELPS said that he would search the house. They went upstairs together, Mr. PALMER passing up to his room on the third floor, leaving Mr. PHELPS on the landing of the second floor. At this point the statement of Mr. PHELPS, made last night to Capt. BURDEN, continues the thread of the story. The corridor of the second floor of the house runs to the door of the front room used by Mr. PHELPS as a parlor. At this door, or rather for eight feet before it, the corridor falls back for the space of four feet, forming a recess, in which a hat-stand used to be placed. Mr. PHELPS said that he passed through the corridor until he discovered two men standing in this recess. One was shorter than the other by a couple of inches, and the tallest was about five feet seven inches. Mr. PHELPS grappled with the smaller one, who had stepped out of the corridor to meet him. He was at once assailed by the tall thief. He released his hold of the smaller man and grappled with the other. The smaller one ran down the stairs and escaped through the street door. The larger one drew a revolver and shot Mr. PHELPS in the left breast, about one inch below the nipple. Mr. PHELPS fell back against the wall, and the murderer ran rapidly through the hall to the head of the stairs. Here the story of Mr. PALMER is continued. Hearing the shot, Mr. PALMER ran out on the lobby of the third floor and saw the murderer going down the stairs revolver in hand. With one bound he cleared the stairs leading from the second to first floor, and tripped the thief, who stumbled to the bottom of the stairs, but soon recovered and was passing out of the hallway into the street, when Mr. PALMER caught him around the body and again threw him to the ground, falling on him. As they lay on the sidewalk, outside the door, the thief turned the muzzle of the revolver over his shoulder and fired two shots at Mr. PALMER. PALMER released him and jumped back inside the door. Officer MORGAN, of the mounted squad, who was in the neighborhood at the time, in citizen's clothes, saw the assassin running bare-headed through Thirty-ninth-street, and gave chase. People on Sixth-avenue were shouting "stop thief," but were not pursuing the flying scoundrel. Officer MORGAN drew his revolver, hoping thereby to frighten the thief. Not knowing what offense the man had committed, he feared to fire on him. But the villain had gained too much vantage by the start, and was lost sight of at the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-first-street. The smaller thief was utterly lost sight of, for Mr. PALMER, as he pounced on the assassin, only saw the black coat of the confederate passing out of the hall door. Messengers were sent for physicians, and Police Surgeon HENRY and Drs. FISHER and BLACKMAN were quickly in attendance. They pronounced the wound fatal. It was evidently made by a very large pistol-ball. Mr. PHELPS' wife, who is in Syracuse, was telegraphed for, and his daughter, a young and beautiful girl twenty years of age, was taken from a fashionable boarding-school in the City where she was studying, and brought to her father's bedside. The street outside the house was crowded with persons eager to learn the particulars of the tragedy. Inside, a more solemn scene was being enacted. The family lawyer was drawing up the dying man's will. His property, which is of a large amount, was, it is understood, bequeathed to his wife and daughter. Coroner YOUNG arrived at the house, but did not take the ante-mortem statement of Mr. PHELPS, owing to his excited condition. While the will was being executed, the Police were searching for some trace of the murderer. Detective TIERNAN arrived at the house from the Central Office shortly after 10 o'clock, and proceeded to investigate. The only possible clue to the assassin's identity is his hat, which he dropped on the stairs when tripped by Mr. PALMER. It is of black felt, a Derby in shape, with red lining, about number eight, and with diagonal silk band and binding. Of the thieves, the only description that can be given is that the smaller one had a black coat, the taller one a black coat, gray pants and black hair. The two men seen by Mr. PALMER in the hallway of No. 102 were confederates of the two found in the house by Mr. PHELPS. Mr. PHELPS is forty-three years of age, a native of Bristol, R. I., and has been in the jewelry business in this City for nearly twenty years, first keeping store in Sixth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, then at No. 673 Sixth-avenue, where he remained eight years, and then at No. 577 Sixth-avenue, where he has been but two years. In build he is wiry and powerful, wearing a heavy reddish mustache and closely-trimmed beard. He is not expected to live today.

Meeting of the Creditors of the Central Savings Bank.

A meeting of the creditors of the Central Savings Bank was held at the building corner of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, formerly occupied by the defunct corporation. About sixty of the depositors were present, and they listened to the reading of the exhibit of the receiver, ISAAC T. SMITH, with an interest heightened by the pecuniary loss which they have universally suffered. The sums due depositors, with accrued interest, amount to $25,068 27. The unpaid bills due by the bank foot up $720 78. The total liabilities are therefore $[illegible]. There are claims on the bank for salaries of officers of $3,126, which the receiver refuses to pay. The assets of the Bank are principally in the Ocean Savings Bank, which failed some time ago, and is now in the hands of a receiver. There was deposited in that institution $[illegible], reckoning principal and interest, of which $[illegible] was borrowed of another bank, which collected it from the Ocean Bank, leaving $[illegible] as coming to the Central Savings Bank, and there is also a balance of $10 94 in the Sixth National Bank. The furniture and fixtures of the bank sold for $1,416 15 at the auction, making $[illegible] good assets. There are also three checks of doubtful value, amounting to $2,470 08, which have been put in suit by the receiver. Dividends have already been received from the Ocean Bank up to the present time of $[illegible]. Out of this sum $[illegible] have been paid for rent and necessary expenses, and there is therefore at present $[illegible] on hand to meet obligations. The lease of the buildings occupied by the bank has been sold to such advantage that the depositors will lose nothing from that quarter. The safe Company who sold the large safe which the bank had in use, have also taken it back at its full value. There are no running expenses attached to the concern now, so that all left will be finally paid to the depositors. A further dividend is due from the receiver of the Ocean Bank in June, and steps will probably then be taken to pay the Central Savings Bank depositors at least a part of their dues. There are 197 depositors who are clamorous for their money, and there is a very strong feeling against the officers of the corporation. They say they place every confidence in Mr. SMITH, the receiver, and seem to think he is doing as well as he can. Mr. SMITH stated at the meeting that he had a conference with the trustees, and held strong hopes that they would make up the sum still lacking to satisfy in full the claims of the depositors, who are mostly poor people, and say they were induced by the officers of the bank to deposit money there when it was well known that the institution was on its last legs.

At the conclusion of the report presented by Receiver SMITH, the victimized depositors gathered in a body outside of the building and drew up the following document, which was signed by nearly the entire number:

"The depositors, all who are willing to prosecute the swindles of the broken bank, just join us. We will make them feel that the City and their tricks are played out."

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Yesterday's Proceedings—A Committee Appointed to Report on the Book Concern.

The Methodist Conference organized at the usual time, 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, Bishop AMES presiding. Dr. GOOD led the devotional exercises. The intense heat of the day did not tend to diminish the numbers of the audience, for a much larger number was present than the previous morning. The report of the Secretary was read. After the insertion of an appeal from T. B. TAYLOR, of Kansas, to the General Conference, from the decision of the Kansas Conference, by which he was expelled, and several corrections, the report was adopted. A short discussion relative to the errors in the report of the Methodist organ, the *Advocate*, followed.

Rev. Mr. OSBON then moved that the order of business be suspended to take up business relative to the Book-room. The motion was carried and the order of business suspended. Rev. Mr. SMART wished to know what the manner of voting would be. Bishop SIMPSON ruled that on the call by a vote for separate orders a minister can call for the ministerial vote separately, and a layman for the lay vote separately. By vote of the Conference the Bishop was sustained in his ruling. Judge LAWRENCE'S amendment to the substitute by which a committee of one from each delegation should be appointed was voted on and lost. The substitute offered by GEO. W. CLARK to appoint one person from each delegation to take charge of the papers and examine the affairs of the Book-room was next in order, and accepted by vote of the Conference. The substitute was then adopted. Rev. Dr. SLICER, amid great confusion, moved that the Conference appoint none but laymen to act on the Committee. The motion was tabled. A motion in favor of the immediate appointment of the Committee was lost, and an intermission of ten minutes voted to allow the different delegations time to select the members of the Committee. After the recess the roll was called and the members of the Special Committee appointed by the delegates announced as follows:

Alabama, A. S. Aiken; Baltimore, Wm. R. Woodard; Black River, L. L. White; California, Edward Moore; Central German, Henry A. Fox; Central Illinois, David McMillen; Central New-York, Wm. J. Moses; Central Ohio, George F. Ricadon; Central Pennsylvania, John Patten; Cincinnati, J. W. Weakley; Colorado, John Evans; Delaware, J. S. Jones; Des Moines, Wm. H. Bedle; Detroit, John Owen; East Genesee, David Decker; East German, C. F. Grimm; East Maine, Charles Beal; Erie, John McCalmont; Genesee, A. D. Wilber; Georgia, Wesley Prettyman; Germany and Switzerland, L. S. Jacoby; Holstein, L. E. Cobleigh; Illinois, Hiram Buck; India, H. Mansell; Indiana, Washington C. De Pau; Iowa, Francis W. Evans; Kansas, Wm. Fairchild; Kentucky, Amos Shinkle; Lexington, Marshall W. Taylor; Liberia, Chas. A. Pitman; Lousiana, L. C. Mattlock; Maine, Wm. Deering; Michigan, A. W. Storm; Minnesota, Abner Lewis; Mississippi, A. C. McDonald; Missouri, Samuel Hoffman; Nebraska, E. H. Rogers; Nevada, Thos. McGrath; Newark, David Campbell; New-England, James P. McGee; New-Hampshire, C. M. Dinsmore; New-Jersey, A. E. Ballard; New-York, Stephen D. Brown; New-York East, G. G. Osborn; North Carolina, W. G. Maden; North Indiana, Joseph A. Finck; North Ohio, W. C. Pierce; North-west German, C. A. Laber; North-west Indiana, John Brownfield; Ohio, L. J. Cutchfield; Oregon, George Abernethy; Philadelphia, J. B. McCullogh; Pittsburg, A. Bradley; Providence, George F. Gavitt; Black River, Grant Goodrich; St. Louis, B. K. Barney; South Carolina, Henry Cardozo; Southern Indiana, James C. Mackintosh; Southern Illinois, John Van Cleve; South-west German, D. C. Smith; Tennessee, Daniel Rutledge; Texas, W. K. Fakle; Troy, Chester F. Burdick; Upper Iowa, D. M. Cooley; Vermont, J. C. W. Cox; Virginia, Wm. N. Berkely; Washington, R. H. Robinson; West Virginia, Chester B. Hubbard; West Wisconsin, John B. Hoffman; Wilmington, Daniel M. Bates; Wisconsin, C. D. Pillsburg; Wyoming, W. H. Oliver.

The Secretary then explained, from previous minutes, that all the papers pertaining to the irregularities and alleged frauds in the Book Concern should be given to this Committee, and that after examination a report shall be made to the Conference. A resolution was also passed, throwing all other papers concerning the management of the Methodist Book Concern into the hands of the Committee to report upon.

Dr. BINGHAM moved that the Agents Report offered by CARLTON, LANAHAN and THOMAS be referred to the Special Committee. A stormy discussion immediately ensued upon a substitute offered, to give the Committee power to send for persons and papers which they may need in the course of their investigation. During the discussions Dr. LANAHAN, rising hastily, interrupted Dr. HARRIS, and said that he did not say the day before that the item of $51,000 was purposely suppressed in the report of the agents of the Book Concern. Loud whispers of "Yes, he did! Yes, he did!" were heard through the body of the house. A resolution was finally made up of the original resolution and the substitute, by which the Committee have power to act upon the report of Dr. CARLTON, LANAHAN and THOMAS, and also to send for persons and papers necessary to carry on the investigation. This was passed.

Dr. CURTIS then offered a resolution that so much of the report of the Book Committee as refers to Bishops be referred to the regular Committee on Episcopacy. The Conference then voted to prohibit the substitution of one member for another by any delegation, after the Committee had entered upon their investigation, except by vote of the Conference. Dr. BONNER, of St. Louis, was authorized to call the first meeting of the Special Committee. The names of the different Committees were ordered by vote of the Conference to be printed in the *Advocate* from the official list. The Conference, after some unimportant business, adjourned.

The Convention at Apollo Hall.

A meeting was held yesterday in Apollo Hall, for the purpose of organizing a new political party, and to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. The hall, which was decorated with a number of peculiarly-worded banners, was nearly filled with ladies, wearing eye-glasses and short hair in general. There were a few men present. Mr. MADDOX read the call, and the Committee on Permanent Organization made their report, appointing as President Hon. J. D. REYMERT, of New-York; First Vice-President, ANNA L. MIDDLEBROOK, and a number of other officers.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions reported a platform embracing the following points: Complete reconstruction of the functions of the Government of the United States; a new Constitution to meet the present wants of the people, the present Constitution being behind the present age of civilization; a uniform national code of civil and criminal law; important legislation to be submitted to and be approved by the people before becoming law; all monopolies to be abolished, charters revoked, and the Government to take charge of all public enterprises, which are to be for the public use, and not to be charged for at a higher rate than the cost of construction and maintenance; public lands to be for the free use of actual settlers; one system of currency, based on the national faith; direct taxation according to personal property; free trade; general peace; fair remuneration for labor; the Government to employ the unemployed; capital punishment to be abolished; every person, male and female, to be allowed to vote; the Monroe doctrine, and that the new party be called the Equal Rights Party.

A very disturbed and boisterous discussion ensued first on the acceptance of the report, but after a while the document was accepted.

It was then moved to adopt the platform as a whole body; this caused the most angry debate, during which the President nearly knocked his desk to pieces in his endeavors to keep order.

It was then moved to consider it seriatim, and this excited an equally angry debate, during which a motion to adjourn was carried.

The evening session was principally occupied by an address from VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, after which she was nominated for President, and FRED. DOUGLASS for Vice-President. The platform of the afternoon was sprung upon the meeting during the enthusiasm of the nomination, and adopted by acclamation, after which the Convention adjourned until this morning.

A Hot Day.

The mercury, yesterday, at 6 P. M. stood at 91. Shortly after the atmosphere was a little cooled by a slight fall of rain, and at 7½ the mercury fell to 78, with a tendency to go still lower. Later in the evening a strong breeze came up from the south-west, and cooled the atmosphere very agreeably.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Mercantile Library will be open on Sunday next, and every Sabbath thereafter, from 1 until 9 o'clock P. M.

"Peculiar People" was the subject of Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH's lecture last evening at Association Hall, before a large and apparently well-pleased audience.

REUBEN BANKS, colored, of No. 8 Jersey-street, fell out of a window of his residence yesterday and was seriously injured.

MARY CURTIN died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from injuries received several days ago by a fall at her residence, at Fourth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street.

PATRICK PAGE, a bar-tender, while intoxicated, attempted to ascend a ladder at No. 798 Third-avenue, yesterday, and, falling to the pavement, was almost instantly killed.

MICHAEL QUIRK, of No. 267 West Nineteenth-street, while at work pulling down the building No. 21 Union-square, was seriously injured yesterday, by a portion of a wall falling upon him.

The Tammany Hall Twenty-first Assembly District Committee, last evening, unanimously agreed to hold a primary this evening for the purpose of electing delegates to the Rochester Convention.

ANDREW KOPKE, a German, was arrested yesterday, on a suit commenced against him by HENRY EDELMUTH, of No. 116 Hudson-street, for $10,000 damages for brutal assault committed upon him by KOPKE on the 9th inst.

The public are cautioned against a swindler going about with a petition purporting to be signed by H. A. CASSEBEER, and pretending to collect subscriptions in aid of a chemist who had been injured and was in destitute circumstances.

Patrolman FINNEGAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, for being drunk on post and assaulting a citizen, and Patrolman YUBA, of the Fifth Precinct, for using insulting language to his superior officer, were recommended to be dismissed the Department yesterday.

At the Liberal Club, last evening, FREDERIC MARVIN, D. D., read a paper on "Illusions and Hallucinations." He demonstrated scientifically the fallacy of the belief in spiritual manifestations, and attributed the apparitions of ghosts and phantoms to a disordered imagination.

The trial of the case in which Mme. OLGA DE MALUTA FRALOFF seeks to recover about $100,000, the value of a quantity of laces stolen from her trunk while she was traveling by rail from Albany to Niagara Falls, was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge SHIPMAN.

The following rule, recently adopted by the Board of Police, was transmitted to the force for their information, yesterday: When any member of the force shall be dismissed on charges, the Superintendent shall transmit the judgment by telegraph to all station houses, and Captains shall publicly read the report to each of the several platoons.

Hon. PIERREPONT ISHAM, who died on Thursday evening, at his residence in Piermont, Rockland County, at the age of seventy years, was for many years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont, but for a few years past a leading counsel in the Bar of this City. The funeral of the deceased will take place at Manchester, Vt., today.

Miss MARY E. JONES, of Lodi, N. J., died at the house of Mrs. ANDREWS, a friend of hers, at No. 10 Bond-street, yesterday, from metro-peritonitis. The unfortunate girl, as was shown by the post-mortem examination, had been subjected to an operation about ten days ago, from which the disease had resulted which caused her death. The body was taken to Lodi for interment.

A complimentary banquet was given to Major JOHN H. HOWELL, late General Agent of the State Associated Press, at SUTHERLAND'S restaurant, in Liberty-street, yesterday afternoon, prior to his early departure from New-York for Minnesota, to assume the editorial management of a paper in that State. Quite a number of the friends of Major HOWELL were present, and the occasion was an enjoyable one.

JOHN H. PRUYN was arrested on a civil process issuing from a State Court while going to the office of a register in bankruptcy to give evidence as a witness. His release was sought on habeas corpus, on the ground that he was privileged from such arrest while on that errand. The case was argued before Judges BLATCHFORD and WOODRUFF, sitting in banco; and they, yesterday, ordered the release of PRUYN on the ground taken.

HENRY C. COLE was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, but by request the examination was put over for one week. Deputy Sheriffs JARVIS and KERR were in Court with an order of arrest against COLE, which they will execute as soon as they can. COLE is anxious to remain in jail for the present, as he says that if he is released he will be arrested by the Sheriff and kept away from the City through the machinations of JOSHUA D. MINOR.

STEPHEN WILLETTS was committed by Justice SCOTT, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Patrolman GRACE, of the Sixth Precinct. WILLETTS was fearfully bruised and beaten, and, later in the day, three respectable men appeared and stated that they had seen the whole affair, and that the officer had, without provocation, brutally assaulted the prisoner. WILLETTS was thereupon discharged, and will prefer a complaint against the officer.

BROOKLYN.

The Assembly District Republican Conventions were held last evening to elect delegates to the State Convention at Elmira.

The present consumption of Ridgewood water is 25,000,000 gallons. There is a plentiful supply, the reservoir containing 19¼ feet depth of water.

ROBERT T. HICKS, a carpenter, was arrested yesterday for stabbing LAWRENCE HICKEY, a contractor, during a dispute in Eleventh-street, South Brooklyn.

Yesterday afternoon, JOHN PRIGER, while unloading a wagon at the foot of Van Dyke-street, slipped into the water and was drowned. His body was recovered.

Dr. L. B. IRISH has published a card requesting a suspension of public opinion in the matter of the death of the late E. O. ANDERSON, until Dr. DOREMUS has concluded his chemical investigation.

The Howard Mission held its eleventh anniversary at the Academy of Music last evening. The exercises comprised singing by the children, and addresses by Messrs. A. S. HATCH, VAN METER and RICE.

The trial of RICHARD CHRISTIE, a lad of thirteen years, for shooting a playmate named WILLIE WELLS at No. 192 Concord-street, on the 13th of last month, took place in the City Court yesterday before Judge MCCUE. The jury, after an absence of ten minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

GESCHIDT'S lager-beer brewery at Mt. Vernon was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon. Loss estimated at $10,000.

The grocery-store of Mr. THEODORE A. STEVENSON, on Fourth-avenue, Mt. Vernon, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and robbed of goods to a considerable amount.

The Municipal Reform Association at White Plains has nominated for village Trustees, to be voted for on Tuesday next, SAMUEL FAILE, JOHN R. TOMPKINS and A. W. EGGLESON.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Westchester County held their Convention yesterday. The following were elected delegates to the State Convention: Capt. M. H. ELLIS, of Yonkers; JAS. R. ANGEL, of Morrisania, and Dr. NORMAN K. FREEMAN, of West Farms. A resolution was adopted to the effect that Gen. GRANT was the first choice of the Convention for President.

NEW-JERSEY.

Of twenty-one cases of small-pox in Paterson this Spring, nine have proved fatal.

The Board of New-Jersey Pilot Commissioners yesterday elected A. J. DRAKE President.

The total valuation of property in Hudson County is three times as great as it was ten years ago.

The Republicans have carried the charter election in Dover, and have elected JAMES H. NEIGHBOR.

On Thursday night an unkown man committed suicide by leaping from the ferry-boat Susquehanna, of the Pavonia Ferry line.

Dr. WM. S. BOWEN, a prominent physician of South Jersey, was buried yesterday at Bridgeton by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was Past Grand Master.

MARY D. CHRISTOPHER, a little girl living with the family of JOHN WILKINS, at Medford, near Camden, was fatally burned while playing near a bush fire, on Tuesday.

The executors of the estate of the late Mr. BECKETT put the Bonaparte estate at Bordentown in the hands of an auctioneer for sale, but at the public vendue not a single bid was made.

CORNELIUS HAMLER was lodged in the Newton Jail, yesterday, charged with having placed obstructions on the track of the Sussex Railroad with intent to throw a train off the track.

The Mayor of Camden has issued an order that hereafter lost children shall not be taken to the Station-house, when found by the police, but to the Children's Home, where they can be properly cared for.

The body of an old man named WILLIAM OPDYKE was found on Thursday upon the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, near Flagtown, in a terribly mangled condition. Deceased resided at Easton, and was of weak mind.

At the regular meeting of the Jersey City Board of Public Works, yesterday, a balance of $223,478 53 was reported in hand. A resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of $900,000 in water scrip, to complete the reservoir extension.

The Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic held a Union meeting last evening to take preliminary measures for the celebration of Decoration Day. There will be no parade, but the graves of the soldiers will be decorated by committees.

Burglars entered the residence of JOHN MESSNER, at Union Hill, on Thursday morning and robbed the house of various articles of jewelry and clothing. JAMES GRAVES and two accomplices were arrested for the burglary, and GRAVES was committed for trial.

PETER WATERS, a resident of Bloomfield-avenue, Newark, and a well-known street-contractor, fired three shots at his wife, yesterday. A neighbor, THOS. DECKER, attempted to disarm him, and was also fired at. He was finally secured and lodged in prison.

JOHN THOMAS, the man who made a desperate attempt to murder his wife at No. 44 Gregory-street, on Thursday, was brought up for examination at the Jersey City Police Headquarters yesterday, and fully committed for trial. His wife was too severely injured to be able to appear.

The stockholders of the Central New-Jersey Railroad yesterday held their annual meeting, and elected the following directors: John Taylor Johnston, John C. Green, Adam Norrie, Benjamin Williamson, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Henry D. Maxwell, Sidney Dillon, James Doorman Johnson and Moses Taylor.

The jury in the case of PETER LOUTERAN, who was crushed to death at SMITH & RAFFERTY'S works, on Wednesday, has returned a verdict that death was the result of carelessness on the part of THOMAS CORRIGAN, the switch-tender, and censuring the Erie Railway Company for employing incapable men.

The Pavonia-avenue Railroad Company, of Jersey City, it is said, cannot pay the judgment obtained against them by individuals injured by the accident at the bridge near the tunnel, when a car-load of passengers rolled down the hill. Attachments for $65,000 have already been levied upon the property of the Company.

A case of great destitution was yesterday discovered in Jersey City. In a family of six persons, the father was found dying with consumption, three children lying ill with the small-pox, and one child already lying dead in the house of the disease. The mother was unable to get food for the living, or money to bury the dead.

Hudson County is indebted over $1,000,000. During last year $800,000 was expended. Among the items are Freeholders' expenses, $11,000; inquests, $3,000; post-mortems, $5,400; physicians' fees, $1,600; counsel, $3,000; *History of Hudson*, by Hon. C. H. WINFIELD, $6,600; copying of old records, $6,000; Board of Lunatics, at Trenton, $16,500.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, May 10.—SUGAR market firm. EXCHANGE generally buoyant; on United States, excited; 60 days, currency, 2@2½ discount; short sight, par @¾ discount; 60 days, Gold, 11¾@11½ premium; short sight, 13¼@13½ premium; on London, 24@24½ premium; on Paris, 9½@9¾ premium.

[Advertisement.]

GREELEYITES TO THE FRONT.—KNOX introduces today his "Greeley Hat," and all who intend to support the "Farmer of Chappaqua" should secure one at once. Buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenological examinations daily, at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects, and best pursuit.

[Advertisement.]

See "West Dunellen," under "Real Estate at Auction," for something to interest you.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......4:47 | Sun sets......7:05 | Moon sets..11:13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10:25 | Gov. Island..11:15 | Hell Gate..12:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Allemannia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore, D. Utley; Davis, Philadelphia; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ship Charles, (Belg.,) Lechere, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Auguste Teitge, (Ger.,) Lueckfeldt, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fessoget, (Norw.,) Molback, Havre, Tetens & Bockmann; Annie, (Br.,) May, Kingston, Ja., G. F. Bulley; Alice Tainter, (Br.,) Connor, Matanzas, &c., Miller & Houghton; Ida S. (Br.,) Doume, Caibarien, J. A. Horsey; Louisa Bruno, (Ital.,) Russo, Gibraltar for orders, J. C. Segar; Savannah, Schaffe, St. Marys, Ga., Jas. M. Leonard & Co.

Brigs Renshaw, Sylvester, Gibara, R. A. Robertson & Co.; Memphis, (Br.,) Macomber, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Mary E. Leighton, Leighton, Kingston, Ja., D. De Castro; Emelia, (Ital.,) Garguilo, Bangor, A. P. Agresta.

Schrs. Frank Atwood, Coleman, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Rattler, Newcomb, Nassau, N. P., B. J. Wenberg; F. W. Johnson, Marts, Washington, D. C., Slaght & Petty; O. H. Kirll, Robinson, Washington, D. C., Slaght & Petty; J. J. Pharo, Soper, Washington, D. C., Slaght & Petty; Evelyn, Crowley, Elizabethport; M. A. Folsom, Ross, Elizabethport; Red Beach, Doherty, Calais; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; St. Croix, Eaton, Boston, J. Boynton's Sons; Blackstone, Wickson, Wareham, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New-London, H. W. Jackson & Co.; J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Jason, (N. G.,) Haack, Stettin via Copenhagen and Christiansand April 24, with mdse. and 702 passengers to Wendt & Rammelsberg.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Van Sice, Havana May 4, via Nassau 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Deane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Cyclone, (of Boston,) King, from Padang, arr. 9th and anchored on the Bar, came up yesterday P. M. Reports passing Cape of Good Hope March 1, and crossed the equator April 8 in lon. 34; had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Energia, (Ital.,) Cervetti, Liverpool 55 ds., with salt to Woodruff and Robinson—vessel to order. Took the southern passage and had variable weather; was 15 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Bark M. Wood, (of St. John, N. B.,) Thurrott, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had squally weather off Cape Hatteras; from thence 4 ds. with light W. winds.

Brig Egyptian, (of Sunderland,) Lambert, Bahia 54 ds., with rose-wood to order. Was 22 ds. to the equator, and crossed it in lon. 35; had fine weather the entire passage; was becalmed 15 ds. from lat. 6 S. to lat. 1 N.

Brig W. W. Lord, (of Picton,) Veneru, Naguabo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had fine weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. May 4, lat. 33 33 N., lon. 73 49 W., spoke bark R. W. Griffiths, hence for Matanzas, 6 ds. out.

Brig Lucida, (of St. John, N. B.,) Atkinson, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. Had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. May 1, lat. 29 20, lon. 79 40, passed vessel of 150 tons, bottom up, apparently but a short time in that condition.

Brig Georgiana, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Hicks, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar to T. T. & H. W. Dwight & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had fine weather and has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Deseo Mayo, (Mex.,) Ajar, Tuspan, Mexico, 25 ds., with cedar to H. Marquanda.

Brig Harp, Snow, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Sara Jane, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Ferguson, San Domingo City 14 ds., with sugar, logwood, &c. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Had fine weather up to lat. 29; from thence strong variable winds; lost mainsail and split jib; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port brig Nellie Mitchell, wtg. cargo.

Schr. Peter Mitchell, (of Quebec,) Godfrey, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had moderate weather; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. E. B. Wheaton, (of Philadelphia,) Atkins, Jacksonville April 8, via Charleston 8 ds., with yellow pine to the New-Haven Steam Saw-mill Co.—vessel to master. Put in Charleston in distress. (before reported.)

Schr. George W. Pettis, (of Provincetown,) Gallershaw, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pine-apples to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather.

Schr. James G. Tarr, Reeves, Harbor Island 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Aux Cayes 13 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Young, Smith & Co. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. John Mosser, Abrams, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pine-apples to Jas. Douglas—vessel to master. Had moderate weather.

Schr. Fred. Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Arrago, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had fine weather; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. S. V. Crandall, (Br.,) McBinnie, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.

Schr. Perio, Rogers, Jonesport 15 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Maud, Barbour, (new,) Barbour, Bangor 15 ds., with —— to Wetmore & Wilson.

Schr. Collector, Phinney, Bangor, with potatoes to Joseph Bennett.

Schr. William Freeman, Hamilton, Thurston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. John Rommell, Jr., Billiard, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mahaska, Kieller, Beckford, N. B., 12 ds., with piling to Moss & Ward.

Schr. J. L. Thompson, Hall, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Kidder, Montgomery, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Lucy A. Blossom, Canfield, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. R. S. Hodgdon, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Decatur, Oakes, Berry, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Wood, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. N. & H. Gould, Baker, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Leontine, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Grace Cushing, Lord, Gardiner, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. Nautilus, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Jas. Deputy, Sturgess, Bath, with lumber to order.

Schr. Charley Miller, Pierce, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Hattie, Patten, Lubec, with fish to Jed. Frye & Co.
Schr. Josephine, Allen, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. E. Sharp, Wilson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Francis Edwards, West, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Morelight, Young, Calais 8 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Roanoke, Cook, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Surprise, Seaman, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Hope On, Chase, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. A. S. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence.
Schr. Star, Bishop, Norwich, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. J. W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. Mary Murahon, Brightman, Fall River.
Schr. Thos. R. Smith, Boman, New-Bedford.
Schr. John Randolph, Robbins, New-Bedford.
Schr. St. Croix, Eaton, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Henry Taber, Boman, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Virginia.
Schr. Geo. B. Markle, Bishop, Norwich.
Schr. Mary Frances, Horton, Hartford.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Providence.
Schr. Jas. E. Trott, Nelson, Virginia.
Schr. H. R. Gibson, Lewis, Plymouth.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Providence.
Schr. Mary Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. G. Huntington, Fisher, Boston.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Patriot, Miller, Guilford, Conn.
Schr. Nellie Brown, Higgins, Somerset.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. E. Closson, Purdy, Vinal Haven.
Schr. Hase, McNamee, Greenwich.
Schr. Niger, Thompson, Boston.
Schr. Mary Jane, Leak, Virginia.
Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Unison, Ives, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 10.—Arr. steamer William Kennedy, from Philadelphia; barks Liverpool, from Newport; Fredonia, from Fayal; Zephyrine, from Demerara; brigs Unicorn, from Surinam; Eliza, from Sagua; John H. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Marshall Dutch, from Philadelphia; schr. Mediator, from Ponce.

Arr. this P. M. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; ship Roswell Sprague, from Liverpool; bark Bridgeport, from Galveston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 10.—Arr. bark Dreupner, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamers Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia; Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 10.—Arr. bark Edina, from Pernambuco, for orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 10.—Passed out bark Deer, for Wilmington; schrs. M. T. Elliott, for New-Haven; Emma Gregory, for Boston; Wm. T. Kearn, for Washington; M. J. Granger and A. Pidmore, for New-York.

Sld. bark Edina, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 10.—Cld. steamer Wyoming, for Philadelphia; bark Alamo, for Revel; schr. Irvine, for Ponce, Porto Rico; brig Michael & Anna, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 10.—Arr. brig Marshall Dutch, Philadelphia, for Boston; Reporter, Bangor, for Fall River; schrs. John L. Tracy, Baltimore, for Boston; F. A. Heath, Philadelphia, for do.; John B. Norris, Wareham, do.; L. B. Cowperthwaite, Philadelphia, for Salem; Fly, Hoboken, for do.; Wm. B. Darling, Elizabethport, for Newburyport; Mary B. Gage, Jonesboro, for New-York; Hero, Salem, for do.; Mary Jane, Gardiner, for do.; Red Jacket, Vinal Haven, for do.; Flavilla, Provincetown, for Philadelphia; Emma B. Shaw, Milton, for do.; Emeline McLane, Portland, for do.; H. Prescott, do., for Washington, D. C.; Charlotte Fish, Boston, for Alexandria; Wm. H. Tiers, Portsmouth, for Georgetown, D. C.; Julia & Martha, Calais, for New-Haven; Monte Bello, St. John, N. B., for Providence; Snow Squall, Rockland, for Charleston.

Also arr. fishing schrs. Oasis, of New-Haven; Dan. Simmons, Diadem, Nellie T. Campbell, Phoebe, Emma Small and Isaac Powers, of Harwich; S. E. Babson, of Newburyport; Velocipede, of Portsmouth, and Morning Light, of Boston, all bound S., after mackerel.

Passed by—Brigs Isis, J. H. Kennedy, Baltimore, for Boston.

Sld. all the before reported, excepting the above arrivals, and schrs. Majestic and Cicero, disog.

10th, arr. brig John Aviles, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; schrs. New-Zealand, Philadelphia, for Boston; Ella, do., do.; Georgia, Port Johnson, for Salem; Cottager, Fall River, for Camden.

Sld. schr. Snow Squall, and all the vessels bound E.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 10.—The brig Venture, from Demerara, picked up adrift in the Gulf Stream a buoy, attached to which was 700 fathoms of chain and about 300 fathoms of telegraph cable. The buoy and attachments are supposed to belong to the Company laying the cables to connect the West India Islands.

The American schr. Olivet, from Bridgeport May 1, 180 miles from Cape Ann, boarded a schr. from Yarmouth, but could only make out two letters of her name, "E. H.," she was almost under water, and had her masts lying across the deck. Two dead bodies were found in the cabin, which were buried by the crew of the Olivet. The schr. found is supposed to be the Bessie Gardner, of Yarmouth, 60 tons, which has been missing for some time.

HAVANA, May 10.—Steamer Missouri arr. here this afternoon from New-York.

Bark Anderson has arr. from New-York.

Brig Robt. Griffiths, Capt. Drummond, has arr. at Matanzas from New-York.

SABACOA, April 30.—In port, schrs. Lillian M. Warren, for New-York April 30; Azelda & Laura, M. D. Leach, Susan A. Webb and Edward A. De Hart, wtg.

ST. PIERRE, Martinique, April 24.—In port, schr. S. P. Hall, for New-York April 25; schr. Anna & Susan, for Baltimore, sld. on the 22d.

HARBOR ISLAND, May 2.—In port, schrs. J. W. Roberts, Annie Lewis, Old Chad, Commerce and Frank Treat.

AUX CAYES, April 27.—In port, brig V. H. Hill, for New-York in 5 ds.; schr. Georgietta, for do., 6 ds.

Spoken, &c.

April 24, by bark M. Wood, in lat. 23 22, lon. 82 24, spoke brig Angila, (Br.,) from Jamaica, for London; May 1, lat. 28 22, lon. 79 13, was in co. with ship Baden, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool.

Disaster.

HAVANA, May 10.—A bark is ashore on Turk Island. She is supposed to be the Florence Peters, from Philadelphia for Santiago de Cuba.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—The Cunard steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston, for Liverpool, arr. at 4 P. M. today and proceeded.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Arr. ship E. Southard, from New-Orleans March 29; bark Queen of Hearts, from New-Orleans March 28; bark Elena, from New-York April 12.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Importers and dealers in Sporting Articles of all kinds.
Breech and muzzle-loading Shot-guns, by the best makers.
Sporting Rifles and Pistols of every description, and Ammunition of all kinds.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Spring, 1872.
Starr & Marcus
22 John Street,
(UP STAIRS,)
Offer at retail an unusually desirable Stock of Gold, Turquoise, Pink Coral, and Whole Pearl Jewelry, embracing all the newest and choicest productions of the present season.
STONE CAMEOS
of marked artistic merit, mounted in the most novel and attractive styles.
DIAMOND JEWELRY
Comprising many exceptionally rare specimens in Single Stones as well as in carefully Matched Pairs, mounted or in paper, deserving especial interest from the daily increasing difficulty of procuring Stones of fine material intelligently and accurately cut.
WATCHES from many of the most celebrated makers.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE HERRING'S champion fire-proof safe with double folding doors; as good as new. Call on JAS. TERRANCE, Receiver Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 153 Broadway.

CRADLE, BABY JUMPER AND NURSERY CHAIR COMBINED, &c.
No 511 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

STYLISH AND ELEGANT
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING
AT
BROKAW BROS.,
4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
LAFAYETTE-PLACE, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

COMPOSITE
IRON WORKS CO.
EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT
"COMPOSITE CHILLED IRON WORK,"
GATES, RAILINGS, GUARDS, BEDSTEADS, &c.
IMPROVED WIRE WORK,
FOR BANK COUNTER AND OFFICE RAILINGS, LAWN, COTTAGE, AND FARM FENCES.
ALSO,
VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, STABLE FITTINGS, LAMP-POSTS, &c.
NO. 109 MERCER-ST., NEAR PRINCE-ST., NEW-YORK.

NECK-WEAR,
ELEGANT NEW STYLES,
NOW READY.
Union Adams & Co.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BISHOP & REIN,
UNDER FIFTH-AV. HOTEL,
ARE NOW OPENING SEVERAL INVOICES OF
Coral Jewelry.
THEIR ACTUAL STOCK IN THIS BRANCH OF TRADE IS THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminarians, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.

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COR. FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CHEVIOT SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS
FOR SCHOOL.

REMOVAL.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
Manufacturers of
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Have removed from 199 to 550 Broadway.
(The store formerly occupied by Tiffany & Co.)

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SELLING OUT.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Upholsterers.
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
PARLOR FURNITURE,
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DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
MANTELS, PIER-GLASSES, CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, MATTRESSES, &c.
Good materials, good work, moderate prices.
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Successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, at his Radical Cure Truss Office. Instruments for all physical deformities scientifically made and adjusted. Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent female to wait upon ladies.

BEEBES RANGES
NO. 1 LARGEST FAMILY SIZE, $50.
JAMES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF
ITALIAN JEWELRY.
INTAGLIOS IN APPROPRIATE MOUNTINGS.
BYZANTINE MOSAICS.
CORAL SETS OF FINE COLOR, SOME OF THEM THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED BY THIS HOUSE.
CORAL AND GOLD SETS, POMPEIIAN STYLES.
BLACK LAVA SETS SUITABLE FOR MOURNING.
NEAPOLITAN SHELL GOODS.

WATCHES.
"652 BROADWAY."
Vo J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
ARE DAILY opening fresh invoices of Swiss Watches, Paris and Geneva JEWELRY, Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Fancy Goods, Horse-timers, &c., &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
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FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.
THE IMMENSE STOCK, both of goods in the piece and the same made up for immediate wear, embraces all the most desirable styles and fabrics manufactured, in qualities and colorings adapted to the requirements of all.
☞ Unequaled facilities for FINE CUSTOM WORK. Any garment made to measure at few hours' notice.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $5.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $10.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $15.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $20.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $25.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $30.
SUITS for business, for dress, for working, for traveling. Every novelty of style, and texture of material.
BOYS' SUITS for home, for school, for dress, for work, for play. All the favorite designs, and most fashionable materials.
SUITS, $10. BOYS' SUITS, $5.
SUITS, $15. BOYS' SUITS, $10.
SUITS, $20. BOYS' SUITS, $12.
SUITS, $30. BOYS' SUITS, $15.
SUITS, $40. BOYS' SUITS, $20.
SUITS, $50. BOYS' SUITS, $25.
Orders BY MAIL.
FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in all parts of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of goods, price list, and fashion sheet, SENT FREE on application.

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GAUZE MERINO,
LISLE THREAD,
ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.
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CLOTHING
NOW READY.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

THE WHEAT-FIELD OF AMERICA.
HEALTHFUL CLIMATE—FREE HOMESTEADS—CONVENIENT MARKETS.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. Some of the most productive wheat lands in America. 2. Excellent timber for the mill, the farm, and the fire. 3. Rich prairie pasturage and natural meadow, with clear lakes and running streams, in a healthful climate—where fever and ague is unknown. Grain can be shipped from this section to the Atlantic cities as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars are running through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota—[illegible] miles. Price of land close to track $4 to $8 per acre; further away $[illegible] will pay for a [illegible] farm. Seven years' credit; Warranty deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Railroad Bonds received in payment for lands at $1 10. Soldiers [illegible] lands [illegible] advantages to settlers.
SOLDIERS under the new law, (March, 1872,) get 160 acres free, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.
TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of railroad lands and to settlers on Government homesteads. Purchasers will have fare over the Northern Pacific Railroad deducted. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get land close to the road.
Pamphlets containing map and description of lands, and copy of the new Homestead law, are sent free, and full information furnished to all. Address by letter, or apply in person, to the
LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,
St. Paul, Minn., or No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the City of Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.... For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Rhein, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for unregistered letters on the pier at the foot of Third-street, in Hoboken, until 1 P. M..... For Havana, by the Cleopatra, at 2 P. M.... For Bermuda, W. I., by the San Francisco, at 11 A. M.... For Matanzas, by the Sherman, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way......5 A. M.; 1 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central......5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R......5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
East, via New-Haven......5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport......5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way......5 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail......5 P. M.
South, Through......5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way......5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver......7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c......5 A. M.; 8:30 P. M.

WESTERN HOMES.

Authentic Data Relative to Locating Emigrants.

Nebraska Filling up with English Colonies—Grazing on the Prairies and Out on the Plains—Where our Cattle Come from—Health and Competence Secured Beyond the Mississippi.

The crowded steamers which bring to our shores their annual freight of emigrants, has assumed a new phase in the number of English laborers and small farmers who go out in colonies to found new settlements in the West. Among other portions of the country filling up, our attention has been called to that of Nebraska, which seems to be a favorite just now among English emigrants hither. In fact, Nebraska is filling up most wonderfully with colonies and companies from England. The climate of Nebraska is a mild one, and the lands are desirable, because easily cultivated, and as the Union Pacific Railroad traverses the State from east to west, the agricultural products are sure of rapid shipment to markets in the East and West. There are two prominent features of economy entering into the choice of homes in all the unoccupied lands of Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, Montana, &c. These are pastural or grazing, and farming or tilling the land. While all farming embraces the care of a certain quantity of stock, horses, cattle and sheep, yet, in that section, grazing herds of stock, as a specialty, and distinct from farming, has long been practiced with certain rewards of rapid fortunes to those embarking in these enterprises. Those who buy lands do so with a view to make themselves permanent homes, and secure to themselves the rapid rise of the land after cultivation and improvement.

In order to bring the millions of acres, mostly unknown as to their productiveness, before the people for homesteads, the Government wisely sent out competent surveyors and geologists to explore the whole West, in time to meet the tide of emigration that would naturally flow in upon the completion of the Trans-Pacific Railroad. Accordingly, a corps of scientific gentlemen have gone out from Washington, from time to time, under the careful lead of Dr. F. V. HAYDEN, United States Geologist, and accurate reports have been made of their investigations of the soil and vegetation, and other natural productions likely to benefit mankind in obtaining a livelihood. Nebraska has little to recommend it in mineral productions. Indeed, the State of Nebraska seems to be located on the western rim of the great coal-basin of the West, and only thin seams of poor coal will probably ever be found. But still, a supply is near at hand. West, in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, in Wyoming and Colorado, coal in immense quantities has been hidden away for ages, and the Union Pacific Railroad has now brought it near to every man's dwelling. These Rocky Mountain coal-beds will one day supply an abundance of fuel for more than one hundred thousand square miles, along the Missouri River, of the most fertile agricultural land in the world. Every acre of land in Eastern Nebraska is already in the possession of thriving farmers, and today some of the most beautiful farms in the West can be seen there. Although quite recently settled, things look as though a long time had been taken to make such improvements.

Farm-houses and small towns meet the eye of the traveler in every direction, and the great interest which the most intelligent and enterprising people have taken in tree-planting is fast arching the once naked hills with the most elegant artificial groves; and Prof. HAYDEN said, two years ago, "The time is not far distant when Nebraska will be noted all over the world for the grandeur and beauty of its agricultural portions." While lacking those rich and valuable mines of gold, silver and iron possessed by her sister Territories and States of Colorado, Montana and Nevada, she yet has her salt springs, which are annually becoming more important and valuable.

These Springs are located near Lincoln, the capital of the State, and the saline waters flowing from them into Salt Creek has given character to quite an important tributary of the Platte River for thirty miles or more.

This stream flows through a most beautiful, rolling, fertile region, covered with splendid farms, and has a deep channel, with steep, muddy banks—a kind of forbidding object. Not a being can drink its waters, nor until its entrance into the Platte do they, by accessions of little streams and springs, become sufficiently freshened for the use of animals.

West of the mouth of the Elk Horn River the Valley of the Platte extends widely. The hills on either side are quite low, rounded, and clothed with a thick carpet of grass. But we look in vain for any natural groves of forest trees, there being only a very narrow fringe of willows or cotton-wood trees along the little streams. The Elk Horn rises far to the northwest, in the prairie, near the [illegible] River, and flows for a distance of nearly two hundred miles through some of the most fertile and beautiful lands in Nebraska. As every good farmer knows the need of water, and in abundance, we shall speak often of streams for irrigation and watering stock. Each of the most important branches of the Elk Horn, as Maple, Pebble and Logan Creeks, has carved out for itself broad, finely-rounded valleys, so that almost every acre may be brought under the highest state of cultivation. The great need here will be timber for fuel and other economical purposes, and also rock material for building. Still, the ample resources of this region are so vast, that the enterprising settler will devise some remedies for all these things. His first thing will be to plant trees, and then raise his own forests and improve his lands according to his tastes and necessities.

GAME STILL ABOUNDING.

The Englishman without a fowling-piece, in the West, would be an anomaly. These valleys spoken of have always been favorite places of abode for numerous tribes of Indians from time immemorial, and the sites of their old villages are still to be seen in some localities. The buffalo, deer, elk, antelope, grouse, sage-hen and other kinds of wild game swarmed here in greatest abundance, and, as they recede farther to the westward, into the more arid and barren plains beyond the pale of civilization, the wild, nomadic Indian is obliged to follow. Geese, ducks and other kinds of wild fowl, with now and then a stray antelope, may still be seen, and the enterprising hunter may treat himself to a large amount of toil and a small amount of game.

PROMINENT TOWNS,

Such as Fremont and Columbus and Schuyler, on the Pacific Railroad, attract such emigrants as tradesmen, mechanics, &c., but the farmer will look out for land along the branch railroads now in progress of construction or in contemplation. With these general remarks, the reader's attention is now called to the two great features of this region—grazing and farming—impelling men, women and children to leave comfortable homes in the East, and also from abroad, often to avoid starvation, to seek a new home in the West, and to better their condition in life. There are now 37,000,000 acres of land in Nebraska remaining undisposed of. Let us now take a survey of the lands in Nebraska and of other portions of the West for grazing, leaving ourselves free to discuss and set forth the advantages of emigrants, who have no object but farming, in a subsequent article.

PASTURAL LANDS AND STOCK-RAISING.

It is plainly to be seen by anyone who has given the least attention to the supply of beef cattle at the immense stock yards at Chicago, or in any of the principal markets of our country, that this must come mainly from the grazing fields of the West. Having resided five years in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and one year in Texas, the writer assumes to state what his careful experience, added to the observations of capable friends, enables him to declare as facts of importance, all the way from the New-England coast to the Missouri River. I have been surprised to find so few beef cattle in the meadows, owing to the drouth for a few years past. The stock [illegible] have been killed off—so farmers tell us—and they add, the land is now so valuable for grain and for hay, that we cannot afford the room the cattle need for pasturage. The census shows heavy returns, but these are not made up from herds fed for beef, but mostly from the cattle and oxen used upon the farms. It is true, then, that the great bulk of our beef cattle must be raised upon the grazing-lands of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi.

The earliest civilized explorers (such as Gen. FREMONT) found the plains densely populated with buffalo, elk, deer and antelope, their numbers exceeding computation.

Great nations of Indians subsisted almost entirely by the fruits of the chase, but with the rude weapons used were incapable of diminishing their numbers. But owing to the introduction of firearms by the whites their wild cattle have been slaughtered by the million, and their range, almost illimitable, has been restricted to an irregular belt a [illegible] miles wide. There is no reason why domestic cattle may not take their place. The climate, soil and vegetation is as well adapted to the tame as well as the wild animal. Experience proves this, and as this range is unlimited, practically, and for many years to come there will be room to fatten beeves to feed the world.

The great pasture land covers Western Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, Eastern New-Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, and extends into British America.

The southerly and south-easterly portions produce the largest growth of grass, but it lacks the nutritious qualities of that covering the higher and drier lands further north and west. Bank-growing and bottom land grasses contain mostly water, they remain green until killed by the frost, when their substance flows back to the root, or is destroyed by the action of the elements. The dwarf-grass of the higher plains make but a small growth, but makes that very quickly in the early Spring, and then, as the rains diminish and the Summer heat increases, it dies and cures into hay where it stands; the seed, even, in which it is very prolific, remains upon the stalk, and, though very minute, is exceedingly nutritious.

STOCK DON'T FREEZE.

There is never rain upon the Middle and Northern Plains during the Winter months. When snow comes, it is always dry, and never freezes the stock.

The reverse is the case in the Northern and Middle States, where Winter storms often begin with rain, which is followed by snow, and conclude with piercing wind and cold. Stockmen can readily appreciate the effect of such weather upon stock exposed to its influence.

The soil of the Plains is very much the same everywhere. To a casual observer it looks sterile and unpromising, but when turned by the plow or spade is found very fertile. Near the mountains, west of Nebraska, (for Nebraska is nearly all prairie,) the land is filled with coarse rock particles, and under the action of the elements these become prominent on the surface. Being made up from the wash and wearing away of the mountains, alkaline earths enter largely into its composition, supplying inexhaustible quantities of those properties which the eastern farmers can secure only by the application of plaster, lime and like manures.

These make the rich, nutritious grasses, upon which cattle thrive so remarkably, and to the constant wonder of new-comers, who cannot reconcile the idea of such comparatively barren-looking plains with the fat cattle that roam over them.

The cost of raising a steer to the age of five years, when he is at prime age for market, is believed to be about seven dollars and fifty cents, or one dollar and a half per year. Stock men average it so. That contemplates a herd of five hundred or more. A man and boy can attend upon five hundred head of cattle. Smaller lots of cattle will cost more relatively than above stated. The items of expense are herding, branding, salt—nothing for feed.

THE NORTH PLATTE RIVER,

which courses along the track of the Union Pacific for 291 miles, to North Platte station, and so on to the extreme west of Nebraska, and on to the great Sierra Madre, waters a country larger than all New-England and New-York State together. East of the Alleghany Mountains there is no river comparable to this clear, swift mountain stream in its length, (over eight hundred miles,) or in the extent of country it drains.

THE VALLEYS OF THE NORTH PLATTE.

The main valley of the North Platte, two hundred miles from its mouth, to where it debouches through the Black Hills out on to the great plains, is an average of ten miles wide. Nearly all of this area, two hundred square miles, is covered with a dense growth of grass, yielding thousands of tons of hay. The bluffs bordering these intervals are rounded and grass-grown, gradually smoothing out into great grassy plains, extending north and south as far as the eye can see.

ITS TRIBUTARIES.

The tributaries on the north side of the Platte are Blue Water, Cold Water, Hill Creek, Raw Hide, Muddy Willow, Shawnee, Slate, and Sweet Water. On the south they are Ash, Pumpkin, [illegible], Dry Horse, Cherry, Chung Water, [illegible], Big Laramie, Little Laramie, Caster, Cottonwood, Horse Shoe, Elk Horn, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Deer Creek, Medicine Bow, Rock Creek, Douglas and North, South, and Middle Forks of the main Platte.

These streams, with their feeders, intersect in all directions a great pastural land, interspersing it with rich, fertile valleys, and draining at least forty million acres, affording water for countless herds. Most of the banks of these streams are bordered with timber. Cattle have been wintered on these streams north of Cheyenne, along the base of the Black Hills, around Fort Laramie, for twenty-five years. Mr. T. E. WARD, an experienced stock-dealer, says: "I am satisfied that no country in the same latitude, or even far south of it, is comparable to it as a grazing and stock-raising country."

Cattle and stock are generally healthy and require no feeding the year round, the rich "bunch" "gramma" grasses of the plains and mountains keeping them ordinarily fat enough for beef during the entire Winter.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate, as reported from Fort Laramie for a period of twenty years, is 50° Fahrenheit. The mean temperature for the Spring months is 47°; for the Summer months, 72°; for Autumn, 50°; for Winter, 31°.

NEBRASKA RIVERS.

The streams in Nebraska are numerous and spread out in all directions like fingers from one's hand. Besides the Missouri and the Platte Rivers, there are at least a dozen of considerable size. Before the railroad was built, emigrants were about thirty days traveling by slow stages to Cheyenne, while the cars go over the same ground in forty-eight hours. The impetus given to stock-raising two years ago on account of these facilities was thus reported, "More real progress has been made in stock matters west of the Missouri this season than in all time before. We have not only added to the numbers of our herds and stock, but we have given confidence to all of our stock-growers, and to Eastern people in the permanency and profit of grazing in the trans-Missouri country. We are now in easy reach of Eastern markets. The railways are landing the heaviest cattle in Chicago from the Rocky Mountains at $8 to $10 a head. We can sell thousands and tens of thousands annually to the Pacific slope, and there is still an all-absorbing home demand, to stock our thousands of valleys."

SUCCESSFUL STOCK-MEN.

At Sydney Station, Nebraska, Union Pacific Railroad, the MOORE BROTHERS have 15,000 sheep and lambs and 1,000 cattle; 400 of the latter are American, and very fine. The sheep sheared an average of five pounds of wool per head. They have graded Merinoes, and very fine. They sold wool in Chicago at twenty-eight cents two years ago, and now it is worth seventy-five cents to eighty-five cents in the same market. This price is beyond any reached in the last twenty years.

There is no disease among their flocks. The MOORE brothers were ranch-men on the South Platte prior to the day of railroads, and expect to return thither again. Their place is the Valley station of [illegible], on the stage-road. These men emigrated from their pastural home in Indiana or Ohio many years ago, leaving their father to manage the farm. Not long since the old gentleman wrote them word to see if one of them would not come back and take charge of the place, as he did not expect to live long, and the farm would be theirs at his decease. Moved with regard for the gray hairs of the old man, one of the brothers returned and soon put the farm in good order. But after a brief period he got uneasy, as any man would who had become thoroughly "Westernised," and so he wrote to his brother to come on and relieve him, offering him the patrimony if he would do so. [illegible] souri are always looking at two sides of a five-cent piece—they're [illegible] for me. I want to breathe the free air of the plains again."

Above the MOORES, on the Platte, at the old "Junction," Mr. MARK HOUGHTON has several thousand head of stock cattle. He has as fine a cattle-range as there is in the world, not excluding the pampas of South America and the table-lands of Australia.

Further down the Platte, at O'Fallon's Bluffs, on the north side of the South Platte, CREIGHTON & [illegible] have upward of 3,000 stock cattle, 400 of which are Durhams. They have a range up and down the Platte of twenty miles. Near them Mr. KEITH, of North Platte station, has a large herd.

Across the Platte, near Fort McPherson, the BENT brothers have several thousand fine cattle. Several herds beside are owned in that neighborhood.

ILIFF'S HERDS ON CROW CREEK.

This gentleman, J. W. ILIFF, having supplied us with fine beef at Fort Russell for several years, has enabled us to observe his wonderful success in stock raising. His cattle-range is down Crow Creek to the Platte, about thirty miles. He had, some time ago, 5,200 head of cattle, classed as follows: Three thousand five hundred beeves, [illegible] cows and [illegible] calves. The stock cattle were half-breeds, except yearlings and calves, which he has raised, and which show the Durham crop. The beeves were heavy, fat cattle, ranging in live weight from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. This whole range down Crow Creek, from Cheyenne to the Platte, contains the best of grasses, mainly the "buffalo" grass—which is early in the Spring, and when, in the Fall and Winter, it looks dry and dead, is eagerly sought for by all animals, as saccharine matter is contained in the roots, and at all times is fattening food for cattle. This range on the creek bluffs shelter the cattle from any storms, and they are never housed in Winter. When snow falls, it is dry, and never freezes on the backs of sheep and cattle, as it does in the northern humid climes.

Mr. ILIFF has been the owner of great herds of cattle for the last fourteen years, and gives this section a preference in raising beef for Eastern markets. His cattle are sold in Chicago constantly at five to seven cents the pound live weight. It is needless to add that this success in Winter grazing is free to all comers, and a fortune has been honestly earned by this gentleman.

The Little Laramie River is a favorite grazing ground with Dr. H. LATHAM, surgeon Union Pacific Railroad. Behind Sheep Mountain, in sight of Fort Sanders and Laramie City, directly under the white top of Mount Dodge, named after Gen. DODGE, in the head of Little Laramie, is a valley twenty miles long and ten miles wide, divided about equally by the north, middle and south forks of that stream.

There are rapid streams that never freeze in Winter. They have groves of timber on their banks and bottom-lands, furnishing shade in Summer and shelter in Winter. This valley is a pocket in the mountains, having only one point of ingress, and no egress but in the same way. Here were located three thousand cattle, owned by Dr. LATHAM, LAMBARD & GRAY, of New-York, and Capt. ED. M. COATES, United States Army. Three men were able to herd them, from the nature of the valley, and it is called a cattle paradise. The stock is short-horned Texan, and a good lot of stock cattle.

The Future.—As every country in the West receives a new emigrant, and his plow turns the grass under that corn, wheat and potatoes may grow instead, the range of the stock-grower is that much contracted, and the area of grazing circumscribed. By reason of the high value of lands for grain-growing purposes, the people of the country east of the Mississippi are already going West to these great flocks and herds for beef and mutton.

Chicago and New-York, Boston and Baltimore people are enjoying the fine steaks from cattle fattened on the nutritious grasses that grow in the valleys of Nebraska, and into the mountain sides, close up to the perpetual snows of the Rocky Mountains.

And as immigration takes up more and more of the pastures east for grain, drovers will be obliged to push on West for beef, &c.

Texas, the great hive of cattle, receives, on an average, three hundred thousand settlers per annum. Of this, however, in our next article. The grazing area of that State—equal in size to that of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—is lessened a million of acres a year.

Everything, therefore, points to the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, and the Plains, as the future dependence of the East for wool, beef, mutton, hides and horses, to feed and support the millions from the seaboard to the Missouri.

Emigrants should avoid being swindled by men in the East who pretend to be agents for the sale of tracts of land. The land-offices of the Government at Omaha, Denver, &c., are reliable. The price of land varies, as it may be situated near improved farms, or otherwise, and in private hands or that of corporations. Government lands are uniform in price—$1.25 per acre.

PORT JERVIS.

A Young Lady Killed by Her Brother—Accident on the Erie—An Heiress to an English Estate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Monday, May 6, 1872.

On Sunday a shocking affair, resulting from the careless use of fire-arms, occurred near Fremont Centre, Sullivan County. A party of young people were on their way home from church, and stopped at the house of Mr. HENRY PELHAM. A young man of the party, named MILTON CRANDALL, took up an old shot-gun that stood in the corner of a room, and, in sport, pointed it toward CLARESSA CRANDALL, his sister, and another young lady. They commenced screaming, and ran away, the young man after them, enjoying their fright. Coming up with his sister, he snapped the gun, when to the horror of all present it was discharged, no one dreaming that it was loaded. The contents of the barrel took effect in the neck of the young lady, below the ear, passing through the nape of the neck and the lower portion of the brain. She fell to the floor and died without a groan. She was but seventeen years of age, and a highly intelligent and promising girl. Young CRANDALL was almost crazed with grief, and he had to be secured to prevent doing himself bodily injury. An inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate young lady, and a verdict of "gross carelessness on the part of MILTON CRANDALL," was rendered. The sad occurrence has cast a deep gloom over the community, where the parents were known and respected.

Yesterday morning, a young man named DAVID WEEKS, an employe of the Erie Railway, was cut to pieces by a locomotive, at Kimble's Station, on the Honesdale branch of that railroad. He got on engineer CARPENTER's locomotive, drawing an empty coal train, at Lackawanna, for the purpose of riding to Kimble's. The train did not intend to stop there, but the engineer agreed to slacken up his train, so WEEKS could get off. When they were within a short distance from the station the train was held up, and WEEKS got down on the steps of the locomotive, and, holding to a sort of railing with his right hand, jumped to the ground. Finding that the train was going at a higher rate of speed than he thought, he did not loosen his hold on the railing, and, being unable to get back on the locomotive, was dragged along with it. He shouted to the engineer to stop his train, but before that could be done, he came in contact with the platform of the depot. This knocked him loose from the railing, and in under the wheels of the engine. They passed directly over his body, cutting him entirely in two, and mangling him into an almost shapeless mass. He had been running on the road but a few weeks.

Just before the ice broke up in the Delaware River at this place, in March last, a man named SIMEON WORMOUTH broke through the ice and was drowned in sight of his wife and father. All search for his body proved unavailing. Yesterday, however, a boy was fishing in the river, about six miles below this place, when he discovered, on the Pennsylvania shore of Big Island, the dead body of a man in the bushes. He at once made known the fact, and investigation revealed the remains to be those of WORMOUTH. They were in a good state of preservation, there being a singular absence of wounds on the body caused by contact with rocks. His clothing was all on. The remains were brought to Port Jervis and interred without an inquest.

Mrs. CATHERINE HANFORD, wife of a poor man living at Howell's Depot, on the Erie Railway, east of this place, has received notification from England that she is joint heir to a large estate in that country, her share being about $75,000. She inherits the property as one of the grandchildren of one GEORGE WALLER, to whom the entire estate would have gone had he been living.

The Broderick Will Case up Again.

From the San Francisco Alta, May 2.

Yesterday the Broderick will case was before the Probate Court, on a citation issued to JOHN A. MCGLYNN, executor of the will, to show cause why the probate of the will should not be revoked. Mrs. LYNCH and ANN WILSON, both first cousins of DAVID C. BRODERICK, are plaintiffs. They were residing in Australia when BRODERICK died. Mrs. LYNCH is now a resident of this city. S. M. WILSON appeared for the executor, and moved to quash the citation on the ground that it did not set forth the nature of the proceedings, the allegations, nor show who he was to meet in defending the probate and all subsequent proceedings. Messrs. DU BRUTZ, COBB and CHIPMAN appeared for the contestants and insisted that the citation was sufficient, and that it could be defeated only by technicalities. Mr. WILSON denied that his points were technical in their character, and contended that the citation was defective on broad, well-defined principles of law and justice. The case was submitted about 3½ o'clock, and taken under advisement by the Court. A former citation issued was quashed by Judge WRIGHT.

[illegible]

Complete List of Bills Approved by the Governor up to [illegible]

The following are the titles of acts signed by the Governor up to noon of Thursday:

1. An act to provide for the payment of certain bonds of the City and County of New-York.
2. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to revise the charter of the City of Buffalo," passed April 28, 1870.
3. An act to authorize the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company to cancel a portion of its first mortgage bonds, and to substitute therefor bonds of a [illegible] denomination.
4. To amend chapter [illegible], passed April [illegible], entitled an act for the election of a Receiver of Taxes and Assessments for the town of Cortland and the village of Peekskill.
5. To legalize the acts of ROBERT H. HALL, a Justice of the Peace of the town of Kingston, Ulster County.
6. To legalize the official acts and proceedings of CYRILLO S. LINCOLN, a Justice of the Peace of the town of Naples, Ontario County.
7. To confirm orders of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, continuing the last November Term thereof.
8. To incorporate the [illegible] of the Bar of Oneida County.
9. Relative to appropriations and deficiencies in the City and County of New-York.
10. To authorize the extension of the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns of this State.
11. In relation to filling vacancies in the Board of Public Instruction of the City of Albany.
12. Prescribing the officers and employes that may be elected, appointed or employed by the Senate and Assembly.
13. To legalize and confirm the acts and proceedings of HENRY C. [illegible] as Special Surrogate of the County of Orange.
14. To authorize the Railroad Commissioners of the town of Lowville, Lewis County, to issue bonds.
15. To confirm the title of HORACE R. COOK to the office of a Justice of the Peace, and to legalize his official acts.
16. To amend and define the jail liberties of the City of Albany.
17. To increase the number of Clerks of Boards of Supervisors.
18. To repeal section 1 of an act entitled to further amend the charter of the village of Albion, in the County of Orleans.
19. To legalize the vote of the town of Mount Morris, in the County of Livingston.
20. To amend an act entitled an act to widen and improve a portion of Washington-avenue, in the City of Brooklyn.
21. To provide for the establishment of fire limits in the village of Tonawanda, Erie County.
22. An act for the relief of PATRICK [illegible].
23. Relative to lands in the City of Brooklyn.
24. To authorize the Board of Education of District No. 9, in the town of Perrinton, to construct a school building.
25. To incorporate the Lockport Driving Park Association.
26. To amend an act in relation to the fees of Sheriffs, except in the Counties of New-York, Kings and Westchester.
27. To authorize the town of Herkimer to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money to be contributed toward building a new Court-house.
28. To amend an act in relation to the bonded debt of the town of East Chester, County of Westchester.
29. To amend an act relating to appropriations and deficiencies in the City of New-York.
30. To amend an act incorporating the Village of Plattsburg.
31. To amend an act to incorporate the Village of Port Richmond.
32. Relative to lands held in trust by HARRY G. MOORE.
33. To amend an act to incorporate the Manhattan Dispensary of the City of New-York.
34. Authorizing and requiring the Town of Naples, Ontario County, to raise money.
35. To authorize the County Treasurer of Kings County to designate one of his assistants to act as Deputy in his absence.
36. To change the name of the Mutual Protective Life Assurance Society.
37. To change the name of Flatbush-avenue Industrial School and Nursery.
38. Providing for appeals from the decisions of County Superintendents of the Poor.
39. To amend an act to incorporate the Union Home and School for the education and maintenance of the children of volunteers.
40. To provide for supplying the village of Flushing with water.
41. To authorize the village of Clyde to raise $1,500.
42. To authorize the election of Police Justice in and for the village of Flushing.
43. To incorporate the Little Falls Water-works Company.
44. In relation to the filing of the certificate of incorporation of the Keating Lumber Company.
45. Supplementary to and amendatory of an act in relation to a public park in the City of Albany.
46. To amend an act to amend and consolidate the charter of the village of Middletown.
47. To amend an act to reorganize the Fire Department of the City of Albany.
48. In relation to Superintendents of the Poor.
49. To amend the certificate of incorporation or charter of the Midnight Mission.
50. To authorize the village of Flushing to borrow money.
51. To authorize the election of an additional Justice of the Peace in the town of Manlius.
52. To incorporate the Delhi Water Company.
53. To confirm the conveyance of real and personal estate by the Beth El congregation of Jews of the City of New-York.
54. To extend to the towns of Skaneateles and Spafford the provisions of the act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations.
55. To establish the Tenth Ward in the City of Utica.
56. Relating to the selling, signing and sealing of bills of exceptions in criminal cases.
57. For the relief of JOHN DUNN and ELIZABETH J. SWAIN.
58. To authorize ORSON RICHARDS and EBER RICHARDS to construct and maintain a swing bridge over the Glenns Falls feeder in the village of Sandy Hill.
59. To amend an act in relation to jurors in the City of New-York.
60. To amend an act incorporating the village of Weedsport.
61. To authorize the extension of the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Moriah, Essex County.
62. Extending the provisions of certain laws permitting municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads.
63. To extend the time for collection of taxes in the City of Oswego.
64. To amend the several acts incorporating the village of Skaneateles.
65. To amend the several acts relating to the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fish.
66. To amend an act in relation to the tax of the Central and Hudson River Railroad Company through the town of Mentz.
67. To authorize the City of Oswego to convey certain land.
68. To authorize the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company to issue bonds.
69. To amend an act to authorize the village of Ellenville to borrow money.
70. For the erection of an iron bridge over the Champlain Canal at Comstock's Landing.
71. To amend an act to authorize the Watervliet Turnpike Company to construct and maintain a railroad on their present road.
72. To amend an act to incorporate the village of Greenport, Suffolk County.
73. To extend the time for the collection of taxes in Richmond County.
74. To authorize the extension of time for the collection of taxes in the town of Liberty, Sullivan County.
75. To extend, widen, alter and improve Bank-street, in the City of Brooklyn.
76. Legalizing the conveyance of the Fair grounds of the Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society.
77. To amend an act to revise the charter of the City of Utica.
78. To authorize the City of Watertown to borrow money.
79. To amend an act to incorporate the City of Cohoes.
80. To amend an act relative to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.
81. Amending an act relating to formation of railroad companies.
82. Preventing the cutting of ice from Chautauqua Lake.
83. Repealing chapter [illegible], Laws of 18[illegible].
84. Amending charter of the village of Potsdam.
85. Establishing rates of toll in the counties of Franklin and Clinton.
86. Authorizing Canal Commissioner to raise road in the town of Kingsbury, County of Washington.
87. Extending the time for beginning the construction of the road of the Cattaraugus Railway Company.
88. Relating to the town of Lodi, Seneca County.
89. Legalizing the acts of the Commissioner of the town of Arcade.
90. Releasing interest of State in the lands of Geo. A. REYNOLDS.
91. Amending the Military Code.
92. Protecting purchasers of real estate by order of Surrogates.
93. Relating to the New-York Steam Cable Towing Company.
94. Incorporating the Moose River Improvement Company.
95. Legalizing obligations incurred by the City of Brooklyn.
96. Relating to Columbia College, New-York City.
97. Relating to Brunswick Rural Cemetery Association.
98. Dividing County of Sullivan into two School Commissioner Districts.
99. Enabling Shepherds Fold to hold real estate.
100. In relation to dividends of life insurance companies.
101. Relating to village of Port Byron.
102. Incorporating Onondaga County Milk Association.
103. Authorizing City of Buffalo to extend supply of water.
104. In relation to charitable and benevolent institutions.
105. Division of town of Huntington.
106. Relating to taxes in town of Plattsburg, Clinton County.
107. Extending time for collection of taxes in towns of Jamaica, Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay.
108. Relating to Dodge & Stevenson Manufacturing Company.
109. Relating to village of Silver Creek.
110. Releasing interest of the State in lands to WM. [illegible].
111. Granting jurisdiction to the United States over certain land at Oswego, N. Y.
112. Releasing interest of State to HENRY [illegible].
113. Relating to juvenile delinquents.
114. Relating to limited partnerships.
115. Canal appropriation.
116. Relating to agricultural and horticultural societies.
117. Relating to the Erie Railway Company.
118. Relating to the village of Chateaugay.
119. Relating to JOHN [illegible], deceased.
120. Relating to [illegible] and their marriage with aliens.
121. Incorporating the "New-Rochelle [illegible]."
122. Authorizing Cazenovia and De Ruyter Railroad to take increased fare.
123. Authorizing the change of location of the business office of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars.
124. Authorizing Syracuse Northern Railroad Company to extend road to Jefferson County, &c.
125. Amending charter of City of Lockport.
126. Amending act to revise the charter of Long Island City.
127. Providing for the purchase of steam fire engine in the village of Tonawanda and for the protection of the village against fire.
128. Amending plank road act, in relation to assessment of highway labor.
129. Amending charter of the city of Troy.
130. Amending charter of Haverstraw Savings Bank.
131. Amending charter of Goshen Savings Bank.
132. Amending Poughkeepsie Water and Sewerage acts.
133. Amending Plattsburg Normal School act.
134. To authorize the Surrogate of Albany County [illegible] late of CHAS. D. MILLER.
135. Authorizing the City of Buffalo to borrow money and subscribe to stock of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad.
136. Relating to the New-York and Long Island Ferry Company.
137. Relating to the Fall Brook [illegible].
138. Relating to the Buffalo and Springville Railroad Company.
139. Relating to Stenographers in Circuit Courts.
140. Relating to the village of New-Brighton.
141. Confirming title to real estate [illegible].
142. Extending time for collection of taxes in the State.
143. Relating to excess of money accruing from [illegible].
144. Amending charter of City of Albany.
145. Relating to the village of Goshen.
146. Authorizing corporations to hold and convey real estate, &c.
147. Relating to Indian River.
148. Providing additional compensation to the various departments of State Government.
149. To incorporate the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade.
150. Incorporating the City of Kingston.
151. Relating to the Kingston Water-works Company.
152. Relating to the Board of Education in the village of Salem.
153. Armory in the City of Brooklyn.
154. Relating to the village of Hornellsville.
155. For the relief of CORNELIA TOWNSEND.
156. For the relief of [illegible] and others.
157. Incorporating the Little Valley Water-works Company.
158. Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society to borrow money.
159. Relating to the village of [illegible].
160. Board of Health in County of Richmond.
161. Protection of tax-payers against frauds of public officers.
162. Confirming the title of St. John's Lutheran Church, New-York City.
163. Extending the time for completing the Erie and New-York City Railroad.
164. Providing for completion of Lock No. 3 Erie Canal.
165. Relating to the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company.
166. Authorizing City of Rochester to issue bonds for building a free academy.
167. [illegible] of Greece, Monroe County.
168. Village of Greenbush to issue bonds.
169. Facilitating the construction of the New-York and Canada Railroad.
170. Amending act incorporating the village of Oswego.
171. Relating to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.
172. Releasing State title to real estate in Frankfort to OWEN [illegible].
173. Releasing State title to real estate in Utica to OWEN [illegible].
174. Relating to compensation of Supervisors of Oneida County.
175. Amending the charter of the savings bank of the City of Utica.
176. Providing for the election of Police Justice and Police Constable in the village of Canandaigua.
177. In relation to the cemetery in the village of Geneva.
178. Empowering subscriptions by municipal corporations to bonds of the Rochester and State Line Railway in place of stock.
179. To provide for supplying the City of Hudson with water.
180. Incorporating the Citizens' Plate-glass Insurance Company.
181. Amending the acts for the better prevention of the procurement of divorce.
182. Authorizing the City of Rochester to issue bonds in aid of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.
183. Authorizing the City of Rochester to issue bonds in aid of the Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Railroad.
184. Authorizing the issue of bonds in the town of Little Valley to pay [illegible] debts.
185. Authorizing the City of Rochester to issue bonds in aid of the Rochester and State Line Railroad.
186. To amend title [illegible] of the charter of the City of Albany, entitled The Police Department.
188. Regulating ferries from the foot of Tenth-street, New-York City, to Greenpoint.
189. Amending Geneva Charter.
190. Relating to road district in the town of Coeymans.
191. To confirm official acts of Justices of the village of Phelps.
192. Amending Water act of the village of Dunkirk.
193. Incorporating Psi Chapter of Psi Upsilon of the village of Clinton.
194. Amending Warsaw village charter.
195. Amending act to change the name of the First Universalist Church and Society of Hudson.
196. For the relief of the heirs of DANIEL ELY, deceased.
197. Incorporating the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in New-York City.
198. Authorizing the City of Rochester to borrow money to pay for the purchase of a site for a free Academy.
199. Authorizing the City of Rochester to borrow money to pay deficiencies arising from non-payment of taxes.
200. Authorizing an extension of branch of Gowanus Canal, in Brooklyn.
201. Amending Water act of village of Warsaw.
202. Legalizing issuing of bonds by City of Rochester, for relief of Chicago sufferers.
203. Amending Perry village charter.
204. In relation to Board of Health of Saratoga Springs.
205. Amending act for removal of portion of Erie basin breakwater in Buffalo harbor.
206. Extending time for collection of taxes in Elmira.
207. Legalizing official acts of T. B. [illegible], as Notary Public.
208. Incorporating South Worcester Cemetery Association.
209. To provide for formation of religious societies.
210. In relation to distribution of legacies under will of [illegible] FREEMAN, deceased.
211. Authorizing additional tax for completing and furnishing Town Hall at Saratoga Springs.
212. Relating to the fair grounds in Chenango County.
213. Amending an act enabling EZRA CORNELL to found a public library.
214. Relating to the sewers in Navy-street, &c., in Brooklyn.
215. Relating to the trustees of the Black River Annual Conference.
216. Dissolving the New-York and Richmond Granite Company.
217. Relating to the Utica Academy.
218. Bridge over the Erie Canal at West Troy.
219. Public Buildings in the City of Rochester.
220. Opening Madison-avenue north of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, New-York City.
221. High School for Binghamton.
222. Closing part of Quackenbush-street in the City of Albany.
223. Relief of heirs of LOUIS PLANER, deceased.
224. Relating to the village of Watkins.
225. Relating to the School District in the town of Warsaw.
226. Relating to the village of Canandaigua.
227. Relating to the town of Johnsburg.
228. Regulating a ferry between New-York and Brooklyn.
229. Making an appropriation for SARAH WYATT.
230. Relating to the Hornell Library Association.
231. To provide for supplying the village of Peekskill with water.
232. Authorizing the rebuilding of certain wharves and piers in the City of Brooklyn.
233. Extending ferry franchise across Cayuga Lake, to H. C. Tracy and Peter Fish.
234. Amending charter of St. Agnes Cemetery.
235. Amending act for the formation of town insurance companies.
236. Incorporating the Soldiers' Monument Society of Niagara County.
237. Amending Genesee village charter.
238. Releasing State title in land to Charles C. [illegible].
239. Improvement of Bay Ridge-avenue in New Utrecht.
240. Extension of tracks of the Second-avenue Railroad in New-York City.
241. In relation to the Chenango Railroad Company.
242. Confirming donation of the City of Buffalo to the Chicago sufferers.
243. In relation to First Baptist Church of Ogdensburg.
244. Changing name of Sixth Ward Saving Bank of Albany.
245. Authorizing the raising of money in Bethany for repair of roads and bridges.
246. Amending Middletown Water act.
247. Relative to lands in Brooklyn devised by THOS. POOLE, deceased.
248. Authorizing formation of Driving Park and Fair Associations.
249. Confirming title of FRANCIS MELVIN to lands in Brooklyn.
250. Releasing State title in lands of MAURICE BOOTH, deceased.
251. Releasing State title in lands to MARY [illegible].
252. Legalizing election of trustees and officers of village of Fonda.
253. In relation to [illegible] Mining Company.
254. Making appropriation for road across Onondaga Indian Reservation.
255. Relative to [illegible]-street and Wallabout Bridge road, in Brooklyn.
256. To compel New-Rochelle Town Hall Commissioners to account.
257. Extending time for payment of capital stock of the Coxsackie Malleable and Gray Iron Company.
258. Releasing State title to certain lands in New-York City to Five Points House of Industry.
259. Repealing Mount Vernon Town-hall act.
260. In relation to Hamilton College law-school.
261. Incorporating Ulster General Hospital.
262. Relief of inhabitants of Union School District No. 1, [illegible].
263. Amending charter of New-York Infant Asylum.
264. Authorizing tax on town of Caldwell for court-house.
265. Amending act to facilitate construction of New-York and Canada Railroad.
266. Relating to non-resident lands in Franklin County.
267. Amending act incorporating village of Pittsford.
268. Improvement of Little Salmon River.
269. Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company.
270. Relating to village of Greenville.
271. Authorizing town of Kingsbury to issue bonds.
272. Regulating compensation of the special Judge and special Surrogate of Chautauqua County.
273. Declaring Otter Creek and its tributaries a public highway.
274. Amending acts relating to [illegible] troughs.
275. Relating to Village of Flushing.
276. Incorporating Trustees of Home for Destitute Children in Madison County.
277. Highway in the Village of Canandaigua.
278. Relating to the Police Department of the City of Albany.
279. Relating to wharves and piers, &c., in College Point.
280. Relating to highway in the Town of Hempstead.
281. Providing for the erection of a town-house in New-Lots, Kings County.
282. Amending the act constructing a swing-bridge over the Oswego Canal at Syracuse.
283. Relating to Plank-road and Turnpike Companies.
284. Establishing a Court of Special Sessions in and for the City of Albany.
285. Relating to Boards of Supervisors, except in the Counties of New-York and Kings.
286. Incorporating Smyrna Lodge No. [illegible].
287. Incorporating the Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.
288. Relating to the village of Herkimer.
289. Amending act incorporating the village of [illegible].
290. Relating to the Blossburg Coal Company.
291. Incorporating the Catskill Water Company.
292. Amending act relating to a street railroad in the City of Auburn.
293. To amend an act to provide for laying out and improving roads and avenues in the village and town of Saratoga Springs.
294. Constructing a bridge over Sing Sing Kill, in village of Sing-Sing.
295. Relating to the town of Pelham, Westchester County.
296. Relating to the Sodus Bay, Corning and New-York Railroad Company.
297. Relating to the Seventh-avenue in the City of New-York.
298. Relating to the First Baptist Church and Society in Ogdensburg.
299. Improvement of part of [illegible] between One Hundred and Tenth-street and Harlem River.
300. Repealing chapter [illegible] of the laws of 18[illegible].
301. Legalizing official acts of Gaylord B. Graves, a Justice of the Peace of the [illegible] of Bainbridge, in Chenango County.
302. Amending charter of the City of Albany.
303. Relating to highways in the County of Rockland.
304. Releasing interest of the State to Sarah Green.
305. Relating to the Pelham and Port Chester Railroad Company.
306. Amending act incorporating Colored Orphan Association of New-York City.
307. Relating to the village of [illegible], Niagara County.
308. Relating to Police Department in City of Buffalo.
309. Relating to the North-street White Plains road.
310. Authorizing the construction of a bridge over the river at Troy.
311. Relating to the town of Mamaroneck.
312. Relating to lighting public streets in Fishkill.
313. Relating to the Metropolitan Boat Club of New-York City.
314. Authorizing [illegible].
315. Amending an act reducing the number of town officers and town and county expenses.
316. Preventing the taking of fish from [illegible] Lake, Steuben County.
317. Relating to the County Clerk of Montgomery County.
318. Erecting an armory at Greenpoint.
319. Amending an act to amend chapter 194 of the laws of 1840 relating to Supervisors.
320. Relating to the rates of wharfage and [illegible] piers, &c., in New-York and Brooklyn.
321. Incorporating the Troy, Lansingburg and Cohoes Bridge Company.
322. Discharging WILLIAM [illegible] from the [illegible] Jail.
323. Receiver of Taxes for Saratoga Springs.
324. Highway at Rockland Lake.
325. Improvement of streets in West Troy.
326. Relating to Second Reformed Church of Bethlehem.
327. Relating to village of Bath, Steuben County.
328. Relating to village of Andes, Delaware County.
329. Relating to Elmira Park Association.
330. Relating to Hudson Suspension Bridge and New-England Railway Company.
331. Relating to roads in towns of Kings County.
332. Incorporating the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery in Rochester.
333. Relating to a highway in [illegible], St. Lawrence County.
334. Canal appropriations for fiscal year commencing on Oct. 1, 1871.
335. Relating to Justice of the Peace in the town of Sodus.
336. Extending to OLIVER A. FIELD the right to ferry across the Hudson River.
337. Relating to the Ira Union Cemetery Association.
338. Relating to the Rondout and Kingston Gas Company.
339. Relating to the Fire Department of the City of Troy.
340. Relating to the highway tax of the New-York Central Railroad Company through the town of Macedon.
341. Relating to the Young Men's Association in the City of Albany.
342. Relating to iron bridges across the Chemung River in the City of Elmira.
343. Amending chapter 718 of the laws of 1871, relating to canals.
344. Relating to Receiver of Taxes for Morrisania.
345. Providing for the election of a fifth Justice of the Peace in the town of Richland in and for the County of Oswego.
346. Improving the navigation of the Hudson River.
347. Relating to the Montour Cemetery Association of the village of Havana, Schuyler County.
348. Relating to the Supervisors of Cayuga County.
349. Relating to improvement of streets in New-Lots.
350. Amending the act authorizing the formation of railroad corporations.
351. Extending the Utica, Chenango and Cortland Railroad.
352. Amending the act incorporating the City of Rome.
353. Amending the act incorporating the New-Brighton Fire Engine Company No. 1.
354. Paving and grading Douglass-street, Brooklyn.
355. Relating to the collecting of taxes in cases where farms or lots are divided by county lines.
356. Prohibiting the catching of speckled trout in Madison County for three years.
357. Amending the acts for the incorporation of villages.
358. Confirming the title of citizens of this state to lands for which they have taken conveyances from aliens.
359. Authorizing the Common Council of Utica to borrow money.
360. Amending the charter of the American Bible Society.
361. Relating to the Sea Cliff Grove and Metropolitan Camp-ground Association.
362. Incorporating the Mutual Trust Institution of the City of New-York.
363. Police Department of Brooklyn.
364. Creating a Department of City Works in Brooklyn.
365. For the relief of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.
366. Incorporating the [illegible] Savings Bank.
367. Authorizing a Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York.
368. Relating to Greenburg, Westchester County.
369. Ceding jurisdiction to the United States over land on the Cumberland head.
370. Relating to the Buffalo East-side Railroad Company.
371. Relating to the village of North Tonawanda.
372. Relating to the Orphan Asylum in the City of New-York.
373. Relating to the Clerk of the Special Sessions in New-York.
374. Relating to gas-light companies.
375. Relating to appropriations and deficiencies in New-York City, and the audit and payment of salaries and claims.
376. Relating to the towns of Little Falls, Manheim and Danube, in Herkimer County.
377. Amending the Revised Statutes.
378. Amending the act supplying Binghamton with pure water.
379. Defining the limits of the village of Hornellsville.
380. Granting to the West Shore Land and Improvement Company further powers.
381. Adjusting certain accounts in Brooklyn.
382. For the relief of the town of Perinton.
383. For the relief of FREDERICK HAAKE.
384. Authorizing the Common Council of the City of Albany to issue bonds.
385. Relating to the City of Elmira.
386. Extending [illegible]-avenue in the town of Wallkill.
387. Supplying Rochester with pure water.
388. Relating to the City of Kingston.
389. Relating to taxes in the town of Hempstead.
390. Relating to the Farmers' Protective Union.
391. Relating to the Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie.
392. Relating to the Supreme Court Library at Binghamton.
393. Relating to the highway in the town of Yonkers.
394. Relating to highways in the County of Chautauqua.
395. Incorporating the Stock Exchange Relief Society.
396. Relating to the Mamaroneck and Rye Neck Fire Department.
397. Relating to the village of Lansingburg.
398. Relating to the Batavia Library Association.
399. Relating to the Oswego Railroad Bridge Company.
400. Relating to the Oswegatchie Bridge Company.
401. Relating to the Young Men's Universalist Association of New-York.
402. Relating to Elizabeth Handley.
403. Relating to the bridge over [illegible] Creek.
404. Relating to the Young Men's Christian Association of Poughkeepsie.
405. Relating to the City of Ogdensburg.
406. Relating to the lock-up in the village of Lima.
407. Relating to the Police Commissioners for Green Island.
408. Relating to a town hall in the town of Rhinebeck.
409. Relating to the regulations for the port of New-York.
410. Relating to the payment of the canal debt.
411. Relating to fraudulent practices.
412. Relating to the improvement of Grass River.
413. Relating to the official acts of WM. B. IRELAND.
414. Relating to the election of Trustees of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.
415. Relating to the Riverhead Savings Bank.
416. Relating to the town of Floyd.
417. Relating to Mamaroneck-avenue, Westchester County.
418. Relating to Union-avenue, Westchester County.
419. Relating to District No. 3, Mt. Pleasant.
420. Relating to East and West Martinsburg burial grounds.
421. Legalizing the action of the town meeting of West Turin.
422. Relating to highway taxes in Clinton County.
423. Relating to the town of Clinton.
424. Relating to religious societies.
425. Paving certain streets in Brooklyn.
426. Relating to manufacturing corporations.
427. Relating to Park-avenue, Brooklyn.
428. Avenue leading from Parade Park, Buffalo.
429. Conveying lands in Buffalo.
430. Relating to bridges in Niagara Falls.
431. Relating to the Supervisors of Franklin County.
432. Relating to the Racket River.
433. Relating to the preservation of game.
434. Relating to highway in Essex County.
435. Relating to the New-York Botanical Club.
436. Relating to nets in Harlem River.
437. Relating to a separate road district in the town of Palatine.
438. Changing the grade of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets, Morrisania.
439. Amending the charter of New-Rochelle.
440. Improving navigation of Harlem River.
441. Releasing the interest of the State to MARGARET BREEN.
442. Incorporating the Brooklyn City Safe-Deposit Company.
443. Amending the Tax Levy in New-York City of 1871.
444. To amend an act to make provision for the local Government of the City of New-York.
445. For the speedy construction of sewers in Brooklyn.
446. Releasing the interest of the State to MARY M. [illegible].
447. Releasing the interest of the State to MARY MCGARRITY.
448. Constructing a road in Carthage, Jefferson County.
449. Enabling the Board of Education of Brooklyn to sell bonds.
450. Legalizing the action of the Common Council of Syracuse in donating money to Chicago.
451. Incorporating the St. Patrick's Temperance and Benevolent Society.
452. For the relief of THOMAS [illegible].
453. Changing the name of the Brooklyn City, Hunter's Point and Prospect Park Railroad to Crosstown Railroad Company.
454. Regulating the rate of charges for carrying passengers on the Gloversville and Northville Railroad.
455. Building a bridge over Cayuga Inlet.
456. Constructing a bridge over Chemung Canal, in the village of Watkins.
457. Providing for the payment of certain officers and employes of the Senate and Assembly.
458. Providing for the formation of free public libraries.
459. Amending act incorporating the Bankers' Life Insurance and Trust Company.
460. Establishing a ferry from Barber's Point in town of Westport.
461. Incorporating the St. Agnes Cemetery.
462. Authorizing the village of Yonkers to issue bonds.
463. Relating to the Supervisors of Monroe County.
464. Town Hall for Norfolk, St. Lawrence County.
465. Opening Eighth-avenue, Brooklyn, from Tenth-street to Green-Wood Cemetery.
466. Incorporating the village of Savannah, Wayne County.
467. Concerning the Syracuse branch of the New-York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad.
468. Amending charter of City of Hudson.
469. Relating to ISABELLA [illegible] and others.
470. Relating to LEWIS [illegible].
471. Relating to the [illegible] of the City of New-York.
472. Relating to the [illegible] and [illegible] Plank Road.
473. Amending New-York Tax Levy of 1871.
474. Relating to the Buffalo street railroad.
475. Relating to challenges of jurors.
476. Relating to the [illegible] Northern Railroad Company.
477. Relating to jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners of the City of Buffalo.
478. Relating to bridges in the town of Brasher, St. Lawrence County.
479. Relating to lands of JOSEPH [illegible], deceased.
480. Incorporating the St. Lawrence Bridge Company.
481. [illegible]
482. Changing name of the United States [illegible] Company.
483. Amending act relating to the [illegible].
484. Endowment of Unadilla Academy.
485. Amending act prescribing officers of the Legislature and their compensation.
486. Releasing State title in lands to JOHN [illegible].
487. Amending Harlem River Pier act.
488. Confirming oath of HENDERSON [illegible], Collector of Carrollton.
489. Providing for exchange of mortgage bonds of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad.
490. Authorizing the City of Rochester to borrow money to pay for Arsenal-square improvements.
491. Authorizing JOHN [illegible] to remove cemetery in Wayland.
492. Abolishing Town Trustee in Huntington.
493. Improvement of part of Coney Island Plank Road.
494. Amending charter of Erie Basin Dock Company, in Brooklyn.
495. Amending charter of Lewiston Suspension Bridge Company.
496. Authorizing construction of sewer in Harrison-street, Syracuse.
497. Amending Poor Relief act of Monroe County.
498. Protection of livery-stable keepers.
499. Relating to petit jurors in Westchester County.
500. Amending Saratoga Springs Road act.
501. Relief of Lake Champlain and Moriah Railroad Company.
502. Declaring Cold Brook and Alder Brook public highways.
503. Incorporating Whitestone Savings Bank.
504. Incorporating College Point Savings Bank.
505. Incorporating the New-York Bridge and Tunnel Company.
506. Legalizing acts of officers of town of Hammond.
507. Incorporating Fire Island Hotel and establishing a ferry.
508. Providing for audit and payment of expenses of investigation in New-York City by Attorney-General.
509. Reappropriating moneys for canals and payment of appraisers' awards.
510. Authorizing Supervisors of Westchester County to investigate proceedings of Avenue Commissioners.
511. Repealing Ninth Judicial District (New-York City) Court-house act.
512. Providing for improvement of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, New-York City.
513. Providing for lock-ups or houses of detention in the several towns in the State.
514. Relating to entry of certain judgments in New-York City.
515. Amending charter of New-England Society in New-York City.
516. Extending railroad bonding act to Erie County.
517. Relating to unadjusted claims of soldiers of 1812.
518. Relating to mounted batteries of artillery of the National Guard.
519. Repealing act of 1871 relating to military exemptions.
520. Amending Lima Village charter.
521. In relation to railroad in Twenty-third-street, New-York City.
522. Amending charter of the Wyoming Benevolent Institute.
523. Incorporating Addison Spring Water Company.
524. To protect certain purchasers of real estate of infants on sales by special guardians.
525. Amending Hornellsville village charter.
526. Appropriation for bridges on the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation.
527. Incorporating the Oswego Railroad Company.
528. Amending the charter of the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns.
529. Relief of the German United Evangelical St. John's Church of Buffalo.
530. Increasing the powers of Courts of Special Sessions.
531. Amending the charter of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York City.
532. Authorizing the District-Attorney of Erie County to appoint a clerk.
533. Ceding jurisdiction of lands in Utica for United States public buildings.
534. Relief of religious societies in Kings County.
535. Relating to exemption from jury duty in New-York City.
536. Authorizing lighting of streets of town of New-Lots.
537. Providing for furnishing statues of deceased citizens for National Capitol.
538. [illegible] of Jefferson County.
539. Amending Mount Morris village charter.
540. Amending charter of Mount Morris Water-works Company.
541. General Appropriation bill.
542. Relating to repairs of highways and bridges in [illegible].
543. Relating to claim of JOSHUA W. [illegible] for canal damages.
544. Declaring day of General State Election a public holiday.
545. Opening and grading Third-avenue in Morrisania.
546. Incorporating Mechanicville Bridge Company.
547. Incorporating Otsego Reservoir Company.
548. Incorporating the National American University of Music and other liberal arts of New-York City.
549. Authorizing Water Commissioners of Watertown to borrow money for building reservoir.
550. Encouraging steam towage upon the canals of this State.
551. Amending Newburg City charter.
552. Extending Hunter's Point, Ravenswood and Astoria Railroad.
553. Extending Ridgefield and New-York Railroad.
554. Amending act to open and grade [illegible]-street, Brooklyn.
555. Election of Police Justice in village of Cayuga.
556. Amending charter of New-York Produce Exchange Company.
557. Supplying village of College Point with water.
558. Supplying village of Whitestone with water.
559. Authorizing City of Oswego to borrow money to pay debts.
560. Rebuilding the bridge across Oswego River at [illegible].
561. Incorporating street railway from Watkins to Havana.
562. Amending charter of Society of St. John [illegible].
563. Amending act relating to sale of common lands of Hempstead.
564. Amending charter of Carthage.
565. Amending charter of Amsterdam Water-works Company.
566. Incorporating the New-York Deposit and Loan Company.
567. Relating to the village of Batavia.
568. Relating to public buildings in Buffalo.
569. Relating to grounds for parks in Buffalo.
570. State Registry law applicable to certain cities and villages.
571. Legalizing vote of town meeting in Boonville to tax for certain roads.
572. Relating to Overseers in Suffolk County.
573. Relating to town boundaries in Franklin County.
574. Relating to drainage of marsh land.
575. Regulating elections in Brooklyn.
576. Relief of the Rochester and State Line Railway.
577. Relating to ARCHIBALD BLACK, deceased.
578. Relating to New-York and Albany Railroad Company.
579. Relating to clerks of the Marine Court of New-York City.
580. Relating to local improvements in New-York City.
581. Relating to the Middletown charter.
582. Relating to the Union Stock Yard and Market Company.
583. Appropriating money for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal.
584. Relating to lands in the Twelfth Ward in New-York City.
585. Relating to Auburn Prison.
586. Relating to FRANCIS [illegible], deceased.
587. Relating to district-attorneys in certain counties of the State.
588. Relating to the Oswego charter.
589. Relating to the General Convention of Universalists in the United States of America.
590. Regulating processions in the cities of the State of New-York.
591. Relating to the Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay Railroad.
592. Providing for the support of the Albany City Dispensary.
593. Extending the distribution of Croton water through the City of New-York.
594. To authorize the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company to extend their road.
595. To amend an act relating to the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds, and fish in the County of Kings.
596. To amend an act to incorporate the New-Paltz Savings Bank.
597. To extend the time for the completion of the Rondout and Port Jervis Railroad Company.
598. For the better preservation of horse records.
599. To amend an act concerning the salt springs and the manufacture of salt.
600. Relating to lands devised by DAVID STANLEY, deceased.
601. To authorize the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railroad Company to guarantee the bonds of other railroad companies.
602. Authorizing the removal of the remains of all persons interred in Monroe-street Cemetery, in the City of Rochester.

Loss of Water in the Canals—Apprehended Evil Results.

From the Syracuse Journal, May 9.

One of the principal routes through which anthracite and bituminous coal is sent from the mines in Pennsylvania to market, is by railroad and canal to Watkins, at the head of Seneca Lake, thence by canal-boats down the lake and through the Cayuga and Seneca Canal to its junction with the Erie Canal at Montezuma, and there it is sent east or west at the pleasure of the shipper. The immense quantity of coal annually sent to market by this route, illustrates its importance to the trade, and should anything occur to render a decrease in shipments necessary, the effect would, very likely be felt by consumers. Such a catastrophe is likely to occur. The water in Seneca Lake is six feet below its usual height at this season, and today boats drawing more than five feet of water cannot pass through the canal between Geneva and Waterloo. Without heavy rains, the present depth of water must continue to grow less and less, and before the 1st of July navigation must be entirely suspended, as is almost certain to be the case on the Crooked Lake Canal during the entire season, for there is not now to exceed two feet of water on the mitre sill of the lock at Dresden, at the entrance to the canal from the lake. We believe the water in Seneca Lake was never seen at so low a mark since the construction of the canals leading to and from it. Even the [illegible] level of the [illegible] Canal will not be navigable next week for boats of four feet draft, and as in the case of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, the difficulties to be encountered will increase just so long as the water in the lake continues to lower. This state of affairs will particularly embarrass fine-salt manufacturers in this city, and in fact all manufacturers who have heretofore obtained their supplies of coal by this route. The prospect is by no means pleasant to contemplate, for if the shipment of several hundred thousand tons of coal should be prevented from such a cause or any other, there is no locality to be more seriously affected than Syracuse. The only hope of relief that we can see is an unexpectedly large fall of rain, without which the worst apprehensions are almost certain to be realized.

FINANCIAL.

Banking House of WOOD & DAVIS,

No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, May 1, 1872.

We beg to inform our friends that we have this day formed a Copartnership for transacting the business of BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS, under the name of WOOD & DAVIS.

We will receive money on deposit, subject to draft at sight, allowing interest according to the nature of the account.

The purchase and sale of Railroad Bonds will be made a special feature of our business; and we shall keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds of well-established Roads, with which to supply investors.

Bonds of new Roads furnished at subscription prices, as offered on our market, without commission.

Reports and Circulars sent, and information furnished about Railroad Bonds, &c., &c., without charge.

As members of the New-York Stock Exchange, we are prepared to execute orders in GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD AND RAILROAD STOCKS.

Our experience in Banking and knowledge of investment securities, we trust will entitle us to the confidence of capitalists.

C. D. WOOD,
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.
SAM'L D. DAVIS.

The New-York State LOAN AND TRUST CO.,

NO. 93 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000.

Interest allowed on daily balances. Checks upon this Company pass through the Clearing-house.

This Company is authorized by law to accept and execute all trusts of every description.

To receive deposits, allowing interest on the same; to loan and advance money, or securities and credits upon real or personal property; to receive upon storage or deposit, bullion, specie, stocks, bonds and certificates or evidences of debt.

The Company will also take charge of all kinds of securities for safe keeping, collect coupons and interest, also rents, annuities and mortgages, remitting for the same, or crediting in account, as may be desired.

The New-York State Loan and Trust Company has a paid-up cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and by its charter has perpetual succession; all its operations are under the direction of a responsible Board of Trustees, and EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES OF ESTATES, GUARDIANS OF INFANTS, MARRIED WOMEN, AGENTS having charge of estates, FEMALES and others unaccustomed to business, will find it to their advantage to keep their accounts with this Company, affording as it does all the security of a bank, with the advantage of accumulation of interest on their accounts.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
WM. M. VERMILYE, Vice-President.
A. A. LOW, F. SCHUCHARDT,
S. D. BABCOCK, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
W. R. TRAVERS, WM. T. GARNER,
THOS. DICKSON, H. A. HURLBUT,
G. G. HAVEN, W. H. TILLINGHAST,
JOHN BLOODGOOD, H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
WM. F. DRAKE.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

Free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City Banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, and HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL 1st Mortgage Bonds, bought and sold.

BUY and SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

TEN PER CENT. Kansas School Bonds.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par, by

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

Office No. 37 William-st.
Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold.
Directors:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
F. L. BARREDA,
W. H. BURNS,
DAVID DOWS,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
BENJ. H. HUTTON,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. WATTS SHERMAN,
CHARLES TRACY, } New-York.
MILTON S. LATHAM, San Francisco.
E. A. ARCHDEACON,
LOUIS FREMY, } Paris.
Comte A. DE GERMINY, Rouen.
Baron C. MALLET,
AUG. E. SCHNAPPER,
Baron E. DE HABER, } Paris.
ALEXANDER DE LASKI, Brighton, England.
ALTGRAF ZU SALM REIFFERSCHEIDT,
Chevalier H. VON HOFFMANN, } Vienna.

This Company is prepared to receive applications for loans in gold for a period of years on improved real estate in the City of New-York and its vicinity.

ALEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1872, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company, will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 3 o'clock P. M., May 24, 1872, and remain closed until the morning of June 6, 1872.

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and opened on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Vice-President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 140, 142 AND 146 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors and three inspectors of election for the Safe Deposit Company, of New-York, for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 13, 1872, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst. and opened on the 14th day of May following.

By order, FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the United States Mortgage Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 37 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1872, at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
AT
90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

23 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.
Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Income 1-3 to 1-6 more than Governments.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
E. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND DRAFTS,
Available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.
Issued by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1872, the polls for which election will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed for ten (10) days prior to said election.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 206 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the bond and stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June, 1872, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The transfer-books of said Company will be closed on the 3d day of May, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

G. H. GURLEY, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 9 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1872.

ON AND AFTER THE 20TH INST. this Company will be prepared to issue its new First and Second Mortgage Bonds in exchange for Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s certificates of similar bonds of the old Company, deposited with them under the official scheme of reorganization dated May 15, 1870. JAMES R. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of election for 1873.

Dated MAY 4, 1872.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

Limited to $12,500 per mile and secured by a first mortgage on a completed road running from Nebraska City, on the Missouri River, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska. This division has been open one year, and IS NOW EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDS. It is the central link of a direct East and West road now being rapidly built from Urbana, Ill., through a very rich agricultural and densely populated district the greater part of the way to Grand Island, on the Union Pacific. This new line is about 610 miles long, and much needed by the section of country which it traverses, therefore receives very liberal aid toward its construction, and the completion of the entire line is anticipated within 1873. In the meantime we shall sell the bonds only on completed road. This will make the shortest route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it being almost an air line.

We recommend these bonds as a prime security. Coupons payable Feb. and Aug. 1, free of tax, in the City of New-York. Present price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

A Safe Investment.

Paying over 11 per cent. per annum.

We are just in receipt of last installment of the Bonds of Greene County, State of Missouri. Only about one-fourth of the whole issue ($400,000) of above Bonds remain unsold, which we continue to offer at 80c. and accrued interest. Bonds mature in 19 years. Rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable February and August, at National Park Bank, New-York, free of tax.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR SALE.

60,000 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Consolidated.
40,000 Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1876.
30,000 Cincinnati and Springfield, indorsed, principal and interest, by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.
50,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo First Mortgage, also bonds indorsed by Toledo and Wabash R. R. Co.
Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold.
Hannibal and Central Missouri Seven per Cent. Gold.
Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur.

WOOD & DAVIS,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

W. B. SCOTT. A. B. SCOTT.
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.
W. B. SCOTT & CO.,
BANKERS,
Have removed to
NO. 34 PINE-ST.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS, &c., on commission.

SAM'L A. GAYLORD & CO.
BROKERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st., New-York.
No. 323 North 3d-st., St. Louis.

BUY AND SELL
St. Louis 6 per cent. Gold Water Bonds.
St. Louis City 6 per cent. Currency Bonds.
St. Louis County 6 per cent. Gold and Silver Bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. Currency Bonds.
Kansas Pacific, February and August, Gold 6s.
Kansas Pacific, June and December, Gold 6s.
Kansas Pacific, (Leavenworth Branch,) Currency 7s.
Kansas Pacific Gold 7s.
Kansas Pacific Incomes, No. 11.
Kansas Pacific Incomes, No. 16.
Kansas Pacific Stock.
Kansas Pacific Land Grant (new) Gold 7s.
Denver Pacific and Telegraph Gold 7s.
Missouri Pacific First Gold 6s.
Missouri Pacific Second C'y 7s.
Missouri Pacific Real Estate C'y 8s.
Missouri Pacific Stock.
South Pacific Gold 6s.
Atlantic and Pacific Land Grant Gold 6s.
St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Preferred and Common Stock.
Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Stock.

In addition to dealing in the above stocks, we keep on hand a line of strictly first-class Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska investment securities that we can offer at rates that will pay handsomely on the investment price. Missouri and Kansas having lately passed a Bond Registration law quite similar to that of Illinois, the bonds of these States are almost daily enhancing in value and increasing in demand for investors.

We are constantly dealing in the various issues of city, county, township, school and bridge bonds of Missouri and Kansas, and parties who desire quotations or information will be cheerfully furnished the same. Copies of the new Bond Registration laws of Missouri and Kansas, now ready for delivery, or will be sent by mail if requested. Correspondence solicited.

SAM'L A. GAYLORD & CO.,
Brokers in Western Securities,
No. 23 Wall-st., New-York; No. 323 North 3d-st., St. Louis, Mo.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the Trustees, care of R. S. Watson, Boston, will be received until noon on TUESDAY, May 21, 1872, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863. The proposals will be opened at the office of the Trustees in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1872.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 16, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any business that may legally come before the meeting.

WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
BOSTON, May 1, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. Water Loan Bonds, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, are offered for sale at par and accrued interest by the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per share, payable on and after the 1st day of June, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. May 20, to the morning of June 3.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that day.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-HAVEN, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, due May 1, will be cashed on presentation at the office of F. H. SMITH, No. 38 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences on the 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS Bank chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.

SEE WEST DUNELLEN, UNDER REAL Estate at Auction, for something to interest you.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at Nos. 41 and 43 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May, 1872, which place will be open for business on and after the 15th day of May, 1872, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

2,400 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,150 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
600 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x56 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,100 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
1,200 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
600 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x56 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
2,100 pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,400 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
[illegible] pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x56 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,500 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
600 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
700 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x56 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list Blue Cloth.
16,350 yards saved list Blue Cloth.
17,615 yards saved list Scarlet Cloth.
2,887 ¾ Woolen Shawls, heavy, medium quality.
450 heavy Blanket Shawls.
350 single Blanket Shawls.
4,000 pounds Linen Thread, standard make, equal quantities, Nos. 30, 35 and 40, black, white, brown and blue.
500 dozen spools Cotton Thread, standard make, 200 yards, one-half 6 cord, one-half 3 cord.
227,085 yards Calico, standard prints, 64 square.
57,000 yards Blue Drilling, equal to "Stark A."
41,000 yards Bed Ticking, equal to "Conestoga C. C. A."
137,290 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
135,200 yards Duck, equal to "Bear Duck."
22,700 yards Linsey.
21,950 yards Blue Flannel, twilled.
34,300 yards Red Flannel, twilled.
4,500 yards Jeans.
1,000 yards Colored Drilling, for dress lining.
100 yards Bleached sheeting, for shrouds.
8,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
3,900 yards Blue Denims.
17,300 yards Satinet, good quality.
298 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
625 dozen men's Wool Socks.
420 dozen women's Wool Hose.
353 dozen children's Wool Hose.
20,172 Red Flannel Shirts.
5,460 Gray Flannel Shirts.
5,525 Hickory Shirts.
1,100 Calico Shirts.
500 Woolen Hoods.
400 Balmoral Skirts.
700 Scarfs.
2,000 pounds Yarn, assorted colors.
2,154 pounds Gilling Twine, 2 and 3 cord, equal quantities, Nos. 20, 35 and 40.
1,354 pounds Cotton Maitre, for Seines.
50 pounds Indigo.
644 dozen best cast-steel Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds.
[illegible] dozen best cast-steel Hunter's Axes, handled.
322 dozen Ax Handles, 36-inch; No. 1.
[illegible] dozen tinned-iron Preserving Kettles, 3½ to 10 quarts.
287 dozen short-handle Fry Pans, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in equal quantities.
[illegible] dozen Tin Pans, pressed, 2, 4 and 6 quarts.
[illegible] dozen Tin Cups, pints.
123 dozen Tin Pails, no covers, 6, 10 and 12 quarts.
[illegible] dozen Tin Pails, with covers, 6, 10 and 12 quarts.
100 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
104 dozen Tin Coffee-pots.
273 dozen Tinned-iron Table-spoons.
50 dozen Tinned-iron Tea-spoons.
[illegible] dozen Butcher-knives, 6-inch.
150 dozen Hunting-knives, 6-inch.
90 dozen Skinning-knives, 6-inch.
[illegible] dozen Knives and Forks, good quality.
91 dozen Taper Saw-files, 4½-inch.
82 dozen Mill-saw Files.
298 dozen Planters' Hoes, No. 2, best cast-steel.
26 dozen Hoe-handles.
[illegible] dozen Hatchets.
20 dozen Hand-saws.
771 dozen Fish-hooks, assorted sizes.
221 dozen Fish-lines, assorted sizes.
751 dozen Sewing-awls.
404 dozen Sewing-awl Handles.
37 dozen cast-steel Shears, 7½ and 8-inch.
226 dozen Coarse Combs.
74 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
[illegible] dozen open Thimbles.
[illegible] dozen Zinc Mirrors.
10 dozen Sheep-bells, No. 1, strapped.
200 dozen pairs Wool-cards.
151,000 Needles, assorted sizes.
25,000 Glovers' Needles.
1,250 Beaver-Traps, Newhouse, No. 4.
[illegible] Fox-traps, Newhouse, No. 2.
2,540 Camp Kettles, in nests of three.
4,000 bunches Beads, assorted colors.
1,400 Powhattan Pipes.
1,400 Reed Stems.
280 Dutch Ovens, with lids.
2,793 Sack Coats, assorted sizes for men.
3,122 Pants, assorted sizes for men.
500 Vests, assorted sizes for men.
90 Loose Sack Overcoats, large size.
150 Suits (jacket and pants) for boys five to ten years of age.
1,600 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
894 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
780 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
400 heavy Cassimere Caps.
7,050 Men's Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
80 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
44,450 pounds Tobacco, plug.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, by the 10th day of June next.

Also the following BLANKETS, which will be required to be delivered by the 1st day of August next:

1,200 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
1,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches and weigh six pounds.
[illegible] pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
[illegible] pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches and weigh six pounds.
[illegible] pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
2,100 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches and weigh six pounds.
250 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x56 inches and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for, the names of the bidders to be attached to each sample.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity (not exceeding twenty-five per cent. in either case) of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules, at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment without extra charge for cases or baling when in original packages, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President, and such goods or articles as may, in any respect, fail to conform to the samples, will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 1, 1872, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated May 1, 1872, and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

FRANCIS A. WALKER, Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS for furnishing the City of Boston with flagging stones.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall, Boston, until SATURDAY, May 18, 12 o'clock M., for supplying the City of Boston with about seventy-five thousand superficial feet of Belgian bridge flagging stones, according to the following specifications, viz.: The stones to be not less than six inches in thickness, two feet in width, and not less than five feet in length—the sides and ends to be squared to the top surface; the top surface to be true to line and straight-edge, free from bunches or depressions. The stones to be delivered by Nov. 1, 1872, in equal monthly quantities, in good order and condition, upon the city wharves on Charles River and Fort Point Channel; and to be in every respect satisfactory to the Committee on Paving and Superintendent of Streets. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Proposals to be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Paving, and indorsed, "Proposals for Flagging Stones."

Per order of Committee on Paving.
CHARLES HARRIS, Superintendent of Streets.

ICE CREAM.

DUNNINGTON & KNIGHT.
ICE-CREAM, FROM PURE CREAMS ONLY.
Superior in quality and below the prices of any other establishment; families, hotels, restaurants, church entertainments and the trade supplied. Depots, Nos. 305 4th-av. and 1,294 Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of FRIDAY, the 14th day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, free of expense to the United States.

The delivery of the articles to commence within seventy days, and the entire quantity to be delivered within six months from date of contract.

The office reserves the right to accept bids for the whole, a part, or an article of a class, as may be deemed best for the interests of the Government.

CLASS NO. 1.
10,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
2,000 yards dark blue Kersey, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
2,400 yards dark blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
500 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 16 ounces to the yard; (cochineal dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

CLASS NO. 2.
2,400 yards dark blue Flannel, for overshirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 12 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.
22,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 6 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.
800 gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
3,000 pairs woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.
3,400 yards White Linen, for Pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
4,000 yards White Linen, for Shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
12,000 yards Canton Flannel, for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 9 ounces per yard.
4,000 yards Cotton Ticking, for Bedsacks, 30 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.
700 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
800 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,400 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,000 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.
230 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
75 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
200 sets Epaulette Bullion.
2,000 yards Yellow Binding.
2,000 yards Red Cord.
20 Swords for Musicians.
20 Swords for Sergeants.
30 Drums complete.
120 Batter Drum Heads.
120 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets Drum Snares.
30 Box-wood B Fifes.
50 pairs Drum Sticks.

CLASS NO. 6.
8,000 pairs Army Bootees, (Infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.
500 Cartridge Boxes, without Magazines.
500 Bayonet Scabbards, with Frogs attached.
500 Cartridge-box Belts.
500 Waist Belts.
40 Sword Frogs.
600 Knapsacks.
400 Waist Plates.
(With the privilege of increasing any of the above quantities, not to exceed one-third.)

CLASS NO. 8.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:
Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for Sergeants, Corporals, musicians and privates.
Fatigue Coats for Sergeants, Corporals, musicians and privates.
Woolen Pants for Sergeants, Corporals, musicians and privates.
Linen Pants for Sergeants, Corporals, musicians and privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for Boys.
Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, No. 226 South Fourth-street, Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined, and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon accepted deliveries, withholding 10 per cent. from the amount of first account rendered until second delivery is made, and from amount of second account rendered until third delivery is made, and so on until contract is completed.

A guarantee, signed by two persons whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney or collector, must accompany each proposal; otherwise it will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at this office, the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.; the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., or the Commanding Officer at Boston, Mass.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to

Maj. WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, April 26, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, the 6th day of June next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, from the 1st of July, 1872, to the 30th of June, 1873:

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New-York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
PENSACOLA, Florida.
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.
MARE ISLAND, California.

Each ration to consist of twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound and four ounces of salt or fresh beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn-meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound and four ounces of adamantine or star candles, four pounds of soap, three pounds and twelve ounces of salt, and four ounces of pepper.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore-quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the pork, No. 1 prime Mess Pork; the flour known as Extra Superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New-Orleans or its equivalent, and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

A guarantee, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney or Collector, must accompany each proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at any of the Marine stations.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster,
United States Marine Corps.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR WATER-PIPES.—The St. Albans Aqueduct Company, of St. Albans, Vt., are prepared to receive proposals for about 25,000 feet of cement-lined wrought iron water-pipes, with their appendages of valves and hydrants, to be laid and set complete.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Company, No. 108 Main-st., St. Albans, Vt.

Tenders must be delivered at the office of the Company on or before 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 18th inst. The Aqueduct Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. By order of the Directors.

LAWRENCE BRAINERD, President.
ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 6, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
THIRD DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
Comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that the Annual List for 1872, containing the Income Tax for the year 1871, and special taxes expiring May 1, 1872, of manufacturers of cigars and tobacco, dealers in leaf and manufactured tobacco, rectifiers, brewers, and wholesale and retail dealers in liquor, as required by act of June 30, 1864, and the several amendatory acts thereof, has been received from the Assistant Assessors, and will be open at this office for and during the space of ten days from the date hereof for examination, and that the Assessor will hear and determine during the space of ten days thereafter, relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations and assessments contained in said Annual List; and said list will be transmitted to the Collector within ten days after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals as aforesaid.

But no appeal will be allowed to any party duly assessed after the list has been transmitted to the Collector.

And all appeals to the Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing, and should specify the particular cause or matter respecting which a decision is requested, and shall moreover state the ground or principle of error complained of.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM, Assessor.
Assessor's Office, No. 3 7th-st., corner 3d-av., New-York, May 8, 1872.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.—Public notice is hereby given in conformity with section 2, chapter 9, of the laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York, will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New-York County Court-house, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 11th day of May, 1872.

RICHARD A. STORRS, Clerk,
Board of Apportionment and Audit.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1872.

BRONZE MILITARY STATUES FOR soldiers' monuments.—Designs and estimates for same sent free.

NATIONAL FINE ART FOUNDRY,
No. 218 East 25th-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Sat., June 1	ANGLIA	Sat., May 11
Sat., June 8	INDIA	Sat., May 18
Wed., June 12	ALEXANDRIA	Wed., May 22
Sat., June 15	TRINACRIA	Sat., May 25

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
3,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	May 11, 7½ A. M.
REPUBLIC	May 18, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC	May 25, 7½ A. M.
ADRIATIC	June 1, 1½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Scotia	Wed'sday, May 8	Algeria	Sat'day, May 11
Java	Wed'sday, May 15	Parthia	Sat'day, May 18
China	Wed'sday, May 22	Calabria	Sat'day, May 25
Russia	Wed'sday, May 29	Abyssinia	Sat'day, June 1
Cuba	Wed'sday, June 5	Batavia	Sat'day, June 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, May 18
PEREIRE	Danre	Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON	Roussan	Saturday, June 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, May 11, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, May 16, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, May 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, May 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, May 25, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BALTIC LLOYD MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Only direct line to Prussia, Russia and the Scandinavian countries, connecting with all the Baltic local lines of steamers, New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen, to land mails and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

JASON, (extra steamer)......May 18
HUMBOLDT, Capt. F. BARANDON......June 1
THORWALDSEN, ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, and WASHINGTON, (building.)

Rates of passage payable in gold.

	CABIN.	STEERAGE.	
From New-York	$100	Including mattress	$30
From Stettin	90	Including mattress	40
Excursion tickets	170	Including mattress	[illegible]

Children under ten years half fare.

For through freights to the principal ports of the Baltic, and passage, apply to

WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, Webster......Saturday, May 11, at 3 P. M.
ENGLAND, Andrews......May 17, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage......$75 and $65, currency
Steerage......$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Price......May 15, at 11½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price......May 22, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, May 29, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth......June 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray......June 12, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard......May 18.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, May 11, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, May 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh......May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Weir......June 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. Slocum......July 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
F. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 11.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 10.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco May 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) May 16.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 23.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) May 30.

For freight or passage apply to
F. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., May 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Wednesday, May 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Tuesday, June 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 11, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 28 North River as follows:

8:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains will run through to Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.

The 8:40 A. M. train for Long Branch.

The 5 P. M. train for Toms River and Waretown, stopping at Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.

The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation rates have been reduced.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill. Fare fifty cents by the fastest night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

BOATS LEAVE PECK SLIP, PIER 24, for HARLEM AND ASTORIA.

Landing at 11th, 109th and 120th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.

Express boats, landing at 120th-st. only, at 7:20, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Last boat leaves Harlem for Peck Slip at 6 P. M.

N. B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and Kingsbridge.

Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.
FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Mon., May 6...3 P. M.	Mon., May 6...7 A. M.
Tues., May 7...3 P. M.	Tues., May 7...7 A. M.
Thurs., May 9...8½ A. M.	Wed., May 8...7½ A. M.
Sat., May 11...10 A. M.	Fri., May 10...8 A. M.
Tues., May 14...3 P. M.	Mon., May 13...7 A. M.
Wed., May 15...3 A. M.	Tues., May 14...11 A. M.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR HARLEM.
Landing at 11th-st. each way.

The new and splendid steamers SYLVAN DELL, GLEN, and GROVE, will, on and after SUNDAY, May 5, 1872, leave Harlem for Peck-slip at 9 A. M., and run hourly from Peck-slip to Harlem during the day. Last boat leaves Peck-slip at 7 P. M. for Harlem.

N. B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
One iron side-wheel steamer, 160 feet length.
One iron screw steamer, 115 feet length.
One steam-yacht, 65 feet length.
One steam-yacht, 82 feet length.
And many others.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND,
No. 64 Broadway.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE, LANDING at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms, 75 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

C. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER ANTELOPE leaves New-York every morning foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock; 34th-st. at 8½, landing Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

STEAMER MARY POWELL LEAVES Vestry-st. Pier every afternoon at 3:30, landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, and other popular resorts.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3¼, and 33d-st. at 3½ P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2½, and 33d-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip, for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:30 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. Leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

INSURANCE.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York.

This company, having completed its organization under the laws of the State, is now ready to issue policies against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, furniture, stores, merchandise and other property, on the most favorable terms.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
WM. PITT PALMER, Vice-President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.